

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2017

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOREWORD

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is committed to the production and dissemination of integrated statistical information that meet the National and International standards quality requirements. Specifically, indicators are required for monitoring the progress towards achieving the goals for the National Development Plan II, 2015/16-2019/20 and the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This Statistical Abstract is UBOS's prime annual publication through which key statistical information derived from the latest surveys, censuses and administrative records of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are disseminated for use in tracking outcomes of policies as well as decision-making.

The information presented in the 2017 Statistical Abstract covers statistics on the Environmental, Demographic, Socio-economic, Production and Macroeconomic sectors. Information on these sectors is presented basing on on either a Calendar Year (January-December) or Financial Year (July-June) structure, depending on availability of data.

The Bureau would like to appreciate the continued cooperation of MDAs and Local Governments in providing the requisite data to produce this publication. In a special way, I wish to thank the 2017 Statistical Abstract Committee that compiled this publication. The Bureau welcomes constructive comments from stakeholders that aim at enhancing the quality of its future publications.

Copies of this publication are available at the Bureau's Head Office located at Statistics House, Plot 9, Colville Street, Kampala and the official UBOS website: www.ubos.org.

It is my sincere hope that the statistical information in this publication will be used by the readers to make informed decisions.



Ben Paul Mungyereza

Executive Director

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASL	Above Sea Level
Bill.Shs	Billion Shillings
BOP	Balance of Payments
BMUs	Beach Management Units
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CG	Central Government
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CIS	Community Information System
CPAE	Consumption Per Adult Equivalent
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Construction Sector Index
CY	Calendar Year
DAP	Deposit Administrative Plan
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DPT3	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
EAC	East African Community
EPS	Express Penalty Scheme
EU	European Union
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIR	Gross Intake Ratio
GO	Gross Output
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
H/C	Health Centre
HEP	Hydro-Electric Power
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HFI	Health Facility Inventory
HH	Household
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IoP	Index of Production
IC	Intermediate Consumption
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
IDO	Industrial Diesel Oil
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPT	Intermittent Presumptive Treatment

ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KWh	Kilo Watt Hours
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
Mbps	Mega bits per second
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
Mill.Shs	Million shillings
Mm	Millimetres
MRH	Mean Relative Humidity
Mt	Metric tonnes
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
MW	Mega Watts
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
na	Not Available
nes	Not elsewhere stated
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OPI	Occupational Permits Issued
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PPI	Producer Price Index
PHP	Private Health Practitioner
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations
PPI-M	Producer Price Index-Manufacturing
PPI-H&R	Producer Price Index-Hotels and Restaurants
PNFP	Private Not For Profit
PS	Plans Submitted
RH	Relative Humidity
SADC	Southern African Development Community
Shs	Shillings
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
Sq.Kms	Square Kilometers
TEs	Traditional Exports
THF	Tropical High Forest
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TT	Tetanus
UA	Urban Authorities

UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UHSBS	Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey
ULFS	Urban Labour Force Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEPI	Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunisation
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNMHCP	Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UTA	Uganda Tea Association
UTL	Uganda Telecommunication Limited
VA	Value Added
VCs	Vulnerable Children
WHO	World Health Organisation
Common Symbol	
“-“	Not Applicable/Not Available

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Statistical Abstract is an annual publication compiled by Uganda Bureau of Statistics, which provides the statistical summary on various socio-economic indicators for Uganda. Some figures in this edition may vary from those in the earlier editions due to the updates. Note that some of the CY 2016 and FY 2015/16 data presented in this edition are provisional and could be revised in subsequent publications.

This publication is divided into four major chapters which are preceded by a glossary of definitions and general information on Uganda. A set of Statistical Appendix Tables that are serialized, using a combination of numbers and alphabets, such as Table 1.1A, Table 2.3 B etc, are also provided for the readers' information. The reader is encouraged to refer to such tables while reading the text. It should be noted that the number of districts has been increasing. However, some information in this issue is presented basing on the 80 districts as of July-2007, where this is the case, it is always reflected.

Chapter one presents environmental statistics covering land, climate, forestry and water supply with the following highlights:

Land Area by coverage by 2015

- Uganda has a total area of 241,550.7 square kilometers.
- Open water bodies covered 36,864.01 square kilometers.
- Wetlands cover 7,620.76 square kilometers.
- Land area is 197,065.91 square kilometers.
- Agricultural land increased from 99,703.1 sq. kms in 2005 to 105,317.2 sq. kms.
- Built up land area covered 1,360.02 square kilometers.

Forests

- Forest cover reduced significantly by 46.9 percent over a period of 20 years.
- Woodlands cover declined by about 37 percent between 2005 and 2010.
- Total forest cover declined by 27 percent between 2005 and 2010.
- There was an average decline forest cover of 5.42 percent per year.
- Round wood production increased by 1,587,000 tonnes in 2016.

Climate

- In 2016, Lira and Entebbe recorded higher rainfall above their long term annual averages. Mbarara, Tororo and Kampala recorded rainfall below their long term annual averages.
- In 2016, Arua and Jinja had the lowest mean daily minimum temperatures while Gulu had the highest mean daily minimum temperature.

- Entebbe and Jinja had generally high mean relative humidity at 06:00 hrs throughout 2016 ranging between 65 and 88 percent.

Water Supply

- Total water produced by NWSC increased from 99.6 million cubic meters in FY 2014/15 to 105.5 million cubic meters in FY 2015/16.
- Lyantonde and Kyotera registered the highest increments in water production of more than 100 percent.

Chapter Two presents Demographic AND Socio-Economic Statistics relating to Population, Education, Labour Force, Employment and Earning, Income and Expenditure, Public Health and Crime. Below are highlights of the chapter:

Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistics

- According to 2014 NPHC Provisional results;
 - Uganda population was 34.6 million persons.
 - Annual population growth rate between 2002 and 2014 censuses was 3.03 percent.
 - 2014 population density was 174 persons per square kilometer.
 - Sex ratio was 94.5 percent in 2014.
- According to the 2016 UDHS;
 - Total fertility was 5.4 children per woman.
 - Infant mortality rate was 43 deaths per 1000 live birth.
 - Under five mortality rate was 64 deaths per 1000 live birth.

Education

- Primary enrolment was at 8.6 million in 2016.
- In 2016, about 12 percent of primary pupils enrolled were orphaned.
- In 2016, more than two thirds of pupils attending primary school had adequate sitting space.
- 87 percent of pupils who sat Primary Leaving Exams (PLE) passed.
- Secondary school enrolment stood at 1,457,277.
- 235,443 students were orphaned in 2016.

Labour force, Employment and Earnings

- Uganda's working population increased from 12.9 million in 2009/10 to 13.9 million in 2012/13.
- The proportion of working females decreased from 53 percent in 2009/10 to 51 percent in 2012/13.
- 72 percent of the working population was engaged in the agriculture sector in 2012/13.
- 30 percent of the persons in the work force have attained at least secondary school.

Income and expenditure

- There was a five percent increase in the monthly household expenditure from 232,200 UShs to 244,000 UShs between FY 2009/10 and FY 2012/13.
- Per capita expenditure registered a real increase of 15 percent in the rural areas of the Western region.
- The proportion of the poor population reduced from 24.5 percent to 19.7 percent corresponding to about 6.7 million people.
- Forty six percent of the household expenditure was on food, beverages and tobacco.
- Nationally, on average, income inequality reduced from 0.426 to 0.395 between 2009/10 and 2012/13.
- Eighteen percent of the population in Uganda was chronically poor across the survey periods 2011/12 and 2013/14.
- Below are the characteristics of the chronically poor;
 - 12 percent live in rural households
 - 23 percent of the household heads had no formal education,
 - 24 percent of the chronically poor households were in Northern Uganda.

Health

- The staffing levels in public health facilities was 70 percent in 2015/16.
- Malaria remains the highest cause of morbidity and mortality among the children below 5 years of age followed by cough.
- Malaria was the leading cause of mortality for children under 5 years.

Crime

- The number of crimes reported to Police reduced to 244,000 cases in 2015 compared to the annual record of 259,000 cases recorded in 2014.
- Defilement was the most common serious crime accounting for more than half of all the serious crimes in 2016.
- The Uganda Police Force recorded a total of about 14,474 road traffic accidents in 2016.

A total of 15,757 casualties from road traffic crashes was registered in 2016 and passengers formed the highest percentage with (38.8 percent).

- The leading cause of road accidents in 2016 was careless driving (45 percent),
- About 27percent of road accident crashes occurred between 4:00-8:00pm.
- Uganda's prison population in 2016 stood at 50,912 people.
- In 2016, 308 prisoners occupied space meant for 100 prisoners.

Chapter three presents statistics on production, which for purposes of this Abstract includes Agriculture and Fisheries, Industry, Producer Prices, Energy, Building and Construction, Transport and Communications, Tourism and Migration. Below are the highlights of the chapter:

Agriculture

- Area planted for Food crops stood at 926,689 Hectares in 2016.
- A total of 3,395,875 tonnes of bananas were produced in 2016.
- In 2016, 468 million tonnes of fish was caught in Uganda's water bodies.

Index of production

- The Index of Production which measures output from manufacturing activities recorded for the year 2015 was 222.9 which was a 1.4 percent increase from the year that ended 2014.
- The 'Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam products' group registered the highest increase of 24.7 percent.

Energy

- Energy purchases by Uganda Electricity Transmission Company increased by 6 percent from 3,335 GWh in 2015 to 3,535 GWh in 2016
- Total number of UMEME customers increased by 24 percent from 704,637 in 2014 to 872,836 customers in 2015.
- Total installed capacity of electricity power plants remained constant as in 2015.
- There was 7.6 percent and 6.1 percent increase in the import volume of petrol and diesel respectively in 2016 compared to 2015.

Building and construction

- 58 percent of the plans submitted were approved for residential buildings while 34 percent were approved for commercial buildings
- The Net Domestic Supply of cement which considers domestic production registered an increase of 9.5 percent between 2015 and 2016.

Minerals

- In 2016 minerals produced fetched a value of 176 billion Shillings.

Transport

- There was an increase of 6 percent in the total length of paved roads 3,919 km in 2015 to 4,157 km in 2016.
- There was a 1.9 percent increase in the total number of passengers passing through Entebbe International Airport from 1,520,450 in 2015 to 1,549,495 in 2016.
- The volume of cargo offloaded at Entebbe International Airport increased by 5.5 percent from 56,465 tonnes in 2015 to 59,556 tonnes in 2016.
- The number of vehicles licensed by the Government increased by 97 percent in 2016.

Communication

- There was a 12.9 percent increase in telephone subscribers from 20.549 million subscribers in 2015 to 23.2 million subscribers in 2016.

- The national teledensity increased by 7.5 percent from 59 lines per 100 people in 2015 to 63 lines per 100 people in 2016.
- The volume of talk time increased by 21.6 percent from 20,061 million minutes in 2015 to 24,392 million minutes in 2016.
- The call rate for off-net calls decreased from 510 Uganda shillings in 2015 to 288 Uganda shillings in 2016 giving a 43.5 percent decrease.
- The internet penetration rose from 39.7 percent in 2015 to 51.9 percent in 2016.
- The total number of registered mobile money customers increased by 2 percent from 21,102 (thousand) customers in 2015 to 21,580 (thousand) customers in 2016.
- The volume of letters handed by Posta Uganda decreased by 15 percent from 1,899,843 letters in 2015 to 1,618,882 letters in 2016.

Migration and Tourism

- The country recorded a total of 1.8 million international arrivals and 1.9 million departures in 2016.
- The number of visitors to national parks increased from 216,000 in 2015 to 246,000 in 2016.
- Tourists visiting friends and relatives in Uganda increased from 453,000 in 2015 to 499,000 in 2016.
- The most popularly visited national park in 2016 was Queen Elizabeth (35 percent), followed by Murchison Falls (31 percent) and Lake Mburo National Park (11 percent).
- 39 percent of the visitors to national parks were foreigners who are non-residents.

Chapter four presents Macro-Economic Statistics including National Accounts, Prices, External Trade, Public Finance, Banking, Currency and Insurance. Below are the highlights of the chapter:

National Accounts

- In the FY 2016/17, GDP at constant (2009/10) prices was estimated to grow by 4.0 percent. The sectoral performance was as indicated below.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (1.6 percent)
- Industry (3.3 percent)
- Services (5.7 percent)
- Taxes on products (1.1 percent)
- The per capita income at 2009/10 constant price declined from Ug. Shs 1,554,000 in 2015/16 to Ug. Shs 1,571,000 in 2016/17, a growth of 1.1 percent.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- Annual average Headline inflation for the 2016 calendar year was 5.5 percent compared to 5.4 percent recorded for the 2015 calendar year;
- During the same period, the annual average Core inflation was recorded at 6.0 percent compared to 5.4 percent observed during the 2015 calendar year;

- Annual average Food Crops inflation for the 2016 calendar year declined to 3.1 percent compared to 6.7 percent registered during the 2015 calendar year; and
- Annual average Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) inflation increased to 3.9 percent compared to 3.5 percent recorded for the year 2015 calendar year.

PPI-Manufacturing

- The annual PPI-M (combined) increased by 3.6 percent for the year ended December 2016.
- The increase in the Producer Prices (combined) was due to an increase in the prices of Food Processing (11.0 percent), Drinks and Tobacco (5.3 percent), Textiles, Clothing and Footwear (11.3 percent), and Bricks and Cement products (8.3 percent).
- The PPI-M (local) registered an annual average increment of 3.0 percent in the CY 2016 from 2015.
- The PPI-M (Export) registered an annual average increment of 4.8 percent in CY 2016 from the 2015.

PPI- Hotels and Restaurants

- The Producer Prices for Hotels and Restaurants activities rose by 1.4 percent in the year ending December 2016 compared with the increase of 14.3 percent for the ending December 2015.

Construction sector indices

- Average prices of inputs for the construction activities generally increased by 3.6 percent in 2016 compared to 0.5 percent in 2015.
- Inputs for Formal buildings registered the biggest price increase of 14.8 percent in 2016 compared to 2015.

External Trade

- During 2016, the country experienced the lowest trade deficit of US\$ 1,992.8 million in comparison with the previous years.
- The total value of imports declined by 12.5 percent in 2016 after a significant decrease of 8.9 percent in 2015.
- The overall export earnings increased by 8.8 percent in 2016 compared to the previous year.
- Formal exports increased by 9.5 percent from 2,267.0 million in 2015 to 2,482.3 million in 2016.
- Contribution of the formal Traditional Exports (TEs) to the overall formal export earnings decreased from 25 percent in 2015 to 21.7 percent in 2016.
- The Asian continent maintained as the major source of Uganda's imports and the COMESA regional bloc remained as the main destination of Uganda's exports.

Banking and Currency

- Net Foreign Assets increased by 7.0 percent between 2015 and 2016.
- Net Domestic Credit increased by 7.4 percent between 2015 and 2016.

- Money Supply (M3) increased by 7.2 percent between June 2015 and June 2016. Money supply (M2) increased by 8.9 percent during the same period.
- The Central Bank Rate (CBR) increased to 15.0 percent in June 2016 from a 13.0 percent increase in 2015.
- Total Commercial Bank Assets increased by 16.1 percent between 2015 and 2016.
- The average exchange rate for Uganda Shilling per US dollar depreciated by 5.6 percent in 2016.
- The overall volume of purchase of foreign exchange across commercial banks and forex bureaus declined by 10 percent in 2016.

Insurance

- Insurance policies issued by insurance companies generally increased in 2016 compared to the previous years.
- Life insurance gross premium incomings increased by 34.8 percent in 2015 from 74,034 million in 2014 to 99,849 million shillings in 2015.
- The life paid and outstanding claims registered an increase of 43.6 percent in 2015 compared to 75.2 percent registered in 2014. The value of life paid and outstanding claims increased from 21,859 million in 2014 to 31,397 million in 2015.
- Non-life insurance gross premium registered an increase of 35.7 percent in 2015.
- The Non-life paid and outstanding claims increased from 42,762 million shillings in 2014 to 88,067 million shillings in 2015.

GLOSSARY

A Nursery school	A place where children are prepared for entry into primary school education.
Accident fatality risk	The accident fatality risk, defined as the number of accidental deaths per 100,000 populations.
Accident Severity	Determined by or classified according to the most severe casualty involved in an accident. Severity is also used to rank accidents
Adult	A person aged 18 years and above, as per the Constitution of Uganda.
Agriculture	The growing of crops and rearing of animals for food, other human needs or economic gain.
An orphan	A child below 18 years of age who has lost either one or both parents.
Assault/Attack	This is the threatening/attacking someone in a way that frightens him/her. In most of the cases violence is involved i.e. inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.
Asset	Anything valuable that an entity owns, benefits from or has use of, in generating income.
Aviation fuel	More purified kerosene fuel used in aviation gas-turbine engines.
Base period	The reference period, to which a series of index numbers relate, It is usually expressed as 100.
BCG (Bacillus Camete Guerin)	A vaccine against Tuberculosis.
Bio-mass energy	Energy that is obtained from fuel wood, charcoal and crop residues.
Broad money - (M2)A	Equivalent to (M2) plus certificates of deposit.
Broad money - (M3)	Equivalent to (M2)A plus foreign currency deposits.
Broad money – (M2)	Consists of the currency in circulation, as well as the demand, time and savings deposits. The deposits are those held by the private sector.
Careless Driving	A person whose conduct is inconsiderate in disregard for the right of others and that endangers or is likely to endanger person or property.
Casualty (Victim)	Person who sustains a slight, serious or fatal injury.
Child	A juvenile. A person aged below 18 years.
Child labour	Work that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally dangerous and harmful to children. Hazardous work which by its nature or the circumstances under which it is performed, jeopardises the health, safety and morals of a child. Also includes work or activities that interfere with children's school attendance.
Child Labour measurement framework	National and International standards are used to define child labour. Based on these standards, children become child Labourers if they are aged 5-11 years and engaged in economic activities for at least one hour a week, or, aged 12-13 years and engaged in economic activities for at least 14 hours per week, or, aged 14-17 years and involved in economic activities for at least 43 hours a week, or 14-17 years and engaged in work regarded as hazardous. According to this definition, household chores are not among activities grouped in child labour.

Child work	A child is regarded to be involved in child work, if she/he is aged 5-17 years and was involved in economic activities for at least one hour during the reference week, by extension, therefore, such a child will be regarded as a child worker.
Civil Servants	Employees of line ministries, teaching service, police, prison, public universities and local governments.
Cohabiting	A state where a man and woman are not officially married but are living together in a sexual union.
Completion rate	The total number of new entrants in the last grade of any education level, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the entrance age to the last grade of that education level.
Crime	An unlawful act or omission punishable by law.
Crime Rate	The incidence of crime per 100,000 people.
Damage of property	The abstract measure of property not being intact, and may refer to any household item which suffered after a crime incidence.
Day Care	A place that looks after children between 0 - 2 years and their parents pick them in the evening.
Defrauding	This is the act of depriving an individual, organisation, or even a household of their money, or property through deceitful trickery or cheating methods. It is also a deliberate deception to secure unfair or unlawful gain.
Diesel fuel	Fuel used for internal combustion in diesel engines and as a burner material in heating installations such as furnaces. Another name for this product is automotive gasoil.
Divorced	A condition where legally married couples legally separate for life and each stays away from the other thereafter. However, either of the two (man or woman) can re-marry.
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks. Commercial banks in Uganda's institutional settings.
DPT	A vaccine against Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus.
Driver	In relation to a motor vehicle, means a person who drives, or attempts to drive, or is in charge of a motor vehicle (including a cycle) or an instructor of a learner driver. In relation to animals, means a person who guides cattle, in singular or in herds, or flocks, pack saddle animals on a road. But in relation to a towed vehicle, a person who drives the towing vehicle.
Earnings for persons in paid employment	For paid employment jobs, earnings include: direct wages and salaries, bonuses and gratuities, commissions and tips, directors' fees, profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related pay, remuneration for time not worked as well as free or subsidised goods and services from an employer.
Economic activity	Covers all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use.
Employed Persons	Persons who work for wage or salary in cash or in kind or both and have a formal job attachment.

Employment	Restricted to only the working age population who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. "For pay or profit" refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions.
Employment status	Refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his/her position at his/her place of work and his/her mode of remuneration.
Engineering plant	Movable plant or equipment being a self-propelled vehicle or trailer designed or constructed for the special purposes of engineering operations which, where proceeding on a road, does not carry any load greater than such as is necessary for its propulsion or equipment.
Enterprise	A single legal entity or a combination of legal entities. It may also be a sole legal unit carrying out one or more activities at one or more locations. It may alternatively be several establishments.
Establishment	An economic unit engaged in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity under single ownership or control and is situated at a single physical location.
Exports	Outward flows comprising goods leaving the economic territory of a country to the rest of the world.
Fatal Accident	An accident in which death occurs at the scene of the accident or within one year of the accident as a result of injuries sustained in the accident.
Foreign Reserves	Consist of those external assets available to and controlled by central banks for direct financing of balance of payments imbalances, for indirectly regulating the magnitude of such imbalances through intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and/or for other purposes. Included are monetary gold, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), reserve position in the fund, foreign exchange assets (consisting of currency, deposits and securities) and other claims.
General Hospitals	Health facilities that provide preventive, outpatient curative, maternity, inpatient health services, emergency surgery, blood transfusion, laboratory and other general services. They also provide in-service training, consultation and research in support of community-based health care programmes.
Gross Domestic Product	The value of goods and services produced within the economic territory of the country.
Gross Enrolment Rate	The ratio of pupils in primary school (regardless of age) to the country total population aged 6-12 years.
Gross Enrolment Ratio	Total enrolment in a specific level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year.
Gross Intake Rate	The ratio of the pupils enrolled in primary one regardless of age to the country total population aged six years.
Gross Intake Ratio	The total number of new entrants in the last grade of a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that education level.

Gross Output	The production value as compiled from total receipts from industrial and non industrial goods and services in an economy, adjusted for stock changes but excluding Excise Duty and Indirect Taxes. This is Gross Output at factor cost.
Growth Rate	The number of people added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to natural increase and net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period.
Hazardous work	Refers to a situation where a person is engaged in work for more than 43 hours a week or works under conditions that entail them to work at night.
Health Centre II	Out-patient clinic treating common diseases and offering antenatal care. It is supposed to be led by an enrolled nurse, working with a midwife, two nursing assistants and a health assistant. According to the Ugandan government's health policy, every parish is supposed to have a Health Centre II.
Health Centre III	Health centre with facilities which include an operation room and a section for minor surgery. It is headed by a clinical officer, offers the continuous basic preventive and curative care and provides support supervision of the community and the Health Centre II facilities under its jurisdiction. According to the Ugandan government's health policy, every sub-county is supposed to have a Health Centre III.
Health Centre IV	A mini-hospital that provides the kind of services found at Health Centre III, but in addition has separate wards for men, women, and children in which to admit patients. It should have a senior medical officer and another doctor as well as a theatre for carrying out emergency operations. According to the Ugandan government's health policy, every county or parliamentary constituency is supposed to have a Health Centre IV.
Heavy Fuel Oil	Residual fuel obtained after refinery of petroleum products. It is used in ships and industrial large-scale heating installations as a fuel in furnaces or boilers.
Home based child care	An arrangement where a mother in the community looks after children at a cost in her premises and trains them basic skills necessary for proper upbringing.
Imports	Inward flows of goods from the rest of the world into the economic territory of a country.
Incidence of Crime	The total number of crimes reported per population of interest over a given period of time in a defined area (territory/country).
Index Number	A number that shows relative change in price or volume between the base period and another period.
Industry	This is an economic activity undertaken by a business establishment as specified in the International System of Industrial Classification (ISIC).
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given period.
Inflation	The persistent increase in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time
Informal employment rate (IER)	Persons in informal employment comprise of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees whose employers' do not pay contributions to their social security or, if they do, do not benefit from annual leave or payment in lieu of leave not taken,

or paid sick leave in case of illness or injury or income tax deduction.

- Employers and own account workers employed in their own businesses or places of work that are not registered for income tax and/or Value Added Tax (VAT).
- Members of producers' cooperatives employed in their cooperatives that are not registered.
- Own account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (such as subsistence farming or do it yourself construction of own dwellings), if considered employed according to the 13th International Classification of Labour Services (ICLS) Edition definition of employment.
- Contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises.

Intermediate Consumption	The value of goods and services that are used in the process of production of other goods and services rather than final consumption
Juvenile	A person below 18 years of age (Children Statute 1997).
Kerosene	This is fuel used as an illuminant for lighting and in some cases for cooking.
Labour force	The labour force consists of all persons of working age who were either employed or unemployed.
Labour Force Participation Rate	
Labour underutilisation	Labour underutilisation is a broad concept that encompasses unemployment and other forms of mal-employment, namely, insufficiency of the volume of work (labour slack), low remuneration (low earnings) and incompatibility of education and occupation (skill mismatch). For the present purpose, labour underutilization is defined to be the aggregate of labour slack (unemployed, time related under employment as well as those marginally attached to the labour force), low earnings and skill mismatch.
Large Business	Business establishment employing 100 or more persons.
Life Expectancy	The average number of years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of that person's life. Most commonly cited as life expectancy at birth.
Liquid Petroleum Gas	Liquid Petroleum Gases (LPG's) are hydrocarbons, which are gaseous under conditions of normal temperature and pressure but are liquefied by compression or cooling to facilitate storage, handling and transportation.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population aged 10 years and above that can read with understanding and write a simple sentence meaningfully in any language.
Loan	Money or securities supplied by one party (the lender) to a second party (the borrower) in a transaction in return for a promised future payment by the borrower. Such transactions normally include the payment of interest due to the lender as per agreed repayment schedules between the two parties.

Low pay rate	Low pay rate (LPR) or inadequate earnings rate refers to the proportion of the employed persons with hourly/monthly earnings less than 2/3 of median hourly/median earnings of full-time workers (persons working 40-48 hours a week); cf. Resolution on employment-related income by the 16 th ICLS (1998).
Marginally attached to the labour force	Discouraged workers and other inactive persons with labour force attachment.
Micro Hydro Power Stations	Hydro Power Stations generating electricity in the range of 5 KW – 100 KW
Mini Hydro Power Stations	Hydro Power Stations generating electricity in the range of 101 KW – 1 MW
Minor Accident	Accident where no persons are injured.
Minor Injury	Injury of a minor character such as a sprain, bruise or cut not judged to be severe or slight shock requiring roadside attention.
Motor vehicle	Any self-propelled automobile intended or adapted for use on the road.
National Referral Hospitals	In addition to the services offered at the regional referral hospital, they provide comprehensive specialist services and are involved in teaching and health research.
Net Enrolment Rate	The ratio of pupils in primary school aged 6 – 12 to the country total population aged 6 -12 years.
Net Enrolment Ratio	The Enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education (Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.
Net Intake Rate	The ratio of the pupils aged six in primary one to the country total population aged 6 years.
Net Intake Ratio	The number of new entrants of official age expressed as a proportion of the official school entry age (<i>3 years for pre- primary, 6 years for primary, 13 years for secondary and 19 years for tertiary</i>).
Non-traditional exports	Refers to commodities other than traditional exports (Coffee, Cotton, Tea, and Tobacco) that have recently featured in Uganda's export trade.
Numeracy rate	The Percentage of pupils who can use numbers, complete sequences, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, simple division, simple weights and measures, money counting, telling time, interpret a pictograph and draw a pictogram.
Occupation	Refers to the nature of task and duties performed during the reference period preceding the interview by persons in paid employment, unpaid family work or self-employment jobs.
Orphan	A child whose biological parent or both parents are dead. Single orphans are children who have lost one biological parent, while double orphans are those who have lost both biological parents.
Other crimes in general	Include threatening Violence, human trafficking, abduction, kidnap, arson (general), malicious damage to property, escapes from lawful custody, rescues from lawful custody, examination leakage and stealing, piracy, criminal trespass, domestic violence, attempted suicide, attempted murder (by shooting), attempted murder (other than shooting), other penal code offences (not categorised)
Overdraft	A type of a short-term loan particularly used to supply short-term credit to tide over the production cycle or finance for seasonal requirements.

Pass Rate	The percentage of pupils/students that passed exams at a given level of education.
Passengers	Travellers in a car, bus, train, plane or ship who are not driving or part of the crew. These also include those embarked and disembarked.
Pedestrian	Any person travelling on foot.
Permissible light work	Light work refers to non-hazardous activities done by children in their homes under observation and supervision by their families in an environment free of exploitation.
Persons in employment	Refers to all persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. For "pay or profit" refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for the time worked or work done. The payment may also be in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions.
Petrol	This is a light hydrocarbon fuel used in positive ignition engines. Another name used for this type of fuel is premium motor spirit.
Population pyramid	A population pyramid is a pictorial representation of the age distribution of a given population. Its shape is determined by the past birth and death rates in that population.
Poverty Gap (P1)	The sum over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line, divided by the poverty line. It is the measure of the depth of poverty, however, with limitations since it is insensitive to how consumption is distributed among the poor mainly below the poverty line. P1 is the per capita cost of eradicating poverty, as a percentage of the poverty line, if money could be targeted perfectly.
Poverty Headcount (P0)	The P0 indicator is "headcount": the percentage of individuals estimated to be living in households with real private consumption per adult equivalent below the poverty line
Prison	Place where people are legally kept as a punishment for crimes they have committed or while awaiting trial.
Prison capacity	This is the number of inmates a prison can safely accommodate which is 01 prisoner per every 3.6m ² of accommodation space.
Prison occupancy rate	Is the number of inmates accommodated per available accommodation space of one prisoner expressed as a percentage.
Prisoner	A person kept in prison as a punishment for a crime or while waiting for trial.
Producer Price	The producer's price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer..
Proportional morbidity ratio	The proportion attributable to a given cause of illness. It is a proxy for the prevalence of sickness in a population.
Pupil-Classroom Ratio (PCR)	The average number of pupils (students) per classroom at a specific level of education in a given school year.
Pupil-Stance Ratio (PSR)	The average number of pupils (students) per latrine stance at a specific level of education in a given school year.
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)	The average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a

given school year.

Reckless/Dangerous Driving	A mental state in which the driver displays a wanton disregard for the rules of the road; the driver misjudges common driving procedures, often causing accidents and other damages.
Regional Referral Hospitals	In addition to the services offered at the general hospital, these hospitals offer specialist services such as psychiatry, ear, nose and throat, radiology, pathology, ophthalmology as well as higher level surgical and medical services, including teaching and research.
Relative Humidity	A measure of the amount of water vapour/moisture in the air (at a specific temperature) compared to the maximum amount of water vapour air could hold at that temperature, and is given as a percentage value. Relative humidity depends on the temperature of the air, as warm air can hold more moisture than cold air. Relative humidity of 100 percent indicates that the air is holding all the water it can at the current temperature and any additional moisture at that point will result in condensation.
Residents	Persons whose usual residence is Uganda including those whose nationality is not Ugandan.
Retained Reserves	The increase in value of a currency or the increase in value of fixed assets consisting mainly of freehold land and buildings.
Revaluation reserves	Reserves arising due to the revaluation of fixed assets but cannot be paid out as dividends because they are not realised profits. They merely restate the value of an asset.
Separated	A situation where married couples separate from each other without legalising the separation, and hence can re-unite after some time. However they are still regarded as married from the legal point of view.
Serious Accident	Accident in which a person is admitted in the hospital as an "in-patient" or any of the following injuries whether or not one is admitted in the hospital, or sustains: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crashing, severe cuts and lacerations.
Serious Injury	Injury for which a person is admitted in hospital as an 'in-patient', or any of the following injuries whether or not the person is admitted in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crashing, burns, severe cuts and lacerations or severe general shock requiring medical treatment.
Single	A man or woman who has never been married or never been in a consensual union.
Skill mismatch or skill inadequate employment	Skill mismatch measures the incompatibility between education and occupation. Workers whose educational attainment is above the skill requirement of their jobs are in some sense underutilized. The return on investment in their education and training is below optimum and somewhat wasted.
Solid waste	Any semi-solid or solid matter created by human or animal activities, and which are disposed because they are hazardous or useless.
Squared Poverty Gap (P2)	The sum over all individuals of the square of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent and the poverty line divided by the poverty line. The reason to square the shortfall is to give greater weight to those who are living far below the line. The indicator caters for a policy which also makes transfers from someone just below the poverty line to the poorest person which P1 does not reflect.

Teaching Service	Teachers of primary and secondary schools, technical or commercial institutes as well as other tertiary institutions, colleges and establishments.
The Employment-to-population ratio (EPR)	The number of employed persons in the working age population given as a percentage of the total number of persons in the working age population. It is one of the measures of the extent of job creation in the economy. The indicator is calculated as:
	$EPR (\%) = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons in the working age population}}{\text{Total number of persons in the working age population}} (\times 100)$
The labour force participation rate (LFPR)	The labour force participation rate measures the proportion of the working age population that is economically active .i.e. working and unemployed. LFPR is the number of persons in the labour force given as a percentage of the working age population. The indicator is calculated as:
	$LFPR(\%) = \frac{\text{Number of persons who are employed} + \text{number of persons who are unemployed}}{\text{Total number of persons in the working age population}} (\times 100)$
The Performance index	A measure of the quality of passing at all levels of education.
The unemployment rate (UR)	Unemployment rate (UR) is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed. It is calculated as follows:
	$UR(\%) = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons in the working age population}}{\text{Total number of persons in the labour force}} (\times 100)$
Theft	The illegal taking of another person's property without that person's freely-given consent.
Time-related underemployment (TRE)	The <i>time-related underemployed</i> includes all employed persons whose hours of work “are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage.” Hence, the criteria of time-related underemployment at the national level can be summarized as: (i) willingness to work additional hours; (ii) availability to work additional hours and, (iii) having worked below a threshold of working hours (less than 40 hours a week).
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given period.
Trade Balance	The difference in value between the country’s visible imports and exports.
Traditional Exports	Long-term export cash crops introduced to Uganda long time ago. That is Coffee, Cotton, Tea and Tobacco.
Traffic Accident	Crashes between vehicles; between vehicles and pedestrians; between vehicles and animals; or between vehicles and fixed obstacles.

Transition rate	The number of pupils (or students) admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of the lower level of education in the previous year.
Treasury Bill	Short-term bearer securities with maturities of 91 days, 182 days, 273 days or 364 days issued by Bank of Uganda.
Under- utilisation	An aggregate of persons who were; unemployed, in time related under-employment and potential labour force.
Unemployment	Persons of working age are classified as unemployed if, during a short reference period such as a day or a week, they (a) were without work, i.e. did not work for even one hour in any economic activity (paid employment, self-employment, or unpaid work for a family business or farm); (b) were available for work; and (c) had taken active steps to seek work during the past four weeks.
Value Added	The value of outcome when factors of production interact to produce and avail goods and services. Value added is the difference between the value of gross output and the value of intermediate inputs. Value added comprises of the following:
Value Added Tax (VAT)	A form of consumption tax. From the perspective of the buyer, it is a tax on the purchase price. From the seller's perspective, it is a tax only on the value added to a product, material or service.
Victim	A person who is offended as a result of a criminal act.
Wage Bill	All cash payments made by employers in return for labour provided by the employees. The payments include salaries and wages, overtime, holiday pay, bonuses, commissions, sick leave and any other allowances paid in cash to the employees.
Widowed	A situation where one partner in a marriage is dead. It applies to both monogamous and polygamous marriages. In case of polygamous marriages where the man is dead, the women are referred to as widows. However, where a man loses one of his many wives, he cannot be referred to as a widower.
Work	Comprises of own-use production work, employment work; unpaid trainee work, volunteer work and other forms of work. Work excludes activities that do not involve producing goods or services (e.g. begging and stealing), self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation).
Working age	While no international standard on age limits exists, for purposes of statistical measurement, the working age population is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, but this may vary from country to country.

Working persons Persons of working age are classified as working or employed if, during a short reference period such as a day or a week, (i) they did some work (even for just one hour) for pay, profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; or (ii) they were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were 'temporarily' absent during this period (for such reasons as illness, maternity, parental leave, holiday, training, industrial dispute).

Working poor Individuals forming part of the working population but whose incomes fell below the official poverty line.

Working poverty rate (WPR) WPR is the proportion of the employed population living in households that are classified as poor, i.e. their consumption or income levels are below a determined national poverty line. The direct measurement of the indicator can be expressed as:

$$WPR = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons in poor households (Number of working poor)}}{\text{Total number of employed persons}} \times 100$$

Worst Forms of Child Labour According to ILO convention No.182 (1999), the worst forms of child labour include:

- (i) Child slavery or practice similar to slavery, such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, use of children in armed conflict;
- (ii) Use, procurement and offering of a child for prostitution and pornography;
- (iii) Use of children in illicit activities such as drug trafficking;
- (iv) Work that is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children

Youth For statistical purposes, the United Nations defines *youth*, as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States. In practice, however, many national statistics offices apply their own definitions of youth which often differ from the international standard. In Uganda, a youth is a person aged 18-30 years.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Geographical Indicators	
Longitude	29°34'E & 35°0'E
Latitude	4°12'N & 1°29'S
Altitude (minimum ASL)	620 meters
(maximum ASL)	5,111meters
Total Surface Area	241,550.7 km ²
Temperature 2016	16-30° C
GDP at current market prices (2016)	86,756 billion Shs
GDP growth rate at constant (2009/10) market prices	2.5 percent
Contribution of agriculture to GDP at current market prices	23.5 percent
Inflation rate	5.5 percent
Area under water and swamps	41,743 km ²
Rainfall 2016	850 -1700 mm/year
2016 Economic Indicators	
Per capita GDP at current market prices	2,384,007 Shs
Per capita GDP growth rate at constant (2009) market prices	3.8 percent
Reserves	202.4 million US\$
Budget deficit excluding grants as a percentage of GDP (2016/17)	4.6 percent
Demographic and socio-economic indicators	
Percentage urban (2014 Census)	21.4 percent
Population of Kampala city (2014 Census)	1.51 million
Sex ratio of total population (2014 census)	94.6 males per 100 females
Population density (2014 census)	173 persons /km ²
Life Expectancy at birth (2014 census)	63.3 years
Female	64.2 years
Male	62.2 years
Infant Mortality rate (2014 census)	53 per 1000 live births
Pupil Classroom ratio (Primary 2016)	54
Student Classroom ratio (Secondary 2016)	51
Pupil Teacher ratio (Primary 2014)	43
Student Teacher ratio (Secondary 2014)	22

*Note: * Demographic projections were based on the Census 2014 provisional results.*

Only population of gazetted city, municipalities and towns was considered as urban population.

Reserve estimates based on Balance of Payments manual

NATIONAL STANDARD INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

LEVEL 1: NATIONAL GRADUATION TO LOWER MIDDLE INCOME STATUS

Relevant UN Indicators	Priority National Indicators ⁱ	Baseline (2014/15)	2015/16	
Graduation Criterion 1: Income				
1. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita	1.1: GDP Per Capita (US\$), Current Prices	777	671	
	1.2: GDP Growth Rate (%)	5.2	4.7	
	1.3: GDP at Market prices (Billion UGX)	76,883	82,903	
	1.4: Proportion of Population below the National Poverty Line (%)	19.7		
	1.5: Income distribution (GINI Coefficient)	0.395		
	1.6: Savings as % of GDP			
	1.7: US\$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Total	687.4		
	1.8: US\$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Agriculture	125.2		
	1.9: Sector Composition of GDP (%)			
	1.9.1: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	23.9	23.7	
	i. Cash Crops	1.7	1.7	
	ii. Food Crops	12.4	12.1	
	iii. Livestock	4.1	4.3	
	iv. Forestry	4.0	3.9	
v. Fisheries	1.6	1.6		
1.9.2: Manufacturing	8.6	8.7		
Graduation Criterion 2: Human Assets				
2. Adult Literacy Rate	2.1: Literacy Rate (10 Yrs+) – Total	72.2		
	i Male	77.4		
	ii Female	67.6		
	2.2: Average years of schooling			
3. Gross School Enrolment	3.1:Gross Enrolment Ratio*			
	3.1.1: Primary	109		
	3.1.2: Secondary	25		
Other Indicators related to human assets	3.2:Transition Rate (Primary to Secondary)*	63.2	64.8	
	3.3:Net Secondary completion rate			
4. Undernourished Population (%)	4.1:Underweight (Under 5-Years)	13.8	10.5	
	4.2:Stunting (Under 5-Years)	33.4	28.9	
	4.3:Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age by type	4.3.1: Wasting	4.7	3.6
		4.3.2: Overweight	0.7	1.6
5. Population	5.1:Total Population (millions)	34.6		
	5.2:Population growth rate	3.0		
	5.3:Total fertility rate	6.2	5.4	
	5.4:Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.3		
	5.5:Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	438	336	
	5.6:Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	54	43	
	5.7: Working-Age Population Employed (percentage)	47.8		

Relevant UN Indicators	Priority National Indicators ⁱ	Baseline (2014/15)	2015/16
	5.8:Labour force in agriculture, forestry and fisheries (percentage)	33.8	
	5.9:Labour force in service sector (percentage)	45.1	
	5.10:Share of manufacturing jobs to total formal jobs		
	5.11:Labour force in Manufacturing (percentage)	15.4	
	5.12:Labour force in Construction (percentage)	4.6	
	5.13:Labour force in Industrial sector***(percentage)	21.1	
	5.14:US\$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Industry (percentage)	2,499.2	
	5.15:US\$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Service (percentage)	1,717.5	
	5.16:Global Gender Gap Index*(percentage)	0.708	0.704
6. Under five mortality rate	6.1: Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (percentage)	90	64
Graduation Criterion 3: Economic Vulnerability			
7. Victims of natural disasters			
8. Instability of Agricultural Production	8.1: Volume of the agricultural production ('000 Tonnes)*		
	i. Plantain Bananas (All types)	4,623	3,957
	ii. Millet	236	194
	iii. Maize	2,812	2,483
	iv. Rice	238	215
	v. Beans	1,079	810
	vi. Gnuts	295	275
	8.2: Value of the Agriculture Exports ('000 US \$) (Formal)*		
	i. Coffee	402,634	352,058
	ii. Cotton	20,778	24,543
	iii. Tea	70,317	74,472
	iv. Tobacco	72,897	73,180
	v. Fish and Fish Products	117,597	114,772
	vi. Maize	91,055	81,660
	8.3: Forest Cover (% of total area)**	11	
	8.4: Wetland cover (% of total area)**	2	
9. Instability of Exports of Goods and Services	9.1: Value of Exports(Million US \$) (Formal)*	2,267	2,482
	9.2: Export proportion of GDP	0.18	0.19
10. Merchandise Export Concentration	10.1: Ratio of manufactured exports to total exports		
11. Remoteness	11.1:Total paved national road network (kms)	3,919	4,157
	11.2:Proportion of paved national to total national roads	19.1	20.2
	11.3:Kilometres of functional railway network	1,260	1,260
	11.4:Volume of cargo transported by rail (Million tonnes)*	818,520	
	11.5:Percentage of households with access to electricity (Lighting)	20.4	
	11.6:Consumption of electricity (Kwh per capita)	90.7	92.9
	11.7:Safe water coverage	11.7.1: Urban	85.0
11.7.2: Rural		66.6	

* - Figures are for calendar years 2015 and 2016, respectively; **-Figures for 2010; *** - Industry (also known as production) includes mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity supply, water supply and construction.

CHAPTER ONE

ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

This section presents statistics on Administrative units, land, forestry, climate and water supply.

1.1 Administrative Units

Uganda is stratified into administrative units namely; Districts, Counties, Consituencies, Sub-Counties, Parishes and Villages to facilitate service delivery nearer to the people. In total, there are 122 districts as at 1st July 2017, including Kampala Capital City. Below is a table indicating the number of administrative units at lower levels by region.

Table 1.1: Number of administrative units per region

	2002	2014	July 1, 2016	July 1, 2017
CENTRAL				
District	13	24	24	25
County	34	44	44	57
Consituency	n.a	n.a	n.a	73
Sub County	202	245	245	262
Parish	1,254	1383	1383	1537
EASTERN				
District	15	32	32	34
County	43	52	52	69
Consituency	n.a	n.a	n.a	79
Sub County	270	413	413	438
Parish	1,492	1830	1833	2322
NORTHERN				
District	13	30	31	32
County	42	44	44	57
Consituency	n.a	n.a	n.a	66
Sub County	228	306	306	327
Parish	1,194	1483	1483	1647
WESTERN				
District	15	26	29	31
County	44	53	53	72
Consituency	n.a	n.a	n.a	78
Sub County	258	393	393	433
Parish	1297	1531	1495	1961
NATIONAL				
District	56	112	116	122
County	163	193	193	255
Consituency	n.a	n.a	n.a	296
Sub County	958	1357	1357	1460
Parish	5237	6227	6194	7467

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

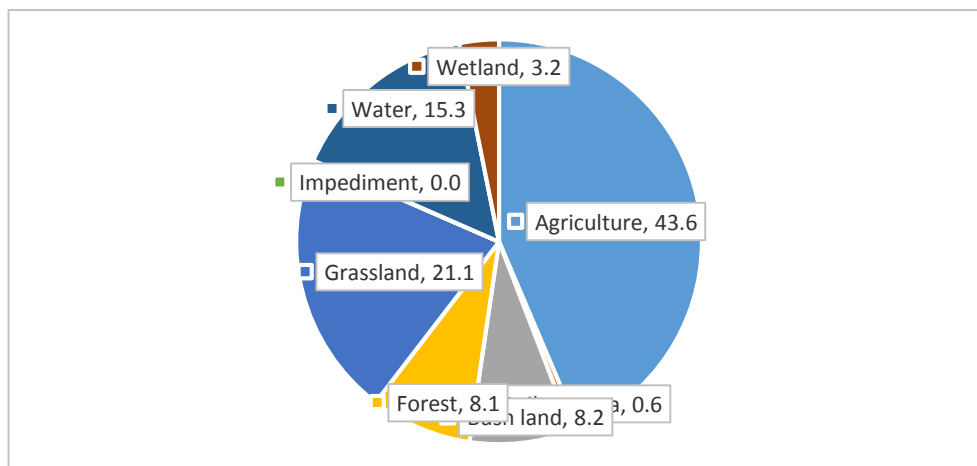
1.2 Land cover

Uganda has an area of 241,550.7 square kilometres (sq.km), of which 41,027.4 sq km are open water and swamps while 200,523.2 sq km is land. The altitude above sea level ranges from 620 metres Above Sea Level (ASL) on the Albert Nile to 5,111 metres ASL (Mt. Rwenzori peak). Uganda shares Lake Victoria with Kenya and Tanzania and Lakes Albert and Edward with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Within its boundaries are lakes Wamala, Bunyonyi, Katwe, Nakivale, Mbuho, Kyoga, George and Bisina.

Both the eastern and western borders of Uganda are marked by mountains. The Ruwenzori Mountains (often called the Mountains of the Moon) form about eighty kilometers of the border between Uganda and the Congo Democratic Republic (DRC). In eastern Uganda, the border with Kenya is marked by volcanic hills including Mount Elgon (4,324 meters ASL). In the north-east, there is Mount Moroto (3,085 meters ASL). Besides, the Imatong Mountains (3,029 meters ASL), mark the border with South Sudan.

Land area estimates for 2015 by type of cover as updated from the Remote Sensing Survey (RSS) indicated that agricultural land occupies the largest proportion of land cover area (43 percent), followed by grassland (21 percent) and then water (15 percent) as shown in Figure 1.1 and Table 1.2:

Figure 1.1: Share of Land Cover type, for Uganda 2010 (Sq km)



Land areas for grasslands and water bodies remained the same between 1990 and 2015. However, the land area for grasslands increased by 3.9 percent in 2010 while that for water bodies reduced by one percent over the same period. Area under forest has significantly been decreasing since 1990. It decreased by 46.7 percent between 2005 and 2015. Land area for agriculture increased by 12.4 percent between 1990 and 2000, and by 4.7 percent between 2000 and 2005. It however increased by 5.6 percent between 2005 and 2015.

Notably, the built-up area increased by 40 percent between 2010 and 2015. Land area for bush lands also decreased by 17 percent in the same period. The changes are illustrated in Figure 1.2 while the data is presented in Table 1.2 and Statistical Appendix Table 1.2A to C.

Figure 1.2: Land Cover area by type, 1990-2010 (sqkm)

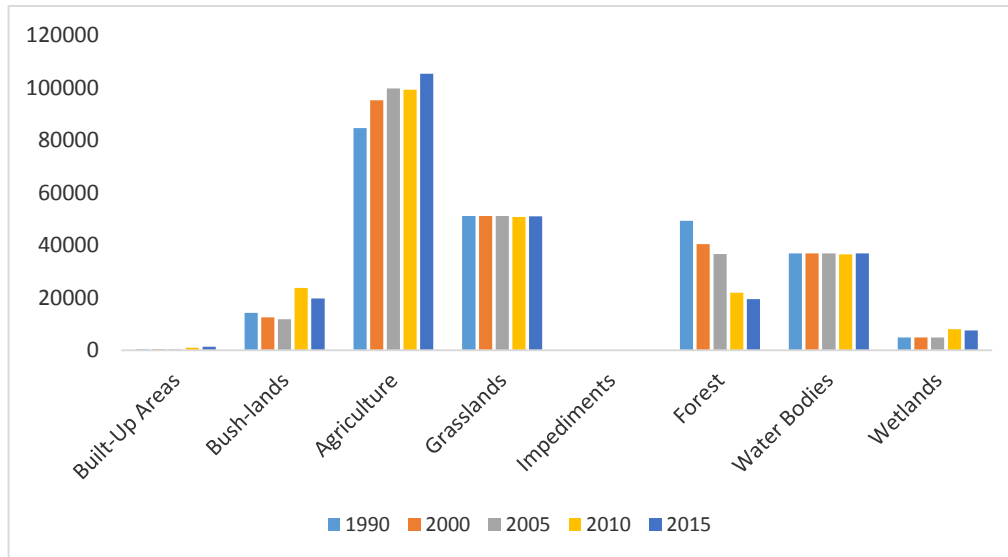


Table 1.2: National Land Cover statistics (sq km)

Type of land cover	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Built-Up Areas	365.7	365.7	365.7	969.79	1,360.02
Bush-lands	14,223.90	12,624.50	11,893.60	23,776.05	19,723.25
Agriculture	84,694.50	95,211.20	99,703.10	99,219.98	105,317.21
Commercial Farmlands	684.5	684.5	684.5	1,343	2,567.46
Cultivated Lands	84,010.00	94,526.70	99,018.60	97,877	102,749.75
Grasslands	51,152.70	51,152.70	51,152.70	50,859.25	51,051.57
Impediments	37.1	37.1	37.2	114.21	78.56
Forest	49,333.60	40,416.40	36,654.80	21,943.2	19,535.30
Woodlands	39,740.90	32,601.40	29,527.80	14,449	12,144.78
Plantations - Hardwoods	186.8	153.3	138.6	213	442.98
Plantations - Softwoods	163.8	80	121.5	442	635.68
Tropical High Forest	2,740.60	2,248.20	2,036.30	5,637	1,020.00
Tropical High Forest Normal	6,501.50	5,333.50	4,830.60	1,202	5,291.86
Water Bodies	36,902.80	36,902.80	36,902.90	36,581	36,864.01
Wetlands	4,840.40	4,840.40	4,840.60	8,087	7,620.76
Total	241,550.70	241,550.70	241,550.70	241,550.7	241,550.7

Note: The figures indicated in the above table are based on projections. Actual vegetation studies were undertaken in 1994 based on 1992 satellite imagery.

Source: National Forestry Authority

1.3 Forests

1.3.1 Forests Cover

In 2010, Uganda had a total of 2.6 million hectares of forest land compared to 4.9 million hectares in 1990. This is a reduction of 46.9 percent over a period of 20 years. As a proportion, in 1990, forest covered 20.4 percent of the land area of the country. Table 1.2 gives the forest cover areas and changes between 1990, 2005 and 2010.

Table 1.3.1: Forest Cover changes between 1990, 2005 and 2010

Year	Broad leaved Plantations	Conifer Plantations	THF well stocked	THF low stocked	Wood land	Total Forest Cover
Area						
2010 (hectares)	19,436	38,472	659,228	127,623	1,775,041	2,619,679
2005 (hectares)	14,841	18,767	542,787	201,644	2,816,423	3,594,462
1990 (hectares)	18,682	16,384	651,110	273,062	3,974,508	4,933,746
Change in area						
2005- 2010	4,595	19,705	116,441	-74,021	-1,041,382	-974,783
1990- 2005	-3,841	2,383	-108,323	-71,418	-1,158,085	-1,339,284
Percentage change in area						
2005-2010	31.0%	105.0%	21.5%	-36.7%	-37.0%	-27.1%
Annual, 2005-2010	6.19%	21.00%	4.29%	-7.34%	-7.40%	-5.42%
1990-2005	-20.6%	14.5%	-16.6%	-26.2%	-29.1%	-27.1%
Annual,1990-2005	-1.37%	0.97%	-1.11%	-1.74%	-1.94%	-1.81%

THF: Tropical High Forest

Source: National Forestry Authority

In 2005, Uganda had a total of 3.6 million hectares of forest land compared to 4.9 million hectares in 1990. This is a reduction of 27.1 percent over a period of 15 years. Table 1.2 above shows that the total deforestation rate per year (between 1990 and 2005) was 1.8 percent, while that between 2005 and 2010 was 5.4 percent.

1.3.2 Local and Central Forest Reserves

The proportion of land under Central Forest Reserve (CFR) was higher than the Local Forest Reserve (LFR) in all the regions as established through the National Bio-mass Study, 2005. Eastern region had the largest proportion under LFR (2.6 percent) while Western Region had the lowest proportion (0.1 percent).

Table 1.3.2: Share of total area under forests by region, 2005

Region	CFR		LFR		Total Forest reserve Area
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	
Central	303,358	99.5	1,576	0.5	304,934
Eastern	56,479	97.4	1,531	2.6	58,010
Northern	556,825	99.7	1,447	0.3	558,272
Western	356,037	99.9	431	0.1	356,468
Uganda	1,272,699	99.6	4,985	0.4	1,277,684

(1) CFR – Central Forest Reserve

(2) LFR – Local Forest Reserve

Source: NFA.

1.3.3 Consumption of charcoal and firewood

Table 1.3.3 shows the value of household expenditure on firewood and charcoal as estimated from the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS). The total nominal value increased to 409.1 billion in 2009/10 from Shs. 32.8 billion in 2005/06. The value of charcoal and firewood consumption went up by more than 10 times during the same period.

Table 1.3.3: Household consumption of firewood and charcoal (Mill. Shs)

Item	1996/97	2002/03	2005/06	2009/10
Charcoal	4,076	6,936	9,345	98,699
Firewood	13,967	20,677	23,425	310,440
Total	18,043	27,613	32,770	409,139

Source: UBOS

1.3.4 Production of Round Wood

The quantity and value of round wood produced in Uganda for the last five years is shown in Table 1.3.4 below. In 2016, Uganda produced 50.2 million tonnes of round wood worth about Shs 972 billion, registering an increment of 10.9 percent in value (Statistical Appendix Table 1.2 A and 1.2 B).

Table 1.3.4: Production of Round Wood ('000s tonnes), 2012 to 2016

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	42,889	44,707	46,603	48,581	50,168
Value (Mill. Shs)	571,643	690,608	773,969	876,789	972,101

Source : National Forest Authority

1.4 Climate

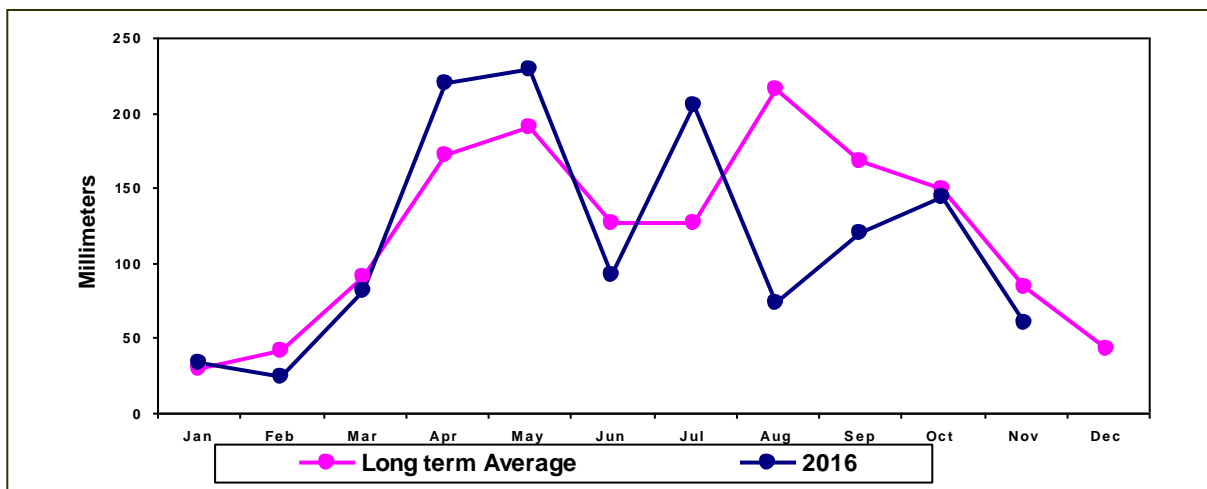
1.4.1 Rainfall and Rain-days

This section presents the Long Term Average and Monthly rainfall pattern during 2015 for seven (7) centres in the country as shown in Appendix Table 1.4 A. Detailed presentation is made for five selected centres which include Lira, Mbarara, Tororo, Kampala and Entebbe. The section further presents information on the monthly rain-days in four (4) centres. It should be noted that data for some centres in the Appendix Tables 1.3 A and 1.4 B is missing because some instruments were not properly functioning.

Rainfall

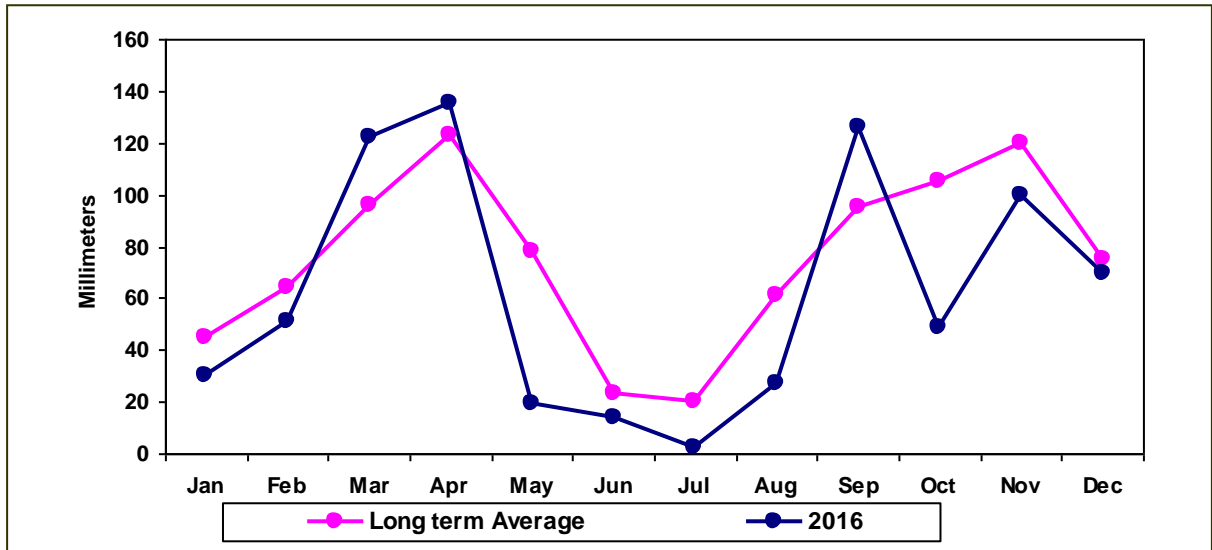
Lira received a total of 1,278 millimetres of rainfall in the year 2016 (Appendix Table 1.4A). A monthly rainfall pattern similar to that of the long term average was received in Lira for most of the months in the reference year except for July, August and September. The highest amount of rainfall at the centre was received in May (228mm) followed by April (219mm) while the least amount of precipitation was in February (23mm). Overall, the monthly rainfall for Lira centre in 2016 was lower than the long term average for the years.

Figure 1.3 (a): Lira 2016 Monthly and Long term average Rainfall



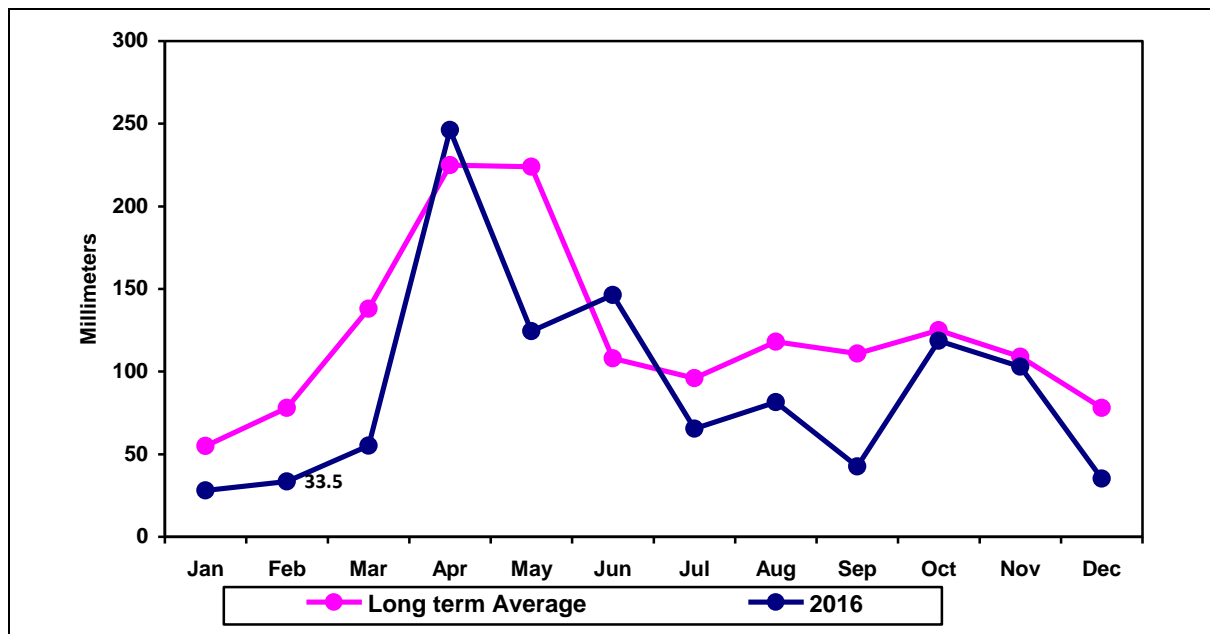
Mbarara received a total of 744.6 millimetres of rainfall in 2016 (Appendix Table 1.4A) with the rainfall pattern being similar to that of the long term average during the periods January – April, July - September and November-December. During 2016, the highest amount of rainfall (135 mm) in the area was received in the month of April while the least amount was in the month of July (2.7 mm). The centre received generally lower rainfall than the long term averages in most months of the year 2016.

Figure 1.3 (b): Mbarara 2016 Monthly and Long term average rainfall



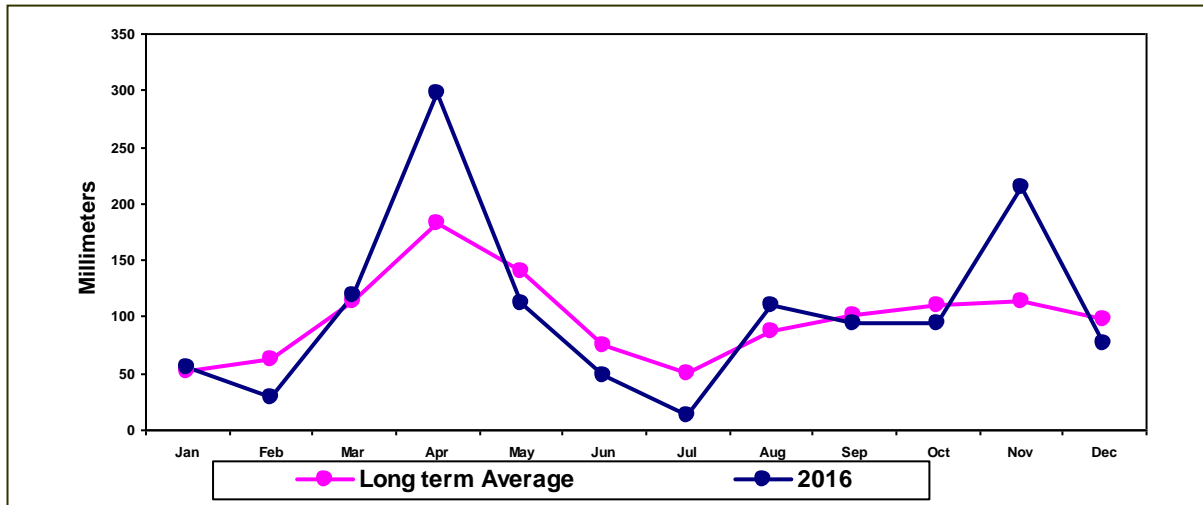
Tororo received a total of 1,079.8 millimetres of rainfall in 2016, with the rainfall pattern similar to that of the long term average during January – April and October – December. The centre recorded only two (2) months with generally higher rainfall than the long term average. The highest amount of rainfall (246.1 mm) in the area was received in the month of April while the lowest was in January (28.1 mm). See Figure 1.3 (c) and Statistical Appendix Table 1.4 (A).

Figure 1.3 (c): Tororo 2016 Monthly and Long term Rainfall



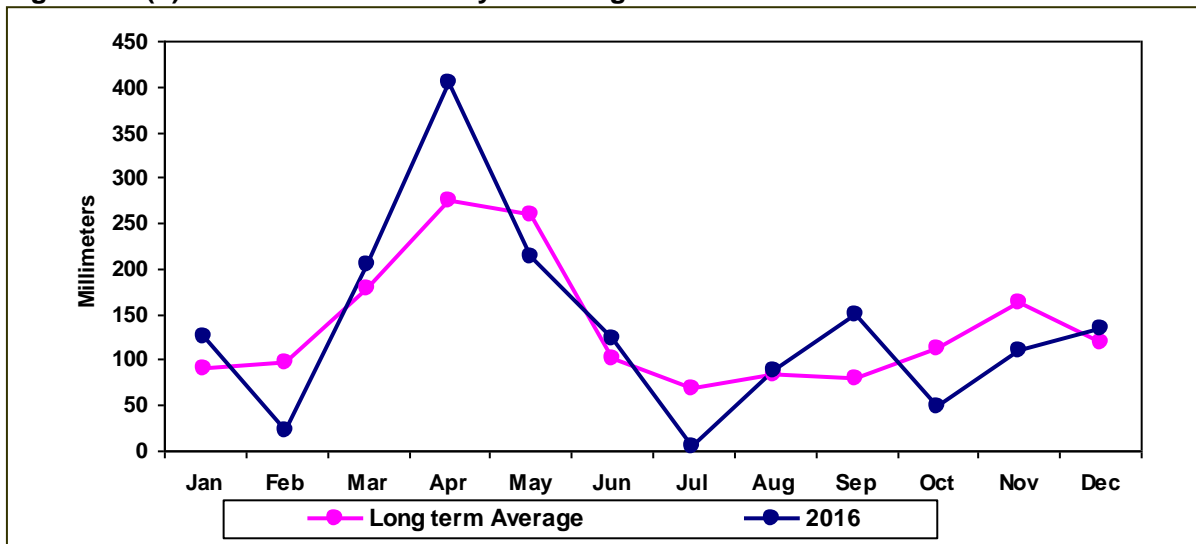
The total amount of rainfall received in Kampala during 2016 was 1,255.3 millimetres. The city area received lower monthly rainfall amounts than the long-term average for most of the months in the year. The highest amount of rainfall (246.1 mm) was received in April while the lowest was received in July (2.2 mm). See Figure 1.3.1 (d) and Statistical Appendix Table 1.3 (A).

Figure 1.3 (d): Kampala 2016 Monthly and Long term Rainfall



Entebbe area received a total precipitation of 1621.1 millimeters 2016. The town generally received slightly higher amounts of rainfall than the long-term average for most of the months in the year. The highest amount of rainfall (404.6 mm) was received in April while the lowest was received in July (3.9 mm). See Figure 1.3.1 (d) and Statistical Appendix Table 1.4A.

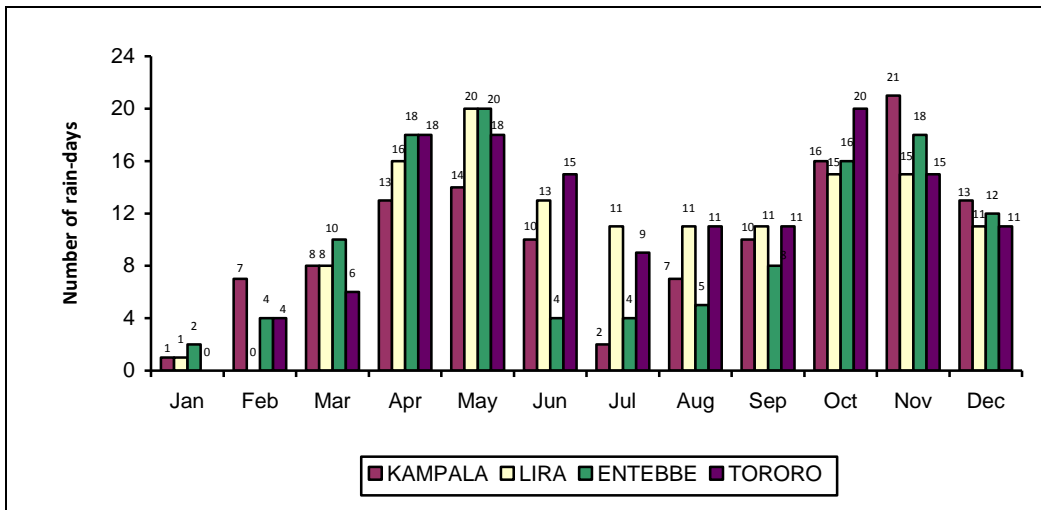
Figure 1.3 (d): Entebbe 2016 Monthly and Long term Rainfall



Rain Days

Rain days are important in knowing the distribution of number of days on which it rained within the different months of the year. During 2015, the four centres had total rain-days as follows: Lira (132 rain-days), Entebbe (121 rain-days), Tororo (138 rain-days) and Kampala (122 rain-days). See Appendix Table 1.4B. Monthly distribution of rain-days in the four centres indicate that Entebbe had the highest number of rain-days in the months of January, March, April and May. Kampala had the highest in February, November and December while Tororo had the highest number in the months of August, September and October as shown in figure 1.3.1(e).

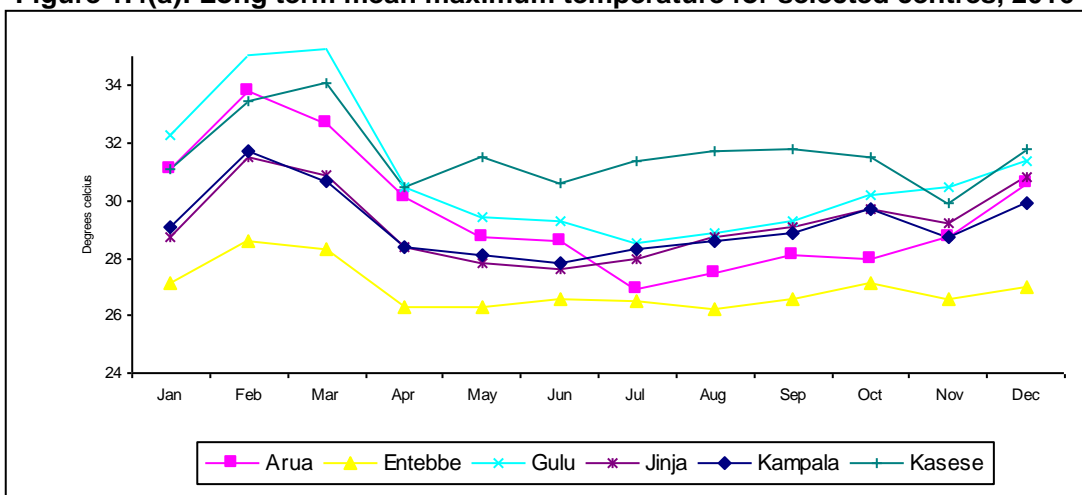
Figure 1.3 (e): Monthly distribution of rain-days in Selected centres in 2015



1.4.2 Temperature

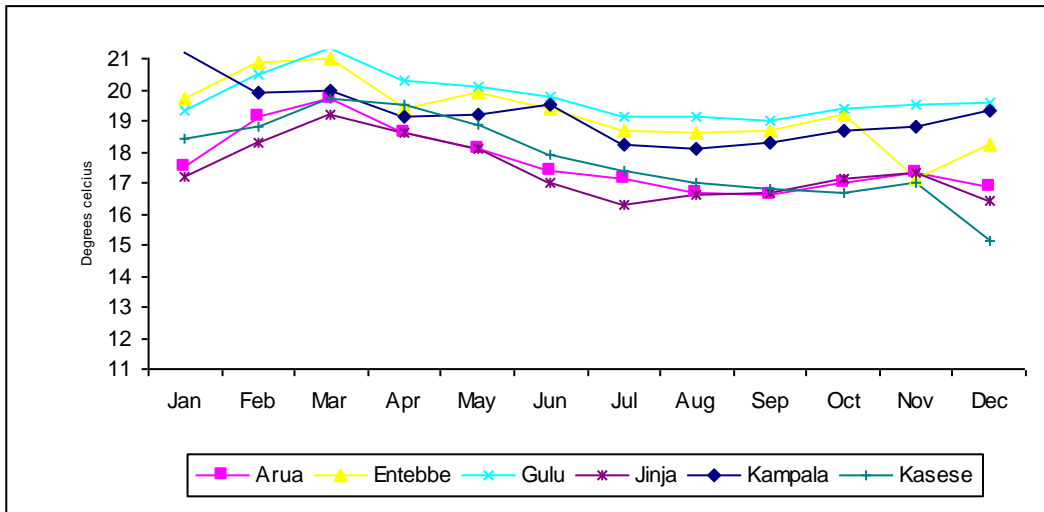
The mean daily maximum temperatures for the different months at the six different regional centres were generally highest at the beginning of the year (January to March) but declined gradually in April and May of 2016. Between June and December, the temperature kept rising and falling though below those experienced in the first three months. Entebbe experienced the lowest mean maximum temperature while Kasese had the highest mean maximum temperature in the same year as seen in Figure 1.4(a) below and Appendix Table 1.4(c).

Figure 1.4(a): Long term mean maximum temperature for selected centres, 2016



The mean daily minimum temperature for selected centres shows that Arua and Jinja had the lowest mean daily minimum temperatures while Gulu had the highest mean daily minimum temperature during 2016. The trend for long term mean minimum temperature is generally similar for all centres. It increases from January to March and then decreases from April to July. It later rises from August to November before finally decreasing in December. This trend is slightly different for Kampala station (See Figure 1.4(b) and Appendix Table 1.4(c)).

Figure 1.4 (b): Long term Mean minimum temperature for selected centres, 2016



1.4.3 Humidity

Monthly mean relative humidity in the Morning (06.00 hours) and Afternoon (12.00 hours) generally continued to be in-line with the long term average for all the selected centres (Statistical Appendix Table 1.4D. Figure 1.4 (c) below. Entebbe and Jinja continued to experience a generally high mean relative humidity at 06:00 hrs throughout 2016 ranging between 65 and 88 percent. Gulu generally recorded the lowest mean relative humidity at 06:00 hours during the year.

Figure 1.4 (c): Long term mean Relative Humidity at 06:00 hours for selected centres, 2016

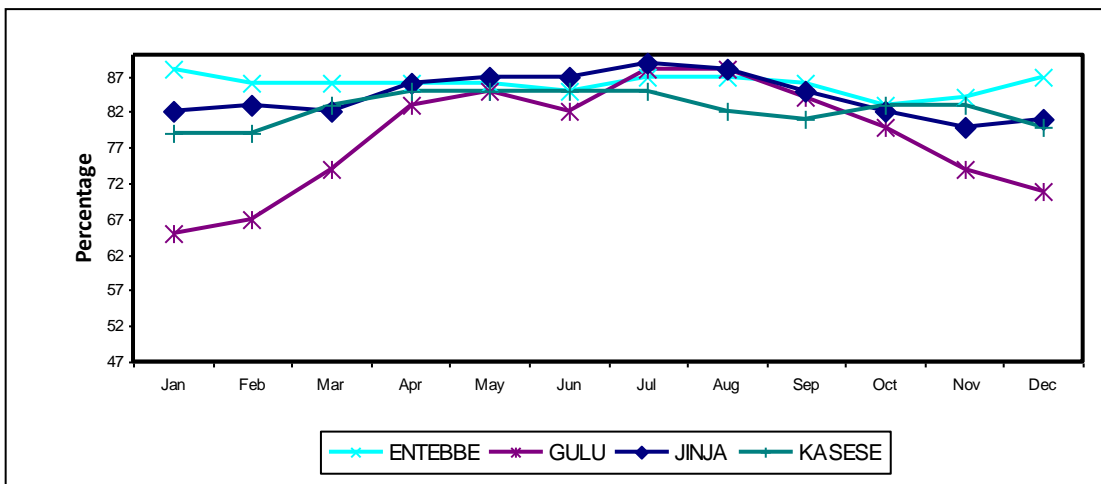
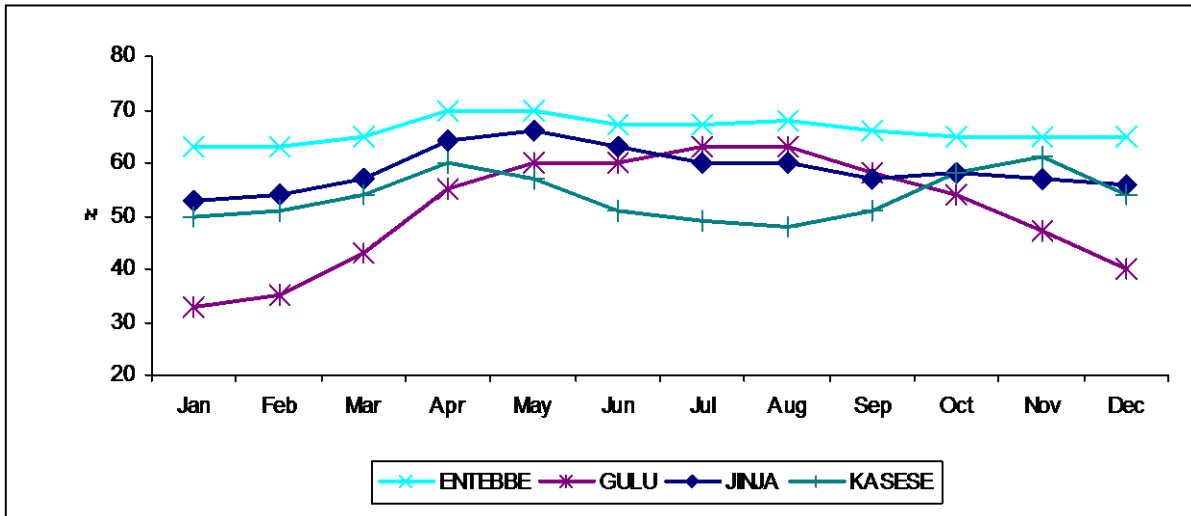


Figure 1.4 (d) shows the long term mean relative humidity at 12:00 hours for selected centres. Entebbe continued to experience the highest long term mean relative humidity at 12:00 hours throughout 2016 ranging from 63.0 to 70 percent. Gulu with 33 percent in January had the lowest mean relative humidity at 12:00 hours in the year.

Figure 1.4 (d): Long term mean Relative Humidity at 12:00 hours for selected centres, 2016



1.5 Water Supply

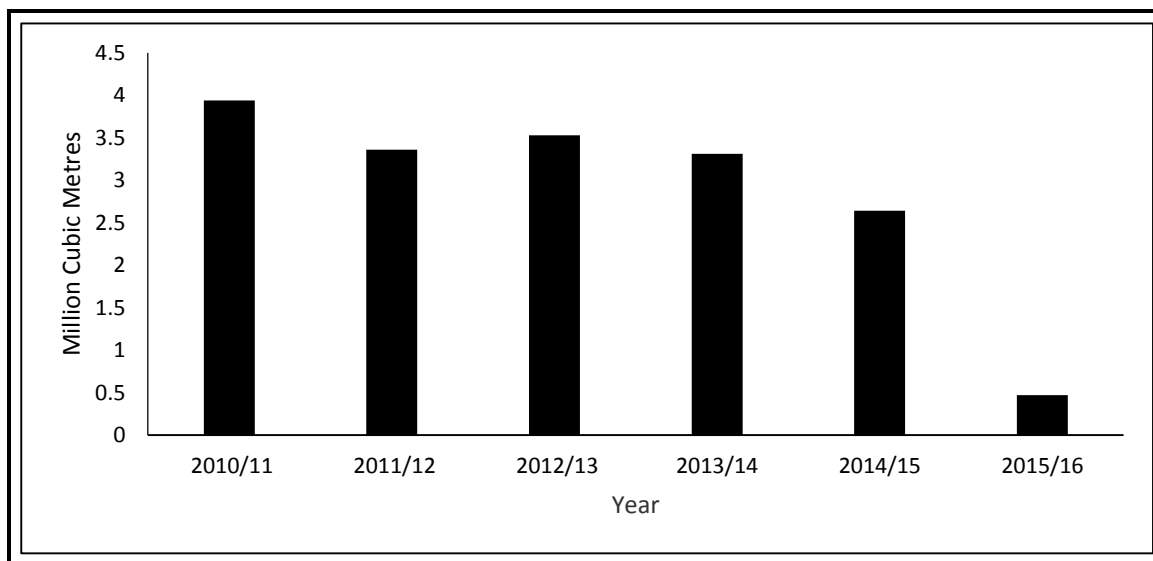
1.5.1 Metered water

National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) remains the main provider of metered water in Uganda. It had a capacity utilisation of 71.3 percent as a result of an average production of 244,550 m³ per day from a practical capacity of 343,196 m³ per day in 2013. In 2014/15, NWSC operated in 43 towns, which was an increment of about 9.3 percent from the 39 towns in 2013/14 (Statistical Appendix Table 1.5A). During the 2015/16, water production was 105.5 million cubic metres compared to 99.6 million cubic metres produced in the 2014/15 hence an increment of about 5.9 percent. Lyantonde and Kyotera registered the highest increments in water production of more than 100 percent. Out of the 105.5 million cubic metres produced in 2015/16, 97.3 percent (102.8 million m³) was supplied: of which, 73.9 million m³ was sold, implying a billing efficiency of 70.1 percent (Statistical Appendix Table 1.5C).

1.5.2 Unmetered water

The Directorate of Water Development (DWD) also supplies water especially in the rural areas and small towns through the provision of boreholes and other safe water sources. Over the years, there has been increase and decrease in the amount of water supplied by DWD. There was a reduction in water supply from 2.6 million cubic metres in 2014/15 to 0.47 million cubic metres in 2015/2016 (see Figure 1.5). This is mainly attributed to the delay by some centres in reporting. In addition, supply in some town council has been taken over by NWSC.

Figure 1.5: Trends in water supplied for small towns, 2010/11 – 2015/16



CHAPTER TWO

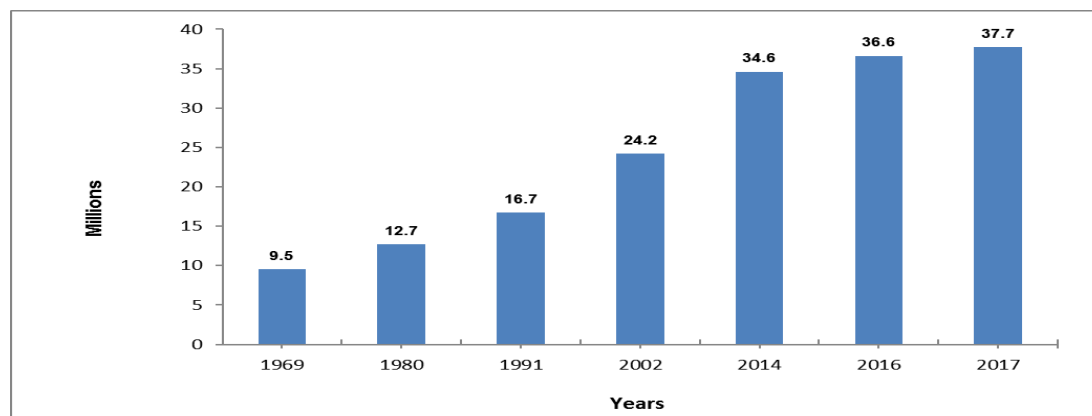
DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

2.1 Population

2.1.1 Population Trends

Figure 2.1.1 shows that, the population increased from 9.5 million in 1969 to 34.6 million in 2014. Between 2002 and 2014, the population increased from 24 million to about 35 million representing an average annual growth rate of 3.0 percent. The population is projected to be 37.7 million by Mid-year 2017.

Figure 2.1.1: Census population, 1969 - 2014 and Projected Mid-Year Population, 2016 and 2017



Furthermore, the current population growth rate declined from 3.2 percent in 2002 to 3.0 percent in 2014, with an average annual increase of about one million persons. The highest average annual growth rate (3.9 percent) was observed during the intercensal period between 1959 and 1969.

Table 2.1: Census population, average annual population changes and growth rates, 1911-2014

Census year	Male	Female	Total	Intercensal Period	Average Annual Increase (000's)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1911	1,116,903	1,349,422	2,466,325			
1921	1,320,286	1,534,322	2,854,608	1911-1921	39	1.5
1931	1,707,437	1,834,844	3,542,281	1921-1931	68	2.2
1948	2,481,394	2,477,126	4,958,520	1931-1948	83	2.0
1959	3,283,222	3,253,394	6,536,616	1948-1959	143	2.5
1969	4,812,447	4,722,604	9,535,051	1959-1969	300	3.9
1980	6,259,837	6,376,342	12,636,179	1969-1980	262	2.7
1991	8,185,747	8,485,558	16,671,705	1980-1991	367	2.5
2002	11,824,273	12,403,024	24,227,297	1991-2002	647	3.2
2014	17,060,832	17,573,818	34,634,650	2002 - 2014	882	3.0

Source Uganda Bureau of statistics.

2.1.2 Population of Special Interest Age Groups

Table 2.1.2 shows that, the highest proportion of Uganda's population is young (under 18 years) constituting more than half (55 percent) of the population in 2014. It increased from 51 percent in 1969 to 56 percent in 2002 and slightly dropped to 55 percent in 2014. One in five persons of the population is of primary school going age (6-12 years). On the other hand, the proportion of older persons aged 60 years and above decreased from six percent in 1969 to about four percent in 2014.

Table 2.1.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Special Interest Groups, for the censuses; 1969-2014 and 2017 projection

Age Category	1969	1991	2002	2014	2017
Less than 18 Years	51.4	53.8	56.1	55.0	54.1
6 – 12 Years	22.7	22.3	21.9	21.3	20.6
10 – 24 Years	27.8	33.3	34.2	31.7	35.2
13 – 19 Years	12.9	15.8	16.3	17.1	17.2
15 – 24 Years	16.2	20.0	19.9	20.6	21.5
18 – 30 Years	21.7	23.6	22.3	22.5	22.9
60 Years or More	5.8	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.7

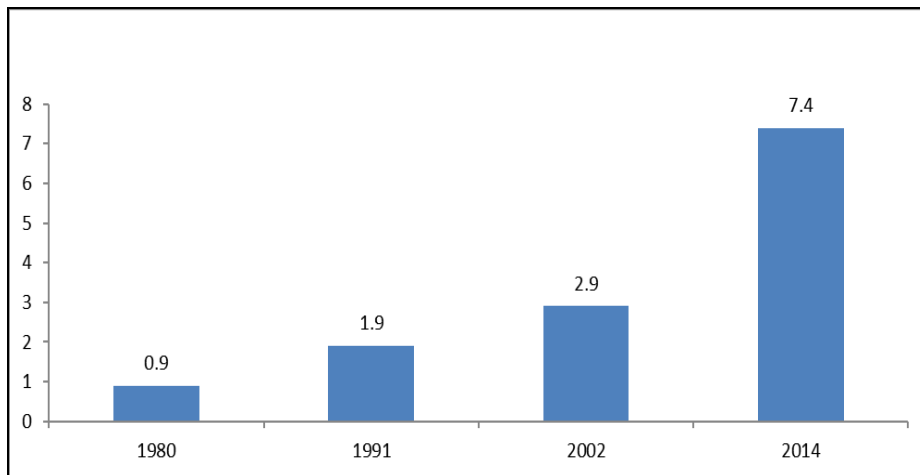
Source Uganda Bureau of statistics.

2.1.3 Population in Urban Areas

In Uganda, the definition of urban areas has changed over time. The 2002 and 2014 Censuses defined urban areas as comprising of only gazetted urban areas while in the earlier censuses, both the gazetted and ungazetted urban areas with more than 1,000 people were considered.

Figure 2.1.3 shows that, the urban population increased from less than one million persons in 1980 to about 2.9 million in 2002, representing a nearly threefold increase and further increased to 7.4 million by 2014. The higher increase can be attributed to four factors, including; gazettement of new urban areas, natural growth, redemarcation of the boundaries of selected urban areas and rural - Urban Migration.

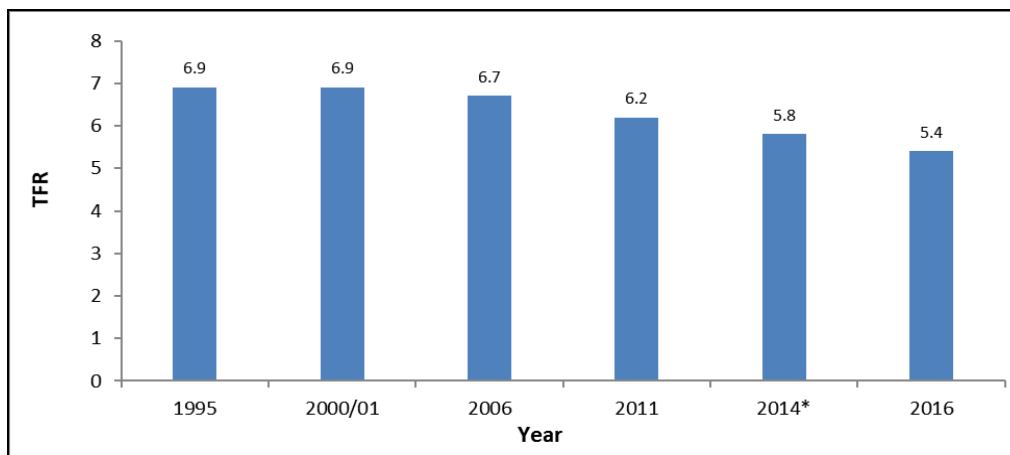
Figure 2.1.3: Urban Population by Census Year



2.1.4 Fertility

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given period. Figure 2.1.4 shows that the fertility levels in Uganda have declined over time. The TFR declined from 7 children per woman to 5 children per woman between 1995 and 2016.

Figure 2.1.4: Fertility Trends, 1995- 2016

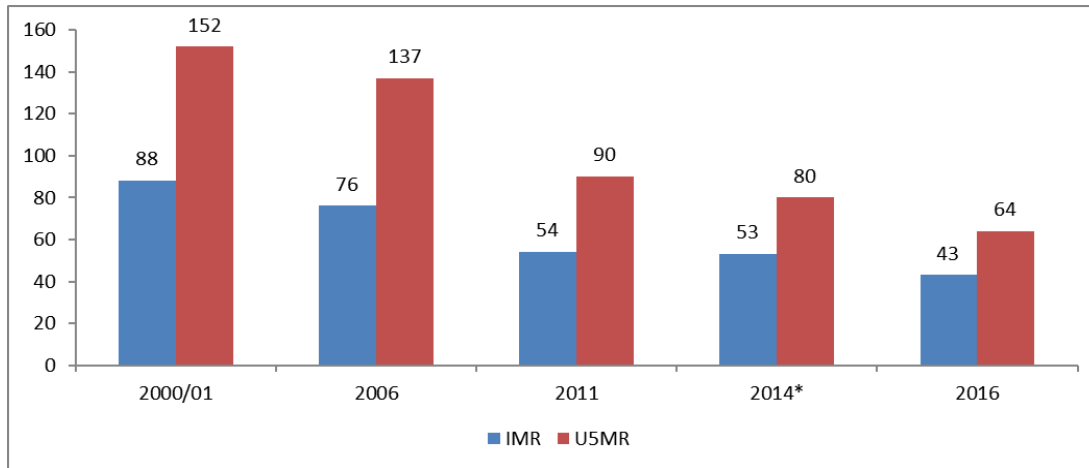


2.1.5 Mortality

Figure 2.1.5 presents the trend of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under Five Mortality from 2000 to 2016. Infant mortality is the probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births while Under Five Mortality is the probability of dying between birth and less than five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births. Infant and Under Five Mortality rates between 2000 and 2016, declined by

more than half, dropping from 88 to 43 deaths per 1000 live births and from 152 to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively.

Figure 2.1.5: Infant and Under Five Mortality Trends, 2000- 2016



2.1.6 Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a person is expected to live if a particular pattern of mortality is maintained. Table 2.1.3 shows that, overall life expectancy at birth in 2014 was 63.3 years. As expected, males registered a lower life expectancy of 62.2 years compared to their female counterparts of 64.2 years. Between 2002 and 2014 there was a gain of about 13 years in life expectancy which could be attributed to the improvement in the childhood mortality rates.

Table 2.1.3: Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Year, 1969- 2014

Census Year	Male	Female	Total
1969	46.0	47.0	46.5
1991	45.7	50.5	48.1
2002	48.8	52.0	50.4
2014	62.2	64.2	63.3

Source Uganda Bureau of statistics.

2.2 Education

This section presents key indicators on education as derived from the Annual School Census.

2.2.1 Primary School Education

2.2.1.1 Key Indicators

Primary school enrolment increased from about 8.3 million in 2012 to about 8.7 million pupils in 2016 as shown by Table 2.2.4. However, 2014 registered the highest enrollment of 8.8 million in the five year period under review. As a result GER was 117 in 2014 but fell to 109 in 2015. NER stood at 91 percent in 2015 compared to 97 percent in 2014. For further details regarding primary education at district level, refer to Statistical Appendix Table 2.2 A -G.

Table 2.2.4: Key Primary Education Indicators, 2012-2016

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross Enrolment Ratio	115	113	117	109	-
Gross Intake Ratio	133	130	148	152	-
Net Intake Ratio	60	60	59	65	-
Net Enrolment Ratio (Total)	96	96	97	91	-
Pupil Teacher Ratio	49	46	46	43	43
Pupil Classroom Ratio	57	57	58	63	54
Pupil Stance Ratio	36	63	53	52	47
Enrolment ('000)	8,329	8,459	8,773	8,264	8,656
Male	4,158	4,219	4,377	4,122	4,294
Female	4,171	4,240	4,395	4,142	4,361
% Annual change in Enrolment	2.8	1.6	3.7	-5.8	4.7
Number of Schools	17,682	18,079	18,408	18,889	19,718
Number of Teachers ('000)	171	185	191	193	203
Number of classrooms	145,390	148,711	149,591	131,325	160,381
Number of Toilet Stances	234,073	133,367	165,791	159,130	182,576
Population (6 - 12 years)	-	-	7,297	7,463	7,618
Male	-	-	3,691	3,790	3,887
Female	-	-	3,606	3,673	3,731

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

2.2.1.2 Pupil Enrolment by class

Generally, the enrolment was higher in lower classes (P1 to P5) and it gradually reduces as pupils' progress to higher classes across the 7 years (details in Statistical Appendix Table 2.2 C show enrolment by and sex).

Table 2.2.5: Primary School Enrolment by class, 2012-2016

Class	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
P1	1,877,801	1,883,803	1,932,489	1,842,006	1,888,847
P2	1,284,122	1,307,745	1,349,233	1,277,974	1,352,893
P3	1,291,268	1,312,592	1,362,786	1,283,194	1,349,293
P4	1,299,994	1,317,315	1,359,448	1,272,522	1,328,035
P5	1,118,900	1,138,789	1,178,273	1,101,698	1,156,465
P6	892,338	920,045	963,083	901,939	958,298
P7	564,217	579,431	627,343	584,984	622,093
Total	8,328,640	8,459,720	8,772,655	8,264,317	8,655,924

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

2.2.1.3 Orphans

In 2016, about 12.4 percent of pupils enrolled were orphans;. The proportion of orphaned pupils among primary school pupils has steadily declined over the period under review as shown in Table 2.2.6.

Table 2.2.6: Orphans in Primary School by Sex, 2012 - 2016

Year/Sex	Male	Female	Total	Share of orphans to total Enrolment
2012	635,975	620,197	1,256,172	15.1
2013	628,287	609,144	1,237,431	14.6
2014	587,868	568,988	1,156,856	13.2
2015	485,475	471,497	956,972	11.6
2016	543,791	529,778	1,073,569	12.4

Source: Ministry of Education, and Sports

2.2.1.4 Education Facilities

More than two thirds of pupils attending primary school had adequate sitting space. Furthermore, a lower proportion of pupils in lower classes had adequate space compared to those in upper classes.

Table 2.2.7: Primary school pupils with adequate sitting space by class, 2016

Class	Enrolment in 2016	Pupils with adequate space	Share of pupils with adequate space total Enrolment
P1	1,888,847	1,049,698	55.6
P2	1,352,893	851,540	62.9
P3	1,349,293	906,111	67.2
P4	1,328,035	942,026	70.9
P5	1,156,465	865,432	74.8
P6	958,298	752,342	78.5
P7	622,093	528,593	85.0
Total	8,655,924	5,895,742	68.1

Note: Adequate sitting space refers to at most three pupils per standard desk

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

2.2.1.5 Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) Performance

Passing PLE in Division I-IV is a requirement for entry into secondary education. Table 2.2.8 indicates 87 percent of pupils passed PLE in 2016, yielding a performance index of about 55 percent. Specifically, male pupils recorded a higher performance index of 58 percent compared to that of females of 52 percent.

Table 2.2.8: Primary Leaving Examination performance, 2016

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Pupils who registered	310,837	328,200	639,037
Pupils Who Sat for PLE	303,382	318,914	622,296
Pupils who passed PLE	270,046	271,040	541,086
Division I	37,265	26,134	63,399
Division II	129,647	122,136	251,783
Division III	59,320	69,934	129,254
Division IV	43,814	52,836	96,650
Division U	33,336	47,874	81,210
Division X	7,455	9,286	16,741
Pass Rate (Percent)	89.0	85.0	86.9
Performance index*	57.7	52.0	54.8

The Performance index measures the quality of passing at all levels of education

Source: Uganda National Examinations Board

2.2.1.6 Primary School Completion and Transition Rate

The primary school completion rate is the percentage of pupils completing the last year of primary school. Table 2.2.9 shows that only 62 percent of the pupils who were enrolled into Primary seven (P.7), completed. The transition rate to Senior one (S.1) was 65 percent in 2016, an increase from 63 percent in 2015.

Table 2.2.9: P.7 completion and Transition rates to S.1 by years

SEX	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
P.7 Completion rate	67.00	67.40	72.00	61.60	61.50
Boys	68.00	68.00	72.00	59.80	59.70
Girls	66.00	67.00	72.00	63.30	63.40
Transition rate to S1	66.00	72.20	70.50	63.20	64.80
Boys	68.00	72.30	70.50	62.80	64.40
Girls	65.00	72.00	70.50	63.60	65.20

Source: Uganda National Examination Board

2.2.1.7 Teachers' qualification

Two-thirds (66 percent) of primary school teachers were Grade III Teachers followed by those with a Diploma in Primary Education (17 percent) while 2 percent were licenced (table 2.2.10). about 57 percent of primary school teachers were males while 43 percent were females in 2016.

Table 2.2.10: Primary teachers by level of qualification and sex, 2016

Teacher Qualification	Sex		percentage to total number	
	Female	Male	Total	of teachers
DPE (Diploma in Primary Education)	12,370	17,732	30,102	16.5
Grade II Teacher	507	468	975	0.5
Grade III Teacher	52,267	68,758	121,025	66.2
Grade IV Teacher	1,353	1,590	2,943	1.6
Grade V Teacher including DSNE, DSE,DTE	4,051	6,391	10,442	5.7
Graduate Teacher	2,738	4,537	7,275	4.0
Licensed Teacher*	1,165	1,637	2,802	1.5
Other Training	3,389	3,876	7,265	4.0
Total	77,840	104,989	182,829	100.0

*Teachers without qualification but who over time have gained teaching experienced and have thus been granted formal permission by government to teach

The data excludes those who did not indicate their level of education.

Source: Ministry of education and sports.

2.2.2 Secondary School Education

2.2.2.1 Key Indicators

Table 2.2.11 shows a general increase in secondary school enrolment (about 14 percent was registered between 2015 and 2016). The table further indicates that the Student Teacher Ratio (STR) remained the same at 22 over the period under review (2012-2016) with a decline between 2012 and 2013. See details in Statistical Appendix Tables 2.2 K – M by district).

Table 2.2.11: Key Secondary School Education Indicators (2012 – 2016)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross Enrolment rate	28	29	30	25	-
Net Enrolment rate	24	26	26	22	-
Student Teacher Ratio	30	22	22	22	22
Student Classroom Ratio	50	55	50	52	51
Student Stance Ratio	25	44	37	35	-
Enrolment (000)	1,252	1,362	1,391	1,284	1,457
Male	671	727	738	675	765
Female	581	635	653	609	692
% Annual change in enrolment	-	8.9	2.1	-7.7	13.5
Number of Schools	2,612	2,838	2,950	2,695	3,070
Number of Teachers	55,270	61,505	63,957	58,051	66,542
Number of classrooms	25,076	28,242	27,706	25,888	27,239

Some variations are due to the fluctuation in the number of school returns received per year

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

2.2.2.2 Student Enrolment by class

Table 2.2.12 below indicates that 1,457,277 students were enrolled in school at secondary level in 2016. However, this enrolment was generally higher in lower classes but and this gradually reduced for higher classes: for further details refer to Statistical Appendix Table 2.2 E.

Table 2.2.12: Secondary School Enrolment by Class, 2012-2016

Year	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	Total
2012	317,286	296,297	259,003	216,754	87,549	74,618	1,251,507
2013	346,537	305,501	284,919	250,274	85,760	89,448	1,362,439
2014	348,701	327,016	289,219	268,253	76,649	81,412	1,391,250
2015	326,591	299,262	279,851	242,248	70,317	65,739	1,284,008
2016	358,724	346,050	317,329	276,810	81,253	77,111	1,457,277

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports, 2012-2016

2.2.2.3 Orphaned Students

Table 2.2.13 indicates that 235,443 students were orphans in 2016, with more male than females. Furthermore, the proportion of orphaned secondary school students declined by 0.7 percent in 2016. However, in comparison to previous years, the proportion of orphaned students was much higher with 2012 having the highest of about 20 percent.

Table 2.2.13: Orphans in Secondary School by Sex, 2012-2016

Year	Male	Female	Total	share of orphans to total enrolment
2012	124,669	118,866	243,535	19.5
2013	132,600	125,883	258,483	18.9
2014	133,131	127,220	260,351	18.7
2015	109,741	106,579	216,320	16.8
2016	119,426	116,017	235,443	16.1

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

2.2.2.4 Teachers' Qualification

In 2016, most of the secondary school teachers (52 percent) were graduates followed by Grade V teachers (42 percent) while only four percent were licenced teachers as shown in table 2.2.14. Regardless of the qualification, there are more male (75 percent) compared to female teachers (25 percent).

Table 2.2.14: Secondary teachers by level of qualification and sex, 2016

Qualification	Sex			Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	
Grade V Teacher including DSNE, DSE,DTE	18,965	5,349	24,314	42.0
Graduate Teacher	21,640	8,299	29,939	51.7
Licensed Teacher*	552	88	640	1.1
Other Training*	2,468	586	3,054	5.3
Total**	43,625	14,322	57,947	100.0

* Teachers without qualification but who over time have gained teaching experienced and have thus been granted formal permission by government to teach

** Not all teachers' qualifications were submitted hence the variance from total number of teachers reported

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

2.2.2.5 UACE and UCE Performance

Table 2.2.15 below indicates that 96 percent of the 316, 624 students who sat for Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) exams in 2016 passed. The pass rates and performance index were higher for male students 97 percent and 40 percent, respectively compared to their female counterparts 95 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

Table 2.2.15: Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) results by grade and sex, 2016

Characteristics	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Students who registered	164,473	158,722	323,276
Students Who Sat for UCE	161,346	155,278	316,624
Pass Rate	97	95	96
Performance Index	40	38	39

Pass Rate is the percentage of pupils/students that passed exams at a given level of education.

Performance index is a measure of the quality of passing at all levels of education.

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 2.2.16 shows that 86 percent of the 102,858 students who sat Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education (UACE) exams in 2016 passed, with a majority attaining 3 principal passes (39,844). Furthermore the pass rate was higher among females (89 percent) compared to males (84 percent) at 'A' Level.

Table 2.2.16: Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education (UACE) results by grade and sex, 2016

Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Students who registered	61,820	42,496	104,316
Students Who Sat for UACE	60,804	42,054	102,858
Students Who didn't sit for UACE	1,016	442	1,458
Students who passed			
3 Principal passes	21,305	18,539	39,844
2 Principal passes	16,404	11,447	27,851
1 Principal passes	13,634	7,405	21,039
Total	51,343	37,391	88,734
Students who failed			
1 Subsidiary	8,507	4,299	12,806
Failure	954	364	1,318
Total	9,461	4,663	14,124
Pass Rate	84	89	86
Performance Index	60	68	64

Source: UNEB/Ministry of Education and Sports

2.2.2.6 Transition Rates to Senior Five

O' Level Secondary completion rate is computed as the total number of students in the fourth grade of secondary education divided by the total number of children of official completion age (16 years). It captures the transition rate from the Ordinary level of secondary to the Advanced level of secondary education. Table 2.2.17 shows that the transition rate to S.5 in 2016 was only 30 percent an increase from 25 percent in 2015. In both instances, male students were more likely to complete S.4 as well as transition to S.5 compared to their female counterparts.

Table 2.2.17: S.4 completion and Transition rates to S.5, 2012-2016

SEX	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Senior 4 Completion rate	35.5	35.3	35.8	36.2	37.8
Boys	37.6	36.7	36.4	36.4	39.6
Girls	33.5	33.8	33.9	35.9	36.0
Transition rate to S.5	34.0	32.0	30.0	25.0	30.2
Boys	39.0	37.0	33.6	28.1	31.0
Girls	29.0	27.0	25.9	21.4	29.4

Source: UNEB/Ministry of Education and Sports

2.2.3 Tertiary Education

Table 2.2.18 indicates that in 2016 the enrolment at Tertiary level was 258,866 of which 72 percent were in Universities. The proportion of males (56 percent) enrolled in higher institutions of learning was higher than that of females (44 percent). In terms of trends, enrollment at the Tertiary level increased significantly by 31 percent from 198,066 in 2012 to 258,866 students in 2016.

Table 2.2.18: Tertiary Enrolment by Sex, 2012-2016

Institution type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percentage in
						2016
All tertiary Institutions	198,066	201,376	250,621	257,855	258,866	100.0
Males	111,831	113,688	139,727	143,212	144,314	55.7
Females	86,235	87,572	110,894	114,643	114,552	44.3
Total	198,066	201,376	250,621	257,855	258,866	100.0
Of which, Universities	140,096	140,403	180,360	185,315	186,412	100.0
Males	78,817	79,709	100,525	103,280	104,432	56.0
Females	61,270	60,398	79,835	82,035	81,980	44.0
% enrolled in universities	70.7	69.7	72.0	71.9	72.0	

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

The Business Technical Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) sector aims at addressing the technical skills gap in the country and provides skills to persons that completed or dropped out of school (at any level) as well as unemployed youths. There were 129 BTJET institutions in which 63,209 students were enrolled, with more male (36,960) than female (26,249) students as shown in Table 2.2.19 below.

Table 2.2.19: Number of BTJET institutions and enrolment by type and sex, 2012-2016

BTJET	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Institutions, total	126	118	118	119	129
Government	110	103	103	103	115
Private	16	15	15	16	14
Enrolment, total	34,380	42,674	39,712	40,830	63,209
Male	21,499	28,024	25,485	26,338	36,960
Female	12,881	14,650	14,227	14,492	26,249

BTJET includes Community Polytechnics, Farm Schools, Health/Nursing Inst., Specialized Inst. Technical Inst., Technical Schools, Voc. Inst/School

2.2.4 Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write meaningfully in any language. The literacy rate among persons aged 10 years and above has generally increased over time from 2002 to 2015 with about seven (7) in ten (10) of the persons literate. Females were found to be more literate than their male counterparts with a literacy rate of 77 in 2002 percent and 66 percent in 2014, respectively.

2.2.5 The National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE) competence scores

The National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE) tests for pupils competencies in Literacy and Numeracy for primary pupils while for secondary students assessment was on Biology, mathematics and English to determine how well students are learning.

Table 2.2.20 shows an increasing trend in the literacy rate for P.3 pupils although there was a decline from 2014 to 2015 by 4 percent with girls having a higher rate. On the other hand, the P.6 Literacy rate has declined though a 12 percent increase was observed 2014 to 2015. The Numeracy rate for P.3 pupils reduced drastically by about nine percent from 2012 to 2013 then increased to 72 percent. However, a notable decline was observed in the Numeracy rate for P.6 pupils from 46 percent in 2012 to 39 percent in 2016.

Table 2. 2.20: NAPE Competence Scores for Primary by class (P.3 and P.6)

Sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Competency in literacy at P.3, Total	53.8	56.2	64.2	60.2	-
Boys	52.1	53.9	62.0	59.0	-
Girls	55.6	56.4	66.5	61.3	-
Competency in literacy at P.6, Total	40.8	40.2	38.3	51.9	-
Boys	39.6	38.7	37.8	51.6	-
Girls	42.0	40.1	38.7	52.2	-
Competency in numeracy at P.3, Total	72.8	63	69.9	69.8	72.7
Boys	74.1	65	71.3	70.6	73.9
Girls	71.7	61	68.4	68.8	71.4
Competency in numeracy at P.6 , Total	54.8	45.6	45.2	41.4	39.4
Boys	57.9	49.6	49.7	45.8	44.2
Girls	52.1	41.7	40.9	37.4	35.0

Source: NAPE/UNEB

At Secondary level, the NAPE scores revealed that 21 percent of the students were proficient in Biology with more males in 2014 as seen in Table 2.2.21. Only 4 in every 10 students were rated proficient in mathematics, a five percent decline from 2013. There was however an increase in English proficiency to 49 percent in 2014.

Table 2.2.2.1: NAPE Competence Scores for S.2 by subject

Sex	2012	2013	2014
Biology Total	17.7	14.5	20.5
Boys	23.6	19.9	26.9
Girls	10.7	9.2	13.4
Mathematics, Total	43.3	46.1	41.5
Boys	50.8	53.0	48.7
Girls	34.3	41.0	33.2
English language Total	48.3	43.1	49.3
Boys	50.0	40.9	49.9
Girls	46.3	45.3	48.6

Source: NAPE/UNEB

2.3 Labour Market Statistics

Labour market statistics relate to both persons and businesses. This section presents Statistics of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, underutilisation, skills, job vacancies, earnings, productivity and the general demand for labour.

2.3.1 Work and Employment concepts

The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) held in October 2013, differentiated between employment and work. The recent definitions have been applied in the analysis of some of the surveys such as the 2012/13 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS). Therefore, the information presented according to ICLS 2013 definitions may not be directly comparable with that collected from previous surveys and presented in earlier Statistical Abstracts.

Under the current definitions, work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. The concept of work is aligned with the general production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) basing on an economic unit as, (i) market units, (ii) non-market units and (iii) households producing goods or services for own final use.

2.3.2 Key Labour Market Indicators of Working Population

The distribution of Uganda's working population according to the UNHS 2012/13 is presented in Table 2.3.1. Out of the working age population of 16.5 million, the total working population was estimated at 13.9 million of which 51 percent were female. Among the working population, 6.0 million were in subsistence agriculture.

Table 2.3.1: Key Labour Market Indicators of Working Population (14-64 years) by sex and residence, 2012/13

Selected Labour Market Indicators	Sex		Residency		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
Working age population	7,850	8,652	12,289	4,213	16,502
Working population	6,827	7,069	10,732	3,162	13,896
Subsistence agriculture workers	2,517	3,493	5,345	664	6,009
Percentage in subsistence agriculture only	36.9	49.4	49.8	21.0	43.2

Source: UBOS

As presented in Table 2.3.2, majority of the working population was residing in the rural areas (77 percent) while only 23 percent were staying in the urban areas. The regional disaggregation of the population shows the Eastern region as having the highest proportion of the working population (28 percent), while the Northern region had the lowest. Kampala City had four percent of the working population. Overall, the working population increased by 26 percent between the 2009/10 UNHS and 2012/13 UNHS surveys.

Table 2.3.2: Distribution of the working population by selected characteristics (14-64 years), UNHS 2009/10 and UNHS 2012/13

Background Characteristics	2009/10		2012/13		Percentage change
	Number ('000)	Percent	Number ('000)	Percent	
Sex					
Male	5,195	47.2	6,827	49.1	31.4
Female	5,811	52.8	7,069	50.9	21.6
Residence					
Rural	8,915	81.0	10,732	77.2	20.4
Urban	2,091	19.0	3,164	22.8	51.3
Region					
Kampala	781	7.1	507	3.6	-35.1
Central	2,498	22.7	3,201	23.0	28.1
Eastern	2,928	26.6	3,890	28.0	32.9
Northern	2,091	19.0	2,944	21.2	40.8
Western	2,708	24.6	3,354	24.1	23.9
Total	11,006	100	13,896	100	26.3

Source: UBOS

2.3.3 Industry of the main job for the working population

The 2012/13 Uganda National Household Survey revealed that agriculture employs the highest percentage of the working population (72 percent). The proportion was higher for females (77 percent) than males (67 percent), see Table 2.3.3. Trading activity was the second most prominent industry where the working population was estimated at 10 percent. The trend was similar in comparison with the UNHS 2009/10 and UNHS 2012/13 survey periods.

Table 2.3.3: Distribution of Industry of the main job for working population (14-64 years)

Industry	UNHS 2009/10			UNHS 2012/13		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry	64.4	74.5	69.6	66.8	77.0	72.0
Trade	9.1	8.3	8.7	8.9	10.1	9.5
Manufacturing	6.4	4.7	5.5	5.4	3.3	4.4
Transport and storage	4.8	0.1	2.3	4.4	0.2	2.2
Education	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.6
Construction	4.2	0.1	2.1	4.2	0.1	2.1
Hotels , restaurant e	1.0	2.9	2.0	0.6	2.4	1.5
Other service activities	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0
Others	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.6	2.9	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Broad Sectors						
Primary	64.4	74.5	69.6	66.8	77.0	72.0
Production	11.4	5.0	8.1	10.5	3.6	7.0
Service	24.1	20.5	22.2	22.8	19.4	21.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UBOS

2.3.4 Key Labour Market Indicators of Employed Population

According to UNHS 2012/13, the total employed population was estimated at 7.9 million people which is 48 percent of the working age population as indicated in Table 2.3.4. The difference with the working population presented in Table 2.3.2 is about 6.0 million persons depicting existence of a high number of subsistence workers particularly in the Agriculture sector.

Table 2.3.4: Selected Labour Market Indicators for Employed Age (14-64 years) Population

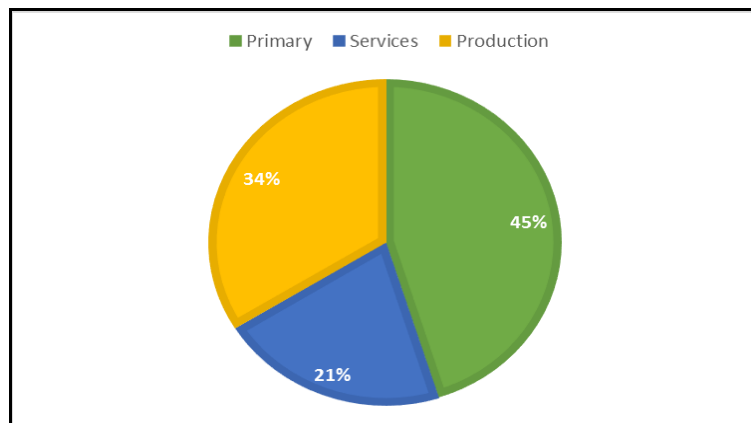
Selected Labour Market Indicators	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Employed population	4,310	3,576	5,387	2,500	7,887
Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)	54.9	41.3	43.8	59.3	47.8
Underutilized persons	1,685	1,623	2,394	915	3,308

Source: UBOS

The findings presented in Appendix Table 2.3.A indicate that the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was 52.8. The overall Unemployment Rate (UR) was 9.4 percent in 2012/13 with the females experiencing higher unemployment rate (11 percent) than males (8 percent). The time related underemployment rate was about 8.9 percent, skill related inadequate employment was 5.6 percent and the income related inadequate employment was 12.9 percent.

Figure 2.3.1 indicates that the service sector was dominant for employed persons and constituted about 45 percent. This was followed by those in the primary sector that constituted almost one third (34 percent) of the employed persons.

Figure 2.3.1: Sector of employment



The findings (Appendix Table 2.3.A) further shows that about 47.4 percent of the population in employment were paid employees while 52.6 percent were self-employed. Elementary work was the most predominant

occupation of the employed population (38 percent) followed by service workers (27 percent) while professionals accounted for only about 2 percent of the employed population.

The education level of the persons in employment was low with less than one third of the employed persons (30 percent) having attained either secondary education or post-secondary/primary specialized training. (Statistical Appendix Table 2.3.B)

2.3.4.1 Labour Underutilisation components

Due to the agrarian nature of Uganda's economy, the low rates of unemployment are expected. The population outside the formal labour force are forced to engage in some kind of work even for a few hours and at low wages especially in the informal sector. Therefore the unemployment rate derived using the international definition does not provide a real picture of the supply-demand imbalance of the labour market and adequately reflect the degree of inefficiency that prevails in the labour market. To get a clearer picture of the labour under-utilisation, the unemployment rate is analysed with other forms of mal-employment; namely, insufficiency of the volume of work (time related underemployment, low remuneration (low earnings) and incompatibility of education and occupation (skills mismatch).

The labour underutilisation rate was 20 percent (3.3 million persons) of the working age population. The proportion is higher among males (24 percent) compared to females (16 percent) as indicated in Table 2.3.5. The highest component of labour underutilisation was income/wage related inadequate employment (31 percent). It should be noted that unemployment contributed 25 percent of the total labour underutilization.

Table 2.3.5: Share of Labour Underutilisation components (14-64 years) by sex, 2012/13

	Male	Female	Total
Labour Underutilization components			
Unemployment	32.2	16.1	25.4
Time related under employment	21.3	21.3	21.3
Marginally attached to the labour force e.g. discouraged workers	4.3	15.6	9.0
Skills related Inadequate employment	15.3	10.5	13.3
Income/wage related Inadequate employment	26.9	36.6	31.0
Total	100	100	100
Total working age population underutilized (000's)	1,685	1,623	3,308
Labour Underutilisation rate	24.4	15.9	19.9

Source: UBOS

2.3.4.2 Persons in Employment Living in Poor Households

The working poor are people in employment, whose expenditure (as a proxy for income) falls below the Poverty Line. According to the 2012/13 UNHS, 17 percent of the persons in employment were living in poor households (about 1.4 million persons), as shown in Table 2.3.6 below. The number was more than thrice for rural residents compared to their urban counterparts. Employed persons in primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) were poorer compared to those in production and services.

Table 2.3.6: Proportion of the Employed Population who Live in Poor Households, 2012/13

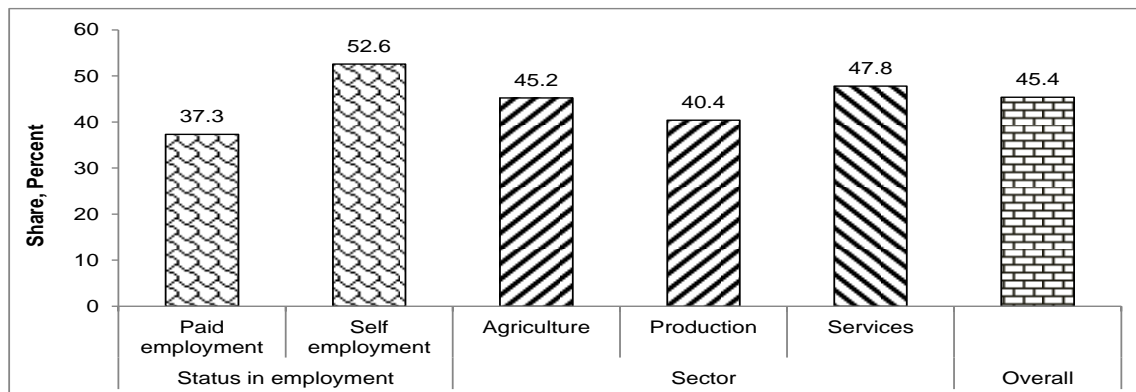
Background characteristics	Proportion (percent)
Sex of household head	
Male	15.2
Female	19.6
Residence	
Rural	22.2
Urban	6.5
Sector of employment	
Agriculture	29.4
Production	16.5
Services	8.4
Total	17.2

Source: UBOS

2.3.4.3 Share of Women in Employment

Figure 2.3.2 indicates that overall, females constituted 45.4 percent of the persons in employment. The proportion of females in paid employment was 37.3 percent while the females were the majority for persons in self-employment (52.6 percent). However, females were outnumbered in all the three sectors of production with the service sector employing the highest proportion of women (47.8 percent).

Figure 2.3.2: Share of Women in Employment by Status in employment and Sector



2.3.4.4 Monthly wages for paid employees, 14-64 years

The 2012/13 UNHS provided information on income by individuals in paid employment. The information was collected on different modes of payment including set piece, on the basis of sales, a combination of set piece and basis of sales, in kind or any other means. The earnings of individuals were collected from all jobs in which persons were engaged. The income from the self-employment was excluded due to their predominantly informal nature and poor record keeping.

Table 2.3.7 indicates that overall, the median monthly earnings increased from shs 80,000 in 2009/10 to shs. 110,000 in 2012/13. This was a 37.5 percent increase in nominal terms. However, in real terms (CPI

2012/13=200.2, CPI 2009/10=144.0, CPI 2005/2006=100) the median monthly earnings have almost remained the same over the survey periods. The median monthly earnings for males was more than double that of females for both nominal and real wages.

Table 2.3.7: Median Monthly Wages for Persons 14-64 Years in Paid Employment, 2005/06-2012/13

Background characteristics	Survey year		
	2005/06	2009/10	2012/13
Median wages (nominal)			
Male	70,000	90,500	132,000
Female	36,200	54,300	66,000
Urban	90,500	142,400	209,000
Rural	45,250	54,300	75,000
Public	150,000	200,000	330,000
Private	45,200	45,250	99,000
Total	54,300	80,000	110,000
Median wages (real 2005/2006=100)			
Male	70,000	63,800	65,900
Female	36,200	37,700	32,970
Urban	90,500	98,900	104,400
Rural	45,250	37,700	37,500
Public	150,000	138,900	164,900
Private	45,200	31,400	49,500
Total	54,300	55,600	55,000

Source: UBOS

CPI 2005/06=100, CPI 2009/10=143.99, CPI 2012/13=200.18

2.3.5 Urban Labour Force Indicators

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics has been conducting annual Urban Labour Force Surveys (ULFS) since 2009. The Urban Labour Force Survey is a household-based survey that is intended to provide high quality and consistent data on Labour Market situation in the urban areas. The ULFS 2015, covered the Greater Kampala area which includes Kampala Capital City and the surrounding urban areas of Wakiso and Mukono districts. The findings were based on the current standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization by 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians adopted in 2013.

As indicated in Statistical Appendix table 2.3D, the total population in the Greater Kampala area was estimated at 3.2 million in 2015 of which, two million were of working age (14-64 years). More than two thirds (69 percent) of the working age population (14-64 years) in the Greater Kampala area was working in 2015 while 66 percent was employed (1.3 million people). The Labour force of the Greater Kampala was about 1.4 million persons (72 percent of the working age population) with Kampala city's labour force (nearly 0.7 million) being slightly less than that of Peri-urban Kampala (nearly 0.8 million). The proportion of the males in the Labour force (81 percent) was higher than that of the females (65 percent) in the Greater Kampala. The proportion of the Labour Force with at least secondary education was about 71 percent.

Statistical Appendix table 2.3D further shows that wage earners (employees) accounted for nearly one half of the employed population (49 percent) while own account workers was 35.4 percent and employers about 10 percent. The share of employment in non-agriculture employment was about 50.3 percent.

About 25 percent of the population in greater Kampala was not economically active, that is, neither working nor actively seeking work during the month preceding the survey date with relatively higher proportion of females (32 percent) than males (16.1 percent).

2.3.6 Working Children¹

The Constitution of Uganda defines a child as any person below 18 years of age. The National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey (NLF & CAS) 2011/12 showed that 39 percent of the children aged 6-17 years (4.3 million) were involved in some work in 2011/12, that is, either work only or both work and school.

Table 2.3.8: Activities of children (6-17 years), 2011/12

Background characteristic	Work only Percent	School only percent	Both school and work percent	Neither school nor work percent	Total (000's)
Sex					
Male	5.9	54.4	33.7	6.0	100
Female	4.9	56.5	33.1	5.4	100
Residence					
Urban	4.8	77.9	12.4	5.0	100
Rural	5.5	52.0	36.7	5.8	100
Total	5.4	55.5	33.4	5.7	100
Total Number ('000)	605	6,197	3,736	639	11,448

Source: UBOS

Child labour: Child labour refers to (i) work that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally dangerous and harmful to children. It also includes work or activities that interfere with children's school attendance (ii) hazardous work which by its nature or the circumstances under which it is performed, jeopardises the health, safety and morals of a child.

The NLF & CAS 2011/12 also indicated that a total of 2 million children aged 5-17 years (approximately 16 percent of the total children) were engaged in child labour. In addition, about 65 percent of children were involved in household chores. (See Statistical Appendix Table 2.3 E).

¹ Working children referred to persons 6-17 years of age who were involved in economic activity (the production of goods and services under SNA production boundary) for at least an hour during a reference week.

2.3.6 Youth Employment

A youth is a person who is aged 18-30 years according to the national definition and 15-24 according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition. A survey of young people was conducted in 2013 and 2015. The survey, called the School to Work Transition Survey (SWTS), targeted specific challenges young people face to access stable employment opportunities. When using the strict definition of unemployment², the survey results showed that 74.2 percent of youth were employed and 4.9 percent were unemployed, indicating a total labour force participation rate (LFPR) of 79.1 percent in 2015 compared to LFPR of 73.6 in 2013 (Table 2.3.9).

Table 2.3.9: Activity Status of Youth in Uganda (18-30 years), 2013 and 2015

Economic activity	2013					2015				
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Employed	72.5	66.3	71.8	61.9	69.1	80.4	69.6	76.8	68.3	74.5
Unemployed (Strict)	3.8	5.1	4.1	5.6	4.5	4.3	5.8	3.9	7.8	4.9
Inactive (Strict)	23.7	28.6	24.1	32.5	26.4	15.3	24.6	19.3	23.9	20.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relaxed framework										
Employed	72.5	66.2	71.8	61.9	69.1	80.3	69.5	76.6	68.3	74.2
Unemployed (relaxed)	7.3	14.4	9.7	15.1	11.2	9.8	18.1	12.3	19.8	14.5
Inactive (relaxed)	20.2	19.4	18.5	23	19.7	9.9	12.4	11.1	11.9	11.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UBOS

The survey results showed that, in 2015, the national youth unemployment rate was 6.2 percent and relaxed definition was 16.4 percent. Relaxing the definition of unemployment altered the picture to an extent, that the difference in unemployment rates was more than twice the unemployment rate based on the strict definition of unemployment, implying that more youth were available to work but not actively seeking work.

Table 2.3.10: Unemployment Rates of Youth in Uganda, 2013 and 2015

	2013					2015					
	Sex		Residence		Total	Sex		Residence		Total	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth 18-30											
Strict definition		5	7.2	8.2	5.5	6.1	4.7	7.5	9.9	4.8	6.2
Relaxed definition		9.1	17.8	19.6	11.9	13.9	10.8	20.6	22.5	13.8	16.4
Youth 15-24											
Strict definition		4.5	6.3	7.9	4.7	5.4	5.5	7.4	9.9	5.3	6.5
Relaxed definition		8.7	17.1	19	11.3	13.2	14	22.2	24.2	16.2	18.4

Source: UBOS

² Refers to individuals not working at all, actively looking for work and are available for work. This is differentiated from the relaxed concept which refers to individuals not working at all and are available for work though they may not have actively taken steps to look for work during the 4 weeks preceding the interview date.

2.3.7 Advertised Jobs in news papers

Labour demand from the enterprise as the economic unit comprises of occupied jobs and vacant jobs. The ideal source of this information on the labour demand is establishment surveys. However, UBOS compiles data on jobs advertised in the two major English Newspapers (*New Vision and Daily Monitor*), which is used as a proxy for demand for labour in the country³. However, it should be noted that there exist un-advertised jobs (mainly elementary occupations) as well as advertisements using other channels such as internal advertisements within institutions, website, radio, etc.

2.3.7.1 Advertised Jobs by Professional Categorisation

Over the period 2011-2015, most of the jobs advertised were for professionals, followed by the technicians and associate professionals. However in 2015, the senior officials and specialised managers were the most dominant. It should be noted that jobs of professionals and associate professionals tend to require advertisement before being filled. Casual jobs may, however, be filled without advertisement although they form the majority of the new jobs created. The detailed occupations of advertised jobs are illustrated in Statistical Appendix Table 2.3 G

2.3.7.2 Advertised Jobs by Industry

Over the period 2011-2015, majority of the jobs advertised were in the Public Administration sector. The share of the jobs advertised in the public administration was 59 percent in 2015 up from about 50 percent during 2013 and 2014. The results also show that 18.4 percent of the advertisements were in the social sectors of health and education during 2015 as compared to only 8.7 percent and 11.3 percent of the advertisements in 2014 and 2013, respectively as shown in Appendix Table 2.3 H. Table 2.3.11 below shows the job advertisements and the regions where the work place is situated. Overall, more than one third of the jobs advertised in 2015 had Kampala City as their designated work places.

Table 2.3.11: Disaggregated Job Advertised by Region for Designated Workplace, 2014- 2015

Place of work	2014		2015	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
Kampala City	6,239	55.1	4,405	34.7
Central Region	1,166	10.3	1,016	8
Eastern Region	1,234	10.9	2,141	16.9
Northern Region	928	8.2	2,337	18.4
Western Region	1,721	15.2	2,625	20.7
Not stated	23	0.2	163	1.3
Total	11,323*	100	12,687	100

Source: UBOS

*Excludes advertised jobs of enumerators and parish supervisors for the National Population and Housing Census 2014

³ A job is captured only once even if it is advertised in more than one newspaper or more than once in the same newspaper

2.3.7.3 Number of Vacancies Advertised by Education Level

During the year 2015, 43 percent of the jobs advertised required diploma holders, 34 percent required degree holders while 12 percent required professional certificate holders. (See Table 2.3.12).

Table 2.3.12: Disaggregated Job Advertised by Education Level Attained, 2015

	Number	Proportion
Education level		
Diploma	5,502	43.4
Degree	4,331	34.1
Professional certificate	1,574	12.4
Masters	470	3.7
UCE (O level)	392	3.1
No formal education	230	1.8
UACE (A level)	70	0.6
PhD	52	0.4
Not stated	66	0.5
Total	12,687	100

Source: UBOS

2.3.8 Employment in the Civil Service

Employment in the civil service is composed of persons employed in the Traditional Civil Service, the teaching service (primary and secondary), police, prisons, public universities and Local Governments. The annual average size of the civil service in 2016 was 308,451 persons as indicated in Table 2.3.13. This was a slight increase (2.7 percent) compared to the size in 2015. The results indicate that there was a declining trend in the number of employees under the traditional civil service from 2012 up to 2014 which then increased slightly from 2014 to 2016.

Table 2.3.13: Size of the Civil Service, 2012-2016

Groups	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traditional civil service ⁴	24,587	23,392	20,273	22,455	22,965
Teaching service	156,889	160,578	160,824	164,995	159,690
Police and Prisons	42,210	45,208	44,723	49,221	53,078
Public Universities	8,987	10,071	10,175	6,379	6,453
Local Governments	49,157	54,867	56,540	57,322	66,265
Total	281,831	294,115	292,534	300,372	308,451

Source: Uganda Computer Services (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development) and Ministry of Public Service.

The results in Table 2.3.14 below indicate that the majority of the civil servants were in the teaching service (52 percent) while those in the public universities formed a proportion of 2 percent during 2016 and the trend was

⁴ Includes support staff

similar to 2015. However, the share of the annual average wage bill for the teaching service was 47 percent, while that of the public universities was 7 percent during 2015.

Table 2.3.14: Size of the Civil Service and Wage bill, 2015 and 2016

Groups	2015		2015		2016	
	Annual	Share (%)	Annual Average	Share	Annual Average	Share (%)
Traditional civil service	22,455	7.5	25,802	14.3	22,965	7.4
Teaching service	164,995	54.9	85,826	47.4	159,690	51.8
Police and Prisons	49,221	16.4	20,829	11.5	53,078	17.2
Public Universities	6,379	2.1	12,935	7.2	6,453	2.1
Local Governments	57,322	19.1	35,510	19.6	66,265	21.5
Total	300,372	100	180,902	100	308,451	100

SOURCE: Uganda Computer Services (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development) and Ministry of Public Service.

2.3.9 Employment and Earnings in the Selected Manufacturing and Hotel Establishments

The statistics in this section are derived from data collected from 49 major manufacturing establishments out of the about 150 selected establishments for the compilation of the Index of Industrial Production (IOP) and Producer Price Index (PPI). These 49 establishments include all major manufacturing establishments that have data on both the number of employees and labour costs for the period 2014-2016

The total employment in the 49 establishments in 2016 was 9,763, which is slightly higher than the employment in 2015 as indicated in Table 2.3.15. The nominal monthly wage bill increased steadily from 2014 to 2016 from shs. 6,063 million to shs. 7,838 million in 2016 as shown in the table below.

Table 2.3.15: Employment and wage bill for selected 49 manufacturing establishments

	2014	2015	2016
Employment			
Male	6,257	6,821	7,078
Female	3,636	2,815	2,685
Total	9,894	9,636	9,763
Percentage change		-2.61	1.3
Wage bill (Mill. Shs.)	6,063	7,233	7,838
Percentage change		19.3	8.4
Average monthly earnings	613	751	803
Percentage change		22.5	7.0

Source: Establishment survey, (UBOS)

2.4 Household Expenditure and Poverty

Wealth creation as a means of eradicating poverty is highlighted as one of Uganda's key national development objectives. The second National Development Plan (NDP II) for the period 2015/16-2019/20 notes that whereas economic growth has improved over the years and absolute poverty reduced to 19.7percent, this growth has not generated the momentum needed to transform Uganda's economy at the pace anticipated in Uganda Vision 2040, it is important that mechanisms are instituted to frequently monitor the changes in the welfare of the population overtime. One of the approaches is to estimate the income or expenditure of households/individuals and establish thresholds below which one is considered poor or non-poor. The latest Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS V), like all earlier surveys uses household expenditure rather than income to measure the living standards of the entire population.

2.4.1 Consumption Expenditure per Household

Table 2.4.1 presents the monthly consumption expenditure per household for three surveys after adjusting for inflation. Uganda's average household monthly expenditure in real terms, increased slightly from Ug. Shs 232,700 in 2009/10 to Ug. Shs 244,400 in 2012/13, representing a five percent increase during the period under review. Regional variations reveal that, whereas the Central, and Western regions realized increases in consumption expenditure, Kampala and the Eastern region registered a decline in real monthly consumption expenditure per household between 2009/10 and 2012/13.

Table 2.4.1: Consumption Expenditure per Household (2005/06 Prices)

	2005/06			2009/10			2012/13		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Uganda	Rural	Urban	Uganda
Uganda	176,700	372,600	210,800	197,500	384,400	232,700	204,200	354,800	244,400
Central*	233,900	383,600	253,900	258,500	418,200	291,300	245,700	404,700	316,300
Kampala	n.a	462,600	462,600	n.a	475,500	475,500	n.a	439,600	462,200
Eastern	166,600	294,300	179,000	187,000	252,000	193,400	168,000	227,500	192,300
Northern	97,300	208,900	111,800	136,900	271,500	150,200	127,400	224,800	155,700
Western	191,600	341,700	205,300	201,400	286,400	210,500	221,400	298,700	257,400

*Note: Central * = Central region excluding Kampala city*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.4.2 Mean Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

Table 2.4.2 presents the mean monthly consumption expenditure per capita after accounting for inflation. Overall, the mean consumption expenditure per capita increased to Ug Shs 50,900 from about Ug Shs 47,200 between 2009/10 and 2012/13. The Western region registered the highest growth in consumption per capita of 27per cent followed by Northern region (10%). The Central and Eastern regions registered an increase in mean consumption per capita of about eight percent and three percent respectively. The increase in consumption expenditure per capita was largely observed in Western-rural (15%) and Northern-rural (11%).

Urban areas on the other hand, did not register notable growth in consumption expenditure per capita as rural areas. Most urban areas registered a decline in mean consumption expenditure per capita.

Table 2.4.2: Mean Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (2005/06 prices)

	2005/06			2009/10			2012/13		
	Rural	Urban	Uganda	Rural	Urban	Uganda	Rural	Urban	Uganda
Uganda	33,170	81,463	40,586	38,244	97,755	47,184	40,283	87,213	50,892
Central*	47,008	85,096	51,677	58,792	104,290	67,466	53,567	106,214	73,060
Kampala	n.a	109,224	109,224	n.a	131,618	131,618	n.a	129,134	135,764
Eastern	29,007	64,733	31,803	32,978	57,930	34,892	30,257	51,136	35,906
Northern	19,019	36,505	21,518	25,786	53,049	28,400	25,361	46,001	31,140
Western	35,282	76,756	38,440	38,826	85,423	42,163	44,614	70,697	53,657

Note: Central * = Central region excluding Kampala city

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.4.3 Share of Household Expenditure by Item Group

The trends in the share of each item group in the total household expenditure including non-consumption expenditures are presented in Table 2.4.3. The results show that, overall, the share of food, drinks and tobacco in total household expenditure was the highest (46 percent) and has largely dominant over the three survey periods; followed by expenditure on rent, fuel and power (16 percent). Increases were also registered in the non-consumption; and household and personal goods categories between 2009/10 and 2012/13.

Rural-urban variations show that the share of food, drinks and tobacco in rural areas remained almost unchanged while that of urban areas increased by six percentage points between 2009/10 and 2012/13. The share of the household monthly expenditure on personal goods and on non-consumption expenditure increased by about one percentage point while the share of expenditure on education and health declined by about the same magnitude.

Table 2.4.3: Share of Household Expenditure by Item Groups, percentage

Item group	2005/06			2009/10			2012/13		
	Rural	Urban	Uganda	Rural	Urban	Uganda	Rural	Urban	Uganda
Food, drink & tobacco	49.5	34.4	44.8	50.8	31.6	44.7	51.5	37.6	46.0
Clothing & footwear	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0
Rent, fuel & energy	14.8	19.9	16.4	14.7	18.3	15.8	14.4	17.4	15.6
Household & personal goods	5.2	5.8	5.4	4.9	6.5	5.4	5.7	6.6	6.1
Transport & communication	5.6	9.6	6.8	7.1	12.2	8.7	7.0	11.8	8.9
Education	8.0	13.1	9.6	7.1	11.8	8.5	6.3	9.3	7.5
Health	7.6	4.1	6.5	6.3	4.9	5.8	5.3	4.5	5.0
Other consumption expenditure	2.0	3.9	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1
Non-consumption expenditure	3.3	5.3	3.9	3.5	7.6	4.8	4.6	7.8	5.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.4.4 Poverty Trend Estimates

Table 2.4.4a, presents poverty statistics for the survey year 2012/13. Three poverty indicators: namely P0, P1 and P2 (Foster, Greer and Thorbecke, 1984) are reported. The P0 indicator is “headcount”: the percentage of individuals estimated to be living in households with real private consumption per adult equivalent below the poverty line for their region (divided into rural and urban). Thus a P0 of 19.7 implies that 19.7 percent of Ugandans are estimated to live in households which spend less than what is necessary to meet their caloric requirements and to afford them a mark-up for non-food needs. The headcount shows how broad poverty is, although not necessarily how deep. That is to say, we do not know how far below the poverty line, the poor are. For this information we use the P1 or P2 indicators.

The P1 indicator is the “poverty gap”. This is the sum over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line, divided by the poverty line. One way to interpret the P1 is that it gives the per capita cost of eradicating poverty, as a percentage of the poverty line, if money could be targeted perfectly. Thus if P1 is 5.2, then in an ideal world, it would cost 5.2 per cent of the poverty line per Ugandan in order to eradicate poverty through selective transfers. In practice, it is impossible to target the poor perfectly and issues such as administrative costs and incentive effects have to be considered. The P1 measure gives an idea of the depth of poverty. However, it is limited because it is insensitive to how consumption is distributed among the poor. For example, if a policy resulted in money transfer from someone just below the poverty line to the poorest person, the P1 will not reflect this. To satisfy this condition, we need the P2 measure.

The P2 indicator is the “squared poverty gap”. This is the sum over all individuals of the square of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent and the poverty line divided by the poverty line. The reason to square the shortfall is to give greater weight to those who are living far below the line. In brief, whereas P0 measures how widespread poverty is, P1 measures how poor the poor are and, by giving more weight to the poorest, P2 gives an indication of how severe poverty is.

Data are disaggregated by location, residence and regions. Along with the poverty statistics, we report the percentage of people in each location, their mean household consumption per adult equivalent and the contribution each location makes to each poverty statistic (i.e. what percentage of national poverty is attributable to each location). Given that poverty statistics are estimates, it is useful to test whether changes in their values are statistically significant (Kakwani, 1990). We report t-tests of the significance of the changes in the poverty statistics between 2009/10 and the 2012/13 in Table 2.4.4a.

Based on the 2012/13 survey, it was estimated that 19.7 percent of Ugandans are poor, corresponding to nearly 6.7 million persons. Table 2.4.4a provides more detailed statistics, broken down by region and rural-urban status. The poor in the rural areas represent 22.8 percent of the population compared to only 9.3 percent in the urban areas, hence the incidence of poverty remains higher in rural areas. The rural areas with about 77

percent of the population constitute 89 percent of national poverty. On the other hand, the urban areas represent 22.6 percent of the population and constitute 11 percent of national poverty.

Decomposing the total national poverty by region reveals that incidence of income poverty varies significantly. The regional ranking is consistent with the previous poverty works on Uganda. The incidence of poverty remains highest in the Northern region (44%) and least in the Central region (5%). Clearly, the incidence of poverty in the Northern and Eastern regions is much higher than the national average of 19.7 percent.

Analysis of the poverty trends in Table 2.4.4a reveals that, the percentage of people living in absolute poverty declined by 4.8 percentage points between 2005/09 and 2012/13. The overall decline is statistically significant as was the case during the period between 2005/06 and 2009/10. The other poverty indicators (P1 and P2 measures) follow a similar trend as the headcount index and are equally statistically significant. The incidence of income poverty for Uganda as a whole declined between 2009/10 and 2012/13 irrespective of the indicator used (P0, P1, or P2).

Table 2.4.4a: Poverty Estimate in the UNHS 2012/13, 2009/10, 2005/06

	Pop. share	Mean CPAE	Poverty estimates			Contribution to:		
			P0	P1	P2	P0	P1	P2
2012/13								
National	100.0	64,737	19.7	5.2	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residence								
Rural	77.4	53,149	22.8	6.0	2.4	89.3	89.2	89.5
Urban	22.6	104,412	9.3	2.5	0.9	10.7	10.8	10.5
Region								
Central	25.8	98,047	4.7	1.0	0.3	6.2	4.9	4.2
East	29.7	48,411	24.5	5.3	1.7	36.9	30.2	25.4
North	21.1	42,697	43.7	14.1	6.2	46.6	57.1	64.5
West	23.5	65,563	8.7	1.7	0.5	10.3	7.8	5.9
2009/10								
National	100	62,545	24.5	6.8	2.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residence								
Rural	85.0	52,467	27.2	7.6	3.1	94.0	95.9	96.8
Urban	15.0	119,552	9.1	1.8	0.6	5.6	4.1	3.2
Region								
Central	26.5	100,441	10.7	2.4	0.8	11.6	9.5	7.7
East	29.6	49,697	24.3	5.8	2.1	29.3	25.2	22
North	20.0	38,988	46.2	15.5	7.3	37.7	46	52.7
West	24.0	56,232	21.8	5.4	2.0	21.3	19.3	17.7
2005/06								
National	100.0	55,092	31.1	8.8	3.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residence								
Rural	84.6	47,031	34.2	9.7	3.9	93.2	93.8	94.1
Urban	15.4	99,525	13.7	3.5	1.4	6.8	6.2	5.9
Region								
Central	29.2	79,830	16.4	3.6	1.3	15.4	12.1	10.7
East	25.2	44,759	35.9	9.1	3.5	29	26.1	24.6
North	19.7	31,329	60.7	20.7	9.2	38.5	46.7	51.3
West	25.9	55,325	20.5	5.1	1.8	17.0	15.1	13.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.4.4b shows that, the number of poor persons has been steadily decreasing across the three survey periods (from 8.4 million in 2005/06 to 6.6 million in 2012/13).

Table 2.4.4b: Poor Persons in Millions (2005/06-2012/13)

	2005/06	2009/10	2012/13
National	8.4	7.51	6.7
Residence			
Rural	7.87	7.1	6
Urban	0.57	0.42	0.7
Region			
Central	1.3	0.87	0.4
Eastern	2.45	2.2	2.5
Northern	3.45	2.84	3.1
Western	1.44	1.6	0.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.4.5 Income Inequality

The distribution of income across individuals shows who benefits or misses out on the development opportunities available to society. The Gini coefficient is one of the measures for income inequality. Table 2.4.5 shows that, overall, income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient stood at 0.395 in 2012/13 which was a decrease from 0.426 in 2009/10. Decomposing by residence, reveals that inequality was largely driven by urban areas. The findings further show a notable reduction in income inequality in the Central and Western regions while an increase was observed in the Northern region.

Table 2.4.5: Gini coefficient by sub-region, 2002-2013

Residence	2005/06	2009/10	2012/13
Rural/Urban			
Rural	0.432	0.447	0.341
Urban	0.363	0.375	0.410
Region			
Central	0.417	0.451	0.392
Eastern	0.354	0.319	0.319
Northern	0.331	0.367	0.378
Western	0.342	0.375	0.328
National	0.408	0.426	0.395

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.4.6 Changes in poverty Status (2013/14 – 2015/2016)

UBOS also conducts Panel Surveys with the objective of monitoring poverty and service outcomes in interim years of the UNHSs. Table 2.4.6 presents the welfare status of Uganda from the Panel survey period 2013/14 to 2015/16 disaggregated by selected population characteristics. Poverty has been measured using monetary methods of welfare such as consumption expenditure. However, the multi-dimensional nature of poverty calls for complementary measures to fully understand poverty. This entails considering a combination of measures of wellbeing for instance education, health, vulnerability and deprivation among others. In addition, panel surveys have demonstrated that poverty is not static, instead, poor people and indeed households change their state depending on several factors. Some stay in poverty over an extended period of time while others move into and out of poverty overtime. This section highlights changes in poverty over the panel survey period.

Overall, 10 percent of the population in Uganda was chronically poor. The chronically poor were more likely to be in households residing in rural areas (12%), households whose head had no formal education (23%), as well as households residing in the Northern region (24%) of Uganda. On the other hand, people that experienced mobility into or out of poverty between 2013/14 and 2015/16 were mainly from the Eastern region followed by Northern regions as well as persons belonging to households whose head had some or no formal education. However, overall, close to seven in every ten persons of the household population remained non-poor (69%) over the two survey periods. The majority of those who remained non-poor had attained secondary education or beyond as shown in the table below.

Table 2.4.6: Household Poverty Dynamics between the Survey Periods 2013/14 to 2015/16, percentage

Background characteristics	Chronically	Moved Out Of	Slipped Into	Never	Total
Sex of head					
Female headed	10.9	11.8	6.2	71.1	100
Male headed	9.4	13.8	8.5	68.3	100
Region					
Central	1.2	6.7	2.5	89.5	100
Eastern	15.5	22.7	10.3	51.4	100
Northern	23.8	17.5	12.3	46.5	100
Western	3.7	7.9	8.0	80.5	100
Residence					
Rural	12.2	15.6	8.1	64.1	100
Urban	2.9	5.8	6.5	84.8	100
Education					
No Formal Education	23.4	17.4	5.6	53.5	100
Some Primary	10.3	14.0	10.3	65.5	100
Completed Primary	6.5	18.0	10.1	65.3	100
Secondary & above	2.7	6.8	4.4	86.1	100
National	9.9	13.2	7.7	69.2	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

There was a five percent increase in monthly household expenditure between 2009/10 and 2012/13. Household consumption expenditure per capita was observed to have increased by 15% in Western-rural region. The largest share of households' expenditure was on food, beverages and tobacco (46%). Trends in poverty show that the proportion of the poor population reduced from 24.5% in 2009/10 to 19.7% in 2012/13. In terms of Absolute numbers, about 6.7 million Ugandans lived in poverty in 2012/2013. Nationally, on average, income inequality reduced from 0.426 to 0.395 in the survey period 2009/10 and 2012/13, respectively.

With regard to changes in poverty between 2013/14 and 2015/16, overall, 10 percent of the population in Uganda was chronically poor across the survey periods. The chronically poor were more likely to be in households residing in rural areas (12%), households whose head had no formal education (23%), as well as households residing in the Northern region (24%) of Uganda.

2.5 Public Health

This section presents statistics on some of the key aspects of public health. These include status of healthcare facilities, immunisation coverage, morbidity and other selected health sector performance indicators.

2.5.1 Health Facilities

Health facilities in Uganda include hospitals and health centres (IV, III and II). The number of functional healthcare facilities in 2015/16 was 5,117 down from 5,205 that were registered in 2012/13 as shown in Table 2.5.1 below. See appendix table 2.5A for ownership status of functional healthcare facilities by district in the year ending June 2013.

Table 2.5.1: Number of Functional Healthcare facilities by Ownership 2010/11-2015/16

Ownership	Financial Year			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2015/16
Government	2,655	2,680	2,843	2,932
NGO	801	871	874	983
Private	994	1,430	1,488	1202
Total	4,450	4,981	5,205	5,117

Source: Ministry of Health, HMIS 2015/16

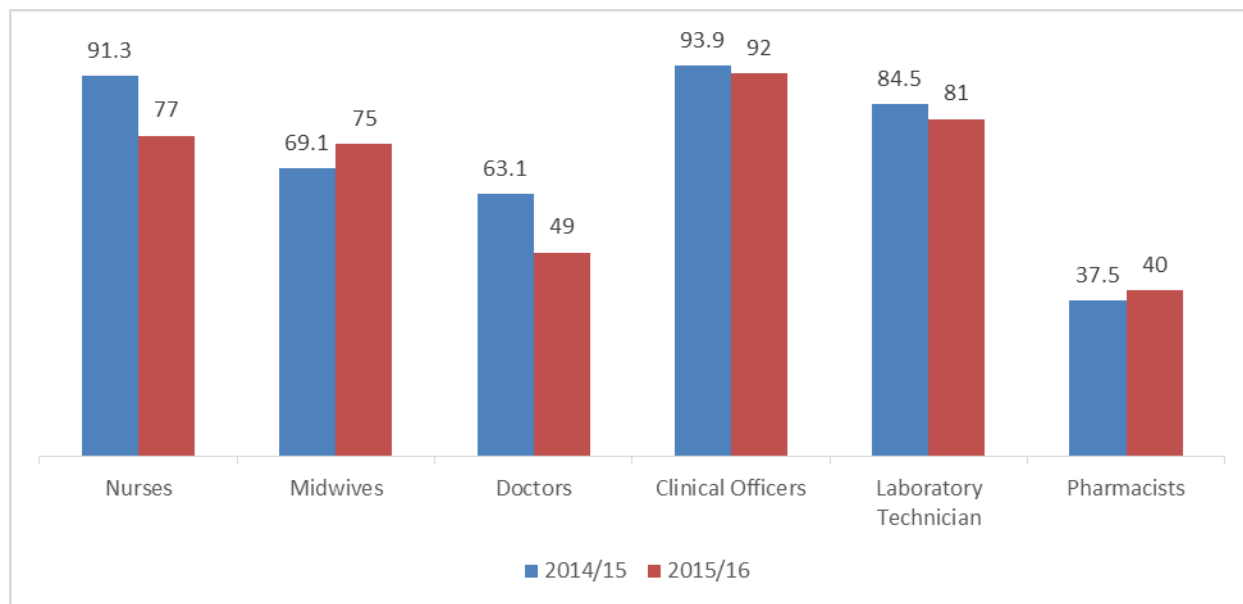
Table 2.5.2: Human Resources for Health posts approved, filled by year and health facility category

Health Facility	2014/15			2015/16		
	Approved	Post Filled	Percent	Approved	Post Filled	Percent
National Institutions						
Mulago	2,801	1,792	64	2,339	1,933	83
Butabika	424	349	82.3	424	376	89
Uganda Blood Transfusion	242	240	99.2	251	236	94
Uganda Cancer Institute	213	125	58.7	272	183	67
Uganda Heart Institute	190	134	70.5	192	110	57
Regional Referrals	4,744	3,739	78.8	5,430	3,728	69
Subtotal (national Institutions.)	8,614	6,379	74.1	8,908	6,566	74
District Level institutions	46,851	32,416	69.2	51,370	35,897	70
Total	55,465	38,795	69.9	60,278	42,463	70

Source: Ministry of Health, HMIS 2015/16

Figure 2.5.1 below provides information on staffing levels for selected cadres of human resource for health for the years 2014/15 and 2015/16. Medical officers (doctors) that make the core of health staff, less than 50 percent of the approved posts were filled in the year 2015/16 (49 percent) down from 63 percent of approved posts filled in 2015. There was a slight increment in the numbers of filled posts for the pharmacists in 2015/16 (40 percent) up from 38 percent observed in 2014/15.

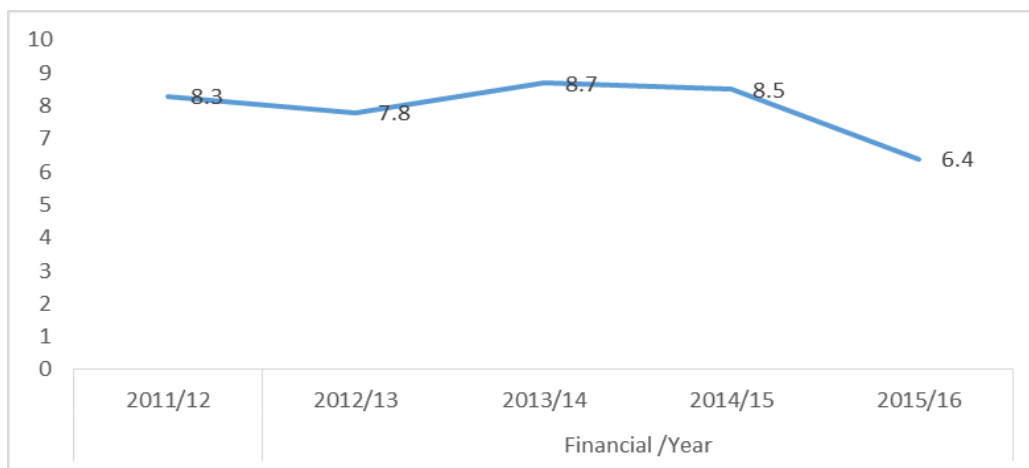
Figure 2.5.1 Health posts filled by type of staff, 2014/15-2015/16.



2.5.2 Expenditure on Health Sector

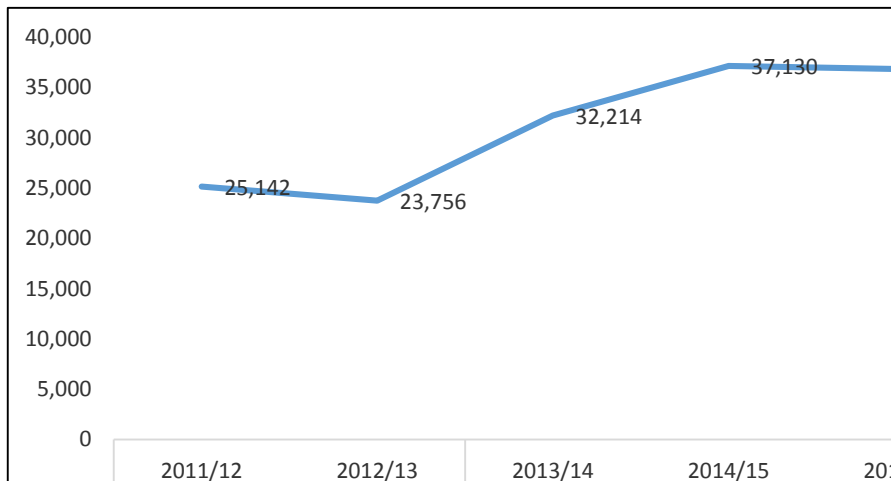
The government expenditure on the health sector as a percentage of the total government expenditure is shown in Figure 2.5.2 below. Government expenditure on health in the year 2015/16 was 6.4 percent down from 8.5 percent spent in the previous year 2014/15. Generally, government expenditure on health sector has been declining since financial year 2013/14 (7.8 percent). The trend changed upwards in financial 2013/14 (8.7 percent) but in the Financial 2014/15 went down to 8.5 percent. The average expenditure on health sector in the last five years stood at 7.9 percent, 1.9 points short of the Health Sector Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20 target of 9.8 percent and much lower than the Abuja Declaration of 15 percent.

Figure 2.5.2: Government of Uganda health expenditure as percentage of total government expenditure



Generally the per capita public health expenditure has been on the increase in Uganda. Figure 2.5.3 shows that per capital health expenditure in 2015/16 was Uganda Shillings 36,830 compared to Uganda Shillings 37,130 registered in the previous year 2014/15. Before 2015 the per capita health expenditure increased to Uganda Shillings 32,214 up from Uganda Shillings 23,756 observed in 2012/13 down from 25,142 Uganda Shillings seen in 2011/12.

Figure 2.5.3: Per capita public health expenditure, Ug shilling



2.5.3 Morbidity

Morbidity is defined as the total population at risk of getting infected by a disease outbreak as measured by the incidence of a disease. Incidence is the number of new cases of the population reporting having a disease in a given time period. The table 2.5.4 shows that the number of new cases reporting various illnesses in the outpatient departments has been increasing in the last five years except for 2013/14. Malaria has been the leading cause of morbidity in Uganda followed by Cough or Cold. In the FY 2013/14, these two accounted for 60 percent of the morbidity.

Table 2.5.4: The leading cause of morbidity in 2013/14

Diagnosis	(2010/11)		(2011/12)		(2012/13)		(2013/14)	
	New Cases	percent	New Cases	percent	New Cases	percent	New Cases	percent
Malaria	12,614,609	36.2	13,263,620	36.3	15,997,210	36.8	15,195,108	35.1
Cough or Cold	6,712,597	19.3	8,855,816	24.3	12,650,981	29.1	10,585,085	24.5
Intestinal Worms	1,826,240	5.2	2,018,551	5.5	2,403,712	5.5	2,411,974	5.6
Acute Diarrhea	1,029,615	3.0	1,181,737	3.2	1,357,165	3.1	1,516,369	3.5
Skin Diseases	1,118,221	3.2	1,112,903	3.0	1,458,967	3.4	1,425,467	3.3
All others	11,552,063	33.1	10,075,167	27.6	9,544,324	22.0	12,147,147	28.1
Total	34,853,345	100.0	36,507,794	100.0	43,412,359	100.0	43,281,150	100.0

Source: HMIS Ministry of Health, 2014/15

2.5.4 Maternal Health Care

2.5.4.1 Maternal Morbidity and Mortality

Table 2.5.5 shows haemorrhage as the leading cause of maternal illness and mortality accounting for 39 percent of the deaths in 2015/16 in the last five years. Although pregnancy related hypertension was high in 2015 (12 percent), it was surpassed by postpartum sepsis (20 percent) to be second to Obstetric haemorrhage in 2016.

Table 2.5.5: Percentage of Maternal Mortality by financial year and Disease Burden 2011/12-2015/16

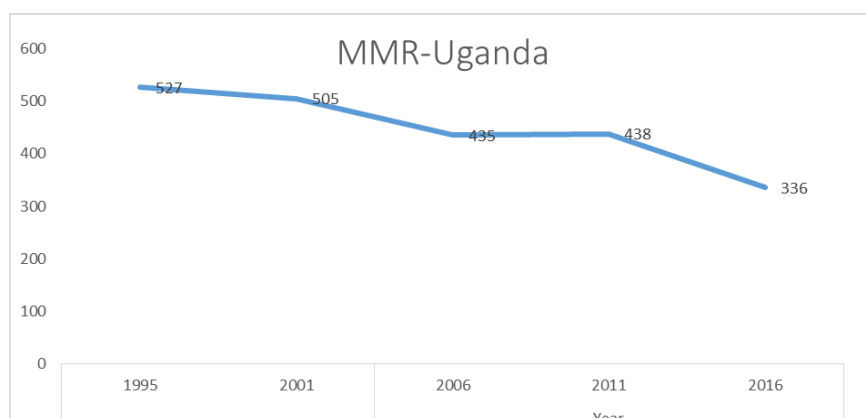
Disease Burden	Year of Maternal Mortality				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Haemorrhage	31.5	34.7	34.9	42	39
Obstructed labour and urine rupture	17.3	2.3	11.2	8	9
Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia	10.8	10.2	17.1	12	9
Postpartum sepsis	18	9.3	11.9	11	20
Complications of unsafe abortion	15.1	9.7	13	3	9
Other direct causes	7.2	1.4	11.9	15	5
Indirect causes aggravated by pregnancy	0.1	32.4	-	9	7

Source: Ministry of Health, HMIS 2015/16

2.5.4.2 Pregnancy Related Mortality

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die due to pregnancy related causes per 100,000 live births. Figure 2.5.5 indicates that maternal mortality ratio for Uganda 1995-2016. The maternal mortality for 2016 was 336 per 100,000 live birth down from 438 per live birth recorded in 2011 according to Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS), 2016. For the last fifteen years, the maternal mortality ratio has been coming down starting from 2001. This is consistent with the trend of pregnancy related mortality observed in health facilities from Ministry of Health Health Management Information System (HMIS).

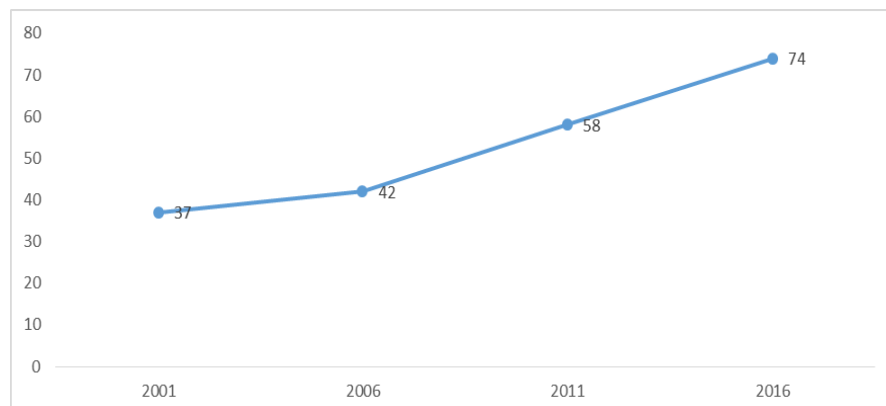
Figure 2.5.5: Maternal Mortality Ratio for Uganda 1995-2016



2.5.4.3 Deliveries by skilled health provider

The Delivery by Skilled Attendance Rate is the percentage of women who give birth under the supervision of a qualified health worker per 1000 live birth in a given period and geographical area. In 2016, Delivery by Skilled Attendance Rate increased to 74 compared to 58 percent registered in 2011. In 2006 the skilled attendance rate was 42 percent up from 37 percent observed in 2001 as shown in figure 2.5.4.

Figure 2.5.4: Percentage of Women 15-49 years delivered by a skilled Health Provider, 2001-2016



2.5.5 Under Five Health Facility Based Mortality

A total of 12,358 deaths were reported in health facilities for (in-patients) in the FY 2015/16 among under-fives down from 13,554 deaths reported in 2014/15. Malaria was the leading cause of mortality (42.8 percent) amongst this category of population in 2015/16, followed by Pneumonia 11.2 percent, anaemic conditions was at 10.6 percent and Perinatal Conditions at 6.3 percent.

Table 2.5.6: Under Five hospital based mortality by Ailment, 2013/14-2015/16

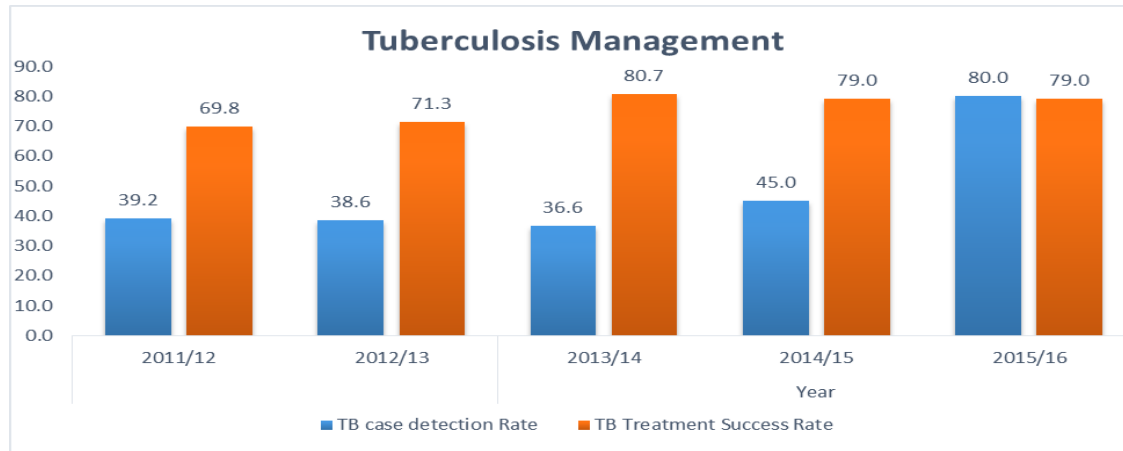
Ailment	Under Five Mortality					
	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Anaemia	1,620	11.6	1,476	10.9	1,312	10.6
Respiratory infections(Other)	441	3.1	0	0.0	261	2.1
Diarrhea Acute	337	2.4	404	3.0	430	3.5
Perinatal Conditions (in new born) 8 -28 days)	358	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malaria	4,030	28.8	3,059	22.6	5,295	42.8
Neonatal Septicemia	611	4.4	712	0.0	0	0.0
Perinatal Conditions (in new born) 0 -7 days)	1,105	7.9	1,314	0.0	778	6.3
Pneumonia	1,824	13.0	1,659	12.2	1,382	11.2
Septicemia	388	2.8	457	3.4	347	2.8
Severe Malnutrition (Kwashiorkor)	294	2.1	317	2.3	0	0.0
Injuries Road- Traffic Accidents	0	0.0	375	2.8	244	2.0
Injuries - (Trauma) due to other causes	0	0.0	382	2.8	275	2.2
Gastro-Intestinal disorders (none Infective)	0	0.0	0	0.0	185	1.5
Others	2,994	21.4	3,399	25.1	1,849	15.0
Total	14,002	100.0	13,554	100.0	12,358	100.0

Source: HMIS-Ministry of Health 2015/16

2.5.6 Tuberculosis Detection and Treatment

Tuberculosis (TB) is a main cause of illness and death globally, accounting for an estimated 8.8 million new cases and 1.6 million deaths each year. In Uganda the Ministry of Health has promoted new smear-positive case detection and subsequent treatment of the patients. The TB case detection rate in 2015/16 was 80 percent as shown in figure 2.5.6 below. This was a sharp increase in the detection rate down from 45 percent observed in 2014/15. The treatment success rate has stagnated at about 80 percent since in 2013/14.

Figure 2.5.6: Countrywide TB detection and Treatment Rates 2011/112-2015/16



2.6 Crime Statistics

Crime statistics are very useful in implementing effective strategies for fighting crime and its impact to the population. This chapter presents data on various forms of crime and remedial measures as compiled by the Uganda Police Force and the Uganda Prisons Service respectively.

2.6.1 Annual Crime Rate

Crime Rate is the incidence of crime per 100,000 people based on reported cases. Figure 2.6.1 shows that in 2015, the Annual Crime Rate (ACR) stood at 741; this means that, out of every 100,000 people, 741 were victims of crime in 2015 compared to 742 victims reported in 2014.

Figure 2.6.1: Trend in Crime rate

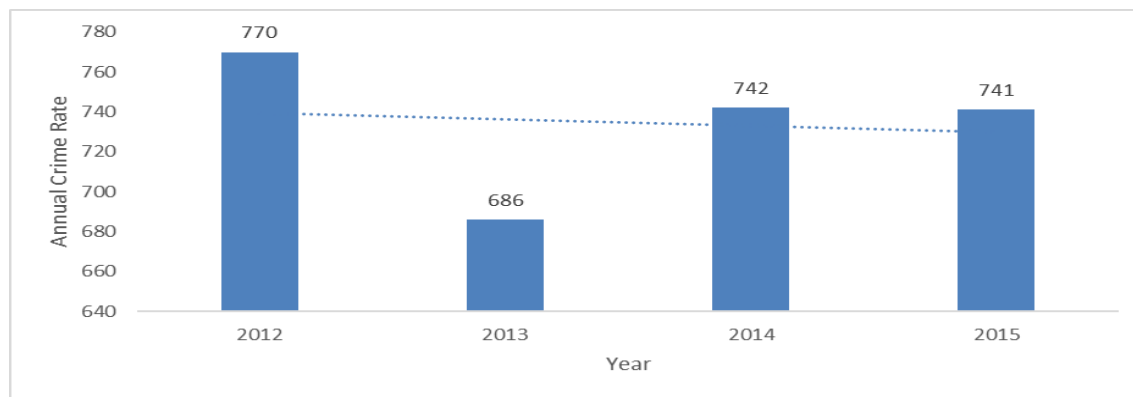


Table 2.6.1 presents the most common crimes reported in 2015 by category. Common assault was the most reported type of crime by victims. Most forms of crime were on the decrease except Aggravated Assaults, Child neglect and Domestic Violence which increased 23 percent, six percent and three percent, respectively in 2015.

Table 2.6.1: Leading Crimes in 2015

Crime Categories	2014	2015	Percentage change 2014 - 2015
Common Assaults	39,557	39,180	-0.95
Defilement	18,507	17,812	-3.76
Threatening Violence	16,902	15,326	-9.32
Obtaining By False Pretense	17,866	14,496	-18.86
Domestic Violence	10,548	10,812	2.50
Aggravated Assaults	8,210	10,065	22.59
Child Neglect	9,248	9,800	5.97
Criminal Trespass	11,697	9,721	-16.89
Malicious Damage to property	10,087	9,529	-5.53
Thefts of Cash	10,917	9,413	-13.78

Source: Uganda Police Force

Table 2.6.2 shows that among the adults, more males than females were victims of at least one crime in 2015 while the reverse was observed for juveniles, that is, more females than males were victims. The majority of the male victims were victims of general crimes (138,986) mainly thefts (35,767). Of the female victims, majority (82,223) were victims of general crimes with sex related offences as the main cause.

Table 2.6.2: Number of victims of reported crime by case, Sex and age group, 2015

Case/Crime Incidences	Male			Female		
	Adult	Juvenile*	Total	Adult	Juvenile*	Total
Homicides	3,273	298	3,571	733	178	911
Economic Crimes	13,315	29	13,344	3,978	7	3,985
General Crimes	126,084	12,902	138,986	53,650	28,573	82,223
(A) Sex Related Offences	121	49	170	1,831	17,571	19,402
(B) Child Related Offences	0	9,706	9,706	0	9,245	9,245
(C) Breakings	10,933	334	11,267	3,278	135	3,413
(D) Thefts	35,547	220	35,767	7,834	88	7,922
(E) Robberies	5,876	63	5,939	1,307	23	1,330
(F) Assaults	28,243	1,075	29,318	13,901	651	14,552
(G) Other Crimes In General**	45,364	1,455	46,819	25,499	860	26,359
Terrorism	85	0	85	28	2	30
Political/Media Offences	950	1	951	110	1	111
Corruption	28	0	28	4	0	4
Narcotics/Drugs	2,711	8	2,719	132	0	132
Other Laws***	2,772	15	2,787	176	12	188
Grand Total	149,218	13,253	162,471	58,811	28,773	87,584

** Includes Human Trafficking, Abduction, Kidnap, Arson, Malicious Damage To Property, Criminal Trespass And Attempted Murder.

***Includes Immigration, NEMA, UWA, Lg, Fire Arms, Fish And Crocodile Acts

Source: Uganda Police Force

2.6.2 Serious crimes Investigated

Serious crimes as defined by the Uganda Police Force include homicides, aggravated robbery, defilement, rape, burglary, child stealing and child trafficking. Table 2.6.3 shows that overall 32,198 serious crimes were investigated during the year 2015. Defilement was the most serious crime investigated accounting for more than half. There was a notable increase in the total number of serious crimes investigated between 2012 and 2015.

Table 2.6.3: Serious Crimes Investigated by Type, 2012 - 2015

Type of Serious Crimes	2012	2013	2014	2015
Defilement	3,935	9,598	12,077	17,395
Burglary	1842	3,846	3,668	7,697
Homicides	759	2,326	2,421	4,315
Aggravated Robbery	559	1,005	985	985
Rape	257	1,042	1,099	1,454
Child stealing	55	164	147	233
Child Trafficking	9	67	78	119
Total	7,416	18,048	20,475	32,198

Source: Uganda Police Force

2.6.3 Traffic and Road Safety

This section covers information on traffic crashes, casualties, accident victims, vehicles involved in road accidents, causes of road accidents and the time of crash.

Reported Road Traffic Crashes

Road Traffic Crashes refer to accidents that are either fatal, serious or minor. An accident is said to be fatal if a death occurs at the scene of the accident and/or within one year as a result of injuries sustained in the accident. A serious accident is one in which a person is admitted in the hospital as an “in-patient” or sustains injuries like fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crashing, severe cuts and lacerations whether or not one is admitted in the hospital. A minor accident is defined as a car damage only, in which no persons are injured regardless of the extent of damage on the vehicle.

The Uganda Police Force recorded a total of 14,474 road traffic crashes in 2016 as shown in Table 2.6.4. The table also shows that nearly half of the accidents in 2016 were serious. There was a 22 percent decrease in the total number of reported road traffic crashes between 2015 and 2016. However, fatal crashes registered an increase of 8.4 percent in the same period.

Table 2.6.4: Reported road traffic crashes by outcome of crash, 2012 – 2016

Outcome	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percentage share: 2016	Percentage change 2015 - 2016
Fatal	2,611	2,616	2,518	2,749	2,981	20.6	8.4
Serious	9,030	8,874	9,259	9,422	7,153	49.4	-24.1
Minor	8,220	6,878	6,909	6,324	4,340	30	-31.4
Total	19,861	18,368	18,686	18,495	14,474	100	-21.7

Source: Uganda Police Force

Casualties of traffic crashes

For every fatal or serious road traffic crash there are victims who are referred to as casualties. Table 2.6.5 indicates that there were a total of 15,757 casualties reported in 2016; a decrease by about 15 percent from the number of traffic casualties reported in 2015. The Table also indicates that most casualties (20.1 percent) in 2016 survived with serious injuries. The Accident Severity Index is used to measure seriousness of an accident. It is defined as the number of persons killed per 100 accidents. In every 100 accidents that occurred, 24 persons died in 2016.

Table 2.6.5: Number of road traffic Casualties by outcome of crash Accident and Severity Index

Outcome	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percentage: 2016	Percentage: change in
Killed	3,124	2,937	2,845	3,224	3,503	22.2	8.7
Serious injury	13,137	12,754	13,516	13,736	10,981	69.7	-20.1
Minor injury	1,755	1,592	1,487	1,466	1,268	8.0	-13.5
Total	18,016	17,283	17,848	18,426	15,752	100.0	-14.5
Accident Severity Index	17.3	17.0	15.9	17.5	24.2		

Source: Uganda Police Force

Accident victims by type of road user

Table 2.6.6 indicates that in 2016, passengers constituted the highest percentage of accident victims (38.8 percent) followed by pedestrians (26.4 percent) which accounts for about two thirds of all accident victims. Pedal cyclists and drivers formed the least proportion of casualties at 4.4 percent and 6.7 percent respectively. A similar pattern was observed for casualties in the previous years.

Table 2.6.6: Percentage distribution of Accident victims by road user type, 2012 – 2016

Road user Type	2012	2013	2104	2015	2016
Passengers	38.8	38.2	37.4	39.3	38.8
Pedestrians	27.3	27.3	26.0	25.7	26.4
Motor cyclists	21.7	22.8	24.1	23.5	23.6
Drivers	6.0	5.6	6.6	6.8	6.7
Pedal cyclists	6.1	6.1	5.8	4.7	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of accident victims	18,016	17,283	17,848	18,426	15,752

Source: Uganda Police Force

Table 2.6.7 shows that of the casualties in 2016, 14 percent were children while the majority (33.0 percent) were aged 25-34 years. More males than females were victims of accidents irrespective of the outcome.

Table 2.6.7: Accident Victims by type of injury, Age, outcome of crash and Sex, 2016 (Number)

Age group	Killed		Seriously Injured		Slightly Injured		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number	Percentage
Below 18	445	281	719	581	110	77	2,214	14.1
18- 24	437	74	1,465	578	164	82	2,800	17.8
25- 34	854	145	2,874	915	306	109	5,202	33.0
35 – 44	502	102	1,428	420	155	70	2,677	17.0
45 – 54	248	73	523	210	69	31	1,154	7.3
55- 64	131	40	177	98	25	13	484	3.1
65- 74	65	33	81	35	9	2	224	1.4
>75	33	14	38	27	5	1	118	0.7
Unknown	23	4	639	173	33	8	880	5.6
Total	2,737	766	7,944	3,037	876	392	15,752	100.0

Source: Uganda Police Force

Timing of Road Accidents

The time of the day has a strong bearing to the possibility of occurrence of accidents. Table 2.6.8 indicates that 28 percent of road accident crashes occurred between 4:00 p.m-7:59 p.m in 2016 while the least (6 percent) occurred from between midnight to 3.59 a.m in the morning.

Table 2.6.8: Number of crashes by category and time of occurrence, 2016

Time	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Percentage in 2016
12.00 mid night - 3.59am	248	386	254	890	6.1
4.00am-7.59am	299	642	397	1,338	9.2
8.00am-11.59 am	398	1,428	887	2,712	18.7
12.00 noon-3.59pm	531	1,525	1,025	3,081	21.3
4.00pm -7.59pm	870	2,052	1,112	4,032	27.9
8.00pm -11.59pm	633	1,120	667	2,420	16.7
Total	2,979	7,153	4,342	14,473	100.0

Source: Uganda Police Force

Vehicles involved in crashes on the road

Table 2.6.9 shows that a total of 21,985 vehicles were involved in road accident crashes in 2016 compared to 28,658 vehicles reported in 2015. Of the vehicles involved in the crashes in 2016, a third were motor cars followed by motor cycles (29.7 percent). A similar pattern has been observed since 2012.

Table 2.6.9: Percentage distribution of road accidents by type of vehicles and year

Type of Vehicle	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Motor cars	37.1	36.4	34.6	33.2	31.0
Motor cycles	26.3	26.9	27.6	28.2	29.7
Light Omnibus	11.7	11.8	13.1	13.8	11.9
Light goods vehicles	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.7
Pedal cycles	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.8
Dual-purpose vehicles	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.6
Medium goods vehicles	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.9
Trailers & Semi-Trailers	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2
Heavy goods vehicles	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
Heavy Omnibus	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6
Medium Omnibus	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0
Tractors	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Pedestrian Controlled Vehicles	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fuel Truck	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
Engineering plant	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	30,705	27,648	29,174	28,658	21,985

Source: Uganda Police Force

Causes of Road Accidents

Table 2.6.10 indicates that the leading cause of road accidents in 2016 was careless driving (45 percent) despite a notable decrease of 18 percent in 2016 compared to 2015. Reckless or dangerous driving accounted for 36 percent of the road accidents, a decrease of 8 percent from 2015.

Table 2.6.10: Number of Road Accidents by Causes, 2012 to 2016

Causes of Accidents	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percentage:	change
						2016	2015 –
Careless Driving	8,694	7,901	8,708	8,048	6,567	45.4	-18.4
Reckless/Dangerous Driving	5,831	5,502	5,670	5,614	5,140	35.5	-8.4
Unknown cause (Hit & Run)	1,105	2,895	2,985	2,981	700	4.8	-76.5
Careless Pedestrian	1,079	1,095	815	885	933	6.4	5.4
Over speeding	308	492	677	954	589	4.1	-38.3
Passenger Falls from Vehicle	270	296	218	184	209	1.4	13.6
Under Influence of Drinks/Drugs	216	208	310	238	200	1.4	-16
Obstacle on carriage way	59	3	3	6	1	0	-83.3
Dazzled by Lights of another vehicle	46	25	28	44	48	0.3	9.1
Overloading/Dangerous Loading	82	171	179	175	87	0.6	-50.3
Other causes ¹	2,971	227	266	233	na	na	Na
Total	20,661	18,815	19,859	19,362	14,474	100	-27.1

Source: Uganda Police Force

¹Includes road and weather condition related accidents

na - Police can only ascertain causes as a result of human error and not factors such as road condition, weather condition, etc.

Express Penalty Scheme

The Express Penalty Scheme (EPS) was introduced in 2004 under Section 165 of the Traffic and Road Safety Act 1998 (TRS Act, 1998) to help Police manage minor traffic offences and offenders. A total number of 218,287 tickets were issued on the Express Penalty Scheme (EPS) in 2016 with an average value of UGX. 68,000 per ticket. This showed a high increment from the number of tickets issued in 2015 by twenty one percent as indicated in table 2.6.11. This could have resulted from the implementation of the road traffic regulations under the enforcement operations.

Table 2.6.11: Number of Tickets and amount paid (Uganda millions Shillings) on the express penalty scheme, 2012-2016

Year	Tickets	Percentage	Amount paid	Average Value of
	issued	change	'Millions	tickets issued (' 000)
2012	261,305	9.6	7,027	27
2013	283,114	8.3	7,205	25
2014	188,792	-33.3	9,628	51
2015	180,433	-4.4	7,412	41
2016	218,287	21.0	14,806	68

Source: Uganda Police Force

2.6.4 Prison Statistics

a) Prison Population

Table 2.6.13 reflects an increase in the total prison population of about 13 percent from 2015. The majority of prisoners in 2016 were on remand, accounting for more than half (51 percent) of the prison population. Debtors constituted only 0.7 percent of the prison population. The Incarceration Rate which has been on the increase since 2013 stood at 140 prisoners per 100,000 persons in 2016. The table further shows convicted prisoners account for 48 percent of the prison population in 2016.

Table 2.6.13: Prison population by Category, 2012 – 2016

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percentage
Criminal prisoners						
Remand	18,217	21,413	22,937	24,803	26,236	51.2
Convicted	15,875	16,936	19,117	20,424	24,676	48.2
Total	34,092	38,349	42,054	45,227	50,912	99.3
Civil prisoners						
Debtors*	-	221	276	300	335	0.7
Total prison population	34,092	38,570	42,330	45,527	51,247	100.0
%age Change in the total prison population	1.7	13.1	9.7	7.5	12.6	
Incarceration Rate**	100	110	122	128	140	
Deaths in Prison	133	226	233	188	208	
Babies staying with female prisoners			222	234	225	

Source: Uganda Prisons Services

*A debtor is an individual who for failure to pay their debts has been committed to prison.

**The incarceration rate is the number of prisoners per 100,000 population.

Table 2.6.14 shows that the majority of foreign prisoners (0.63 percent) were Rwandese followed by Congolese and that the minority (0.01 percent) were Europeans. Age group differentials showed that most prisoners (26 percent) were aged 20-24 years. About two percent of the prisoners were older persons aged 60 years and above. From age group 15-19 to 20-24, the proportion of prisoners increased and then reduced with increase in age of prisoners.

Table 2.6.14: Number of prisoners by category, sex, nationality and age group, 2016

Category	Remands			Convicts			Debtors			National	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	No.	%
Nationality											
Ugandan	24,799	1,044	25,843	23,203	1,066	24,269	282	53	335	50,447	98.44
Rwandese	157	2	159	156	10	166	0	0	0	325	0.63
Congolese	105	5	110	84	6	90	0	0	0	200	0.39
Kenyan	31	2	33	50	3	53	0	0	0	86	0.17
Tanzanian	33	0	33	49	0	49	0	0	0	82	0.16
S/ Sudanese	28	0	28	18	1	19	0	0	0	47	0.09
Burundian	13	3	16	8	0	8	0	0	0	24	0.05
Somalian	10	0	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	15	0.03
Asians	2	0	2	8	0	8	0	0	0	10	0.02
Other Africans	2	0	2	5	1	6	0	0	0	8	0.02
Europeans	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0.01
Age group											
15-19	3,708	126	3,834	2,701	90	2,791	0	0	0	6,625	12.93
20-24	6,473	232	6,705	6,491	248	6,739	8	0	8	13,452	26.25
25-29	5,790	176	5,966	5,571	183	5,754	25	8	33	11,753	22.93
30-34	3,641	150	3,791	3,523	184	3,707	34	10	44	7,542	14.72
35-39	2,270	123	2,393	2,153	115	2,268	46	9	55	4,716	9.2
40-44	1,342	79	1,421	1,248	110	1,358	42	9	51	2,830	5.52
45-49	843	70	913	778	55	833	41	9	50	1,796	3.5
50-54	493	46	539	483	49	532	33	3	36	1,107	2.16
55-59	246	20	266	254	24	278	26	2	28	572	1.12
60-64	169	19	188	181	14	195	13	0	13	396	0.77
65-69	119	5	124	104	8	112	5	0	5	241	0.47
70-74	42	8	50	55	6	61	3	3	6	117	0.23
75-79	21	2	23	25	0	25	5	0	5	53	0.1
80-84	17	0	17	9	1	10	1	0	1	28	0.05
85-89	4	0	4	12	0	12	0	0	0	16	0.03
90-94	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
95-100	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	25,180	1,056	26,236	23,589	1,087	24,676	282	53	335	51,247	100

Source: Uganda Prison Service

Table 2.6.15 below shows the distribution of prisoners by category and region. In 2016, there were generally more prisoners on remand across all regions. Of the total prison population, majority (25 percent) were in Western region with the least (13.5 percent) from Kampala. A similar pattern was observed in 2015.

Table 2.6.15: Number of Prisoners by Category and Region, 2015 – 2016

Region	Category of prisoners				Percentage share	Category of prisoners				Percentage share
	Convict	Remand	Debtor	Total		Convict	Remand	Debtor	Total	
2015										
Kampala*	3,199	3,366	22	6,587	14.5	2,931	3,989	22	6,942	13.5
Central	5,412	5,625	78	11,115	24.4	6,701	5,762	74	12,537	24.5
Eastern	3,555	4,154	45	7,754	17	4,256	4,603	58	8,917	17.4
Northern	3,548	4,685	29	8,262	18.1	4,867	4,945	47	9,859	19.2
Western	4,710	6,973	126	11,809	25.9	5,921	6,937	134	12,992	25.4
National	20,424	24,803	300	45,527	100	24,676	26,236	335	51,247	100
2016										

Source: Uganda Prisons Service *Includes prisoners in Luzira and Kigo

Table 2.6.16 shows that overall, the majority of prisoners (20 percent) had committed burglary and thefts, followed by murder (16 percent), aggravated defilement (14 percent) while the least had committed criminal trespass (1.2 percent), vehicle theft (1.2 percent) and debtors 0.7 percent.

Table 2.6.16: Number of prisoners by offence committed and sex, 2016

OFFENCES COMMITTED	REMANDS			CONVICTS			TOTAL	%
	M	F	T	M	F	T	No.	
Burglary & Thefts	4,436	159	4,595	5,554	184	5,738	10,333	20.2
Murder	4,557	491	5,048	2,776	337	3,113	8,161	15.9
Aggravated Defilement	4,183	21	4,204	3,045	15	3,060	7,264	14.2
Aggravated Robbery	2,221	27	2,248	1,269	14	1,283	3,531	6.9
Stealing Cattle	948	10	958	1,813	10	1,823	2,781	5.4
Defilement	807	4	811	1,179	7	1,186	1,997	3.9
Rape	1,148	1	1,149	666	0	666	1,815	3.5
Assault	664	64	728	711	58	769	1,497	2.9
Other Assorted offences	524	39	563	611	55	666	1,229	2.4
Threatening Violence	561	15	576	514	7	521	1,097	2.1
Rogue & Vagabond	648	25	673	398	14	412	1,085	2.1
Attempted murder and Manslaughter	207	26	233	674	100	774	1,007	2
Corruption, Embezzlement and forgery	349	27	376	520	71	591	967	1.9
NDA related offences	583	10	593	362	10	372	965	1.9
Doing grievous harm	352	26	378	484	69	553	931	1.8
Robbery	448	11	459	437	5	442	901	1.8
Malicious Damage	287	13	300	378	16	394	694	1.4
Criminal Trespass	327	9	336	282	10	292	628	1.2
Stealing a Vehicle	483	4	487	102	1	103	590	1.2
Other offences*	1,447	74	1,521	1,814	104	1,918	3,439	6.7
Debtors							335	0.7
Total	25,180	1,056	26,236	23,589	1,087	24,676	51,247	100

*includes offences not classified above like torture, terrorism, trafficking, immigration related cases etc

Source: Uganda Prison Service

While in prison, prisoners undergo rehabilitation such as education (both formal and informal), skills development, as well as guidance and counselling. This rehabilitation serves the sole objective of transforming them into better citizens that can adopt to life outside prison once they are released from jail. Table 2.6.17 shows that 12,562 prisoners were undergoing skills training in agriculture and vocational learning in 2016.

Table 2.6.17: Number of Prisoners attending education, 2016

Programme	Males	Females	Number of inmates
Formal Education			
Completed PLE	174	06	180
Completed UCE	39	06	45
Completed UACE	26	04	30
Completed Diploma and certificates	147	0	147
Still undergoing training	2,635	124	2,759
Informal Education			
Functional Adult Literacy	856	34	890
Agricultural skills	9,661	213	9,874
Vocational skills	2,603	85	2,688

Source: Uganda Prison Service

b) Prison Capacity and Occupancy rate

Overcrowding in prison cells is a serious violation of prisoners' constitutional human rights since prisoners are entitled to a healthy environment. Table 2.6.18 shows high levels of overcrowding in prison cells across all regions in the country. The National Prison Occupancy Rate in 2016 was 309 percent implying that, there were 308 prisoners in every space meant for 100 prisoners. Regionally, wide variations were observed. Kampala had the highest prison occupancy rate (404 percent) while Eastern region had the lowest rate (223 percent). The details are given in statistical appendix Table 2.6.B.

Table 2.6.18: Prison Capacity and Occupancy Rate by sex and region 2016

Region	Sex of prisoners			Prison Capacity	Occupancy Rate	Region	Sex of prisoners			Prison Capacity	Occupancy Rate
	Male	Female	Total				Male	Female	Total		
2015						2016					
Kampala*	6,109	478	6,587	1,720	383	Kampala*	6,470	472	6,942	1,720	404
Central	10,758	357	11,115	4,077	273	Central	12,163	374	12,537	4,045	310
Eastern	7,449	305	7,754	3,951	196	Eastern	8,561	356	8,917	4,005	223
Northern	7,846	416	8,262	2,738	302	Northern	9,333	526	9,859	2,833	348
Western	11,332	477	11,809	4,031	293	Western	12,524	468	12,992	4,009	324
National	43,494	2,033	45,527	16,517	276	National	49,051	2,196	51,247	16,612	309

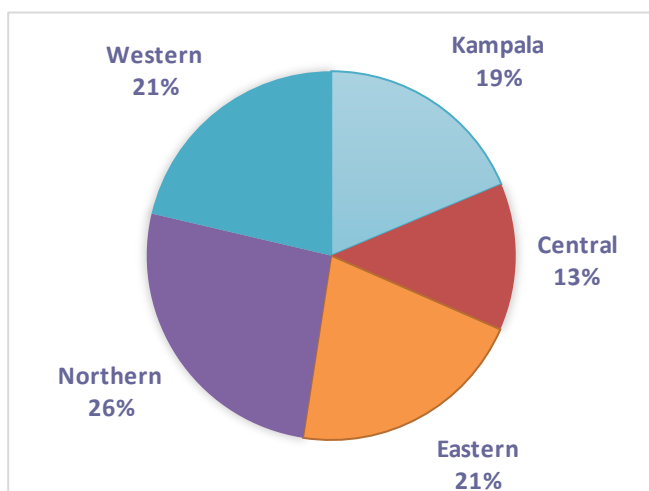
Source: Uganda Prisons Service

*Includes prisoners in Luzira and Kigo

Of the women who are incarcerated, a majority (1,986) were of childbearing age (15-49 years) as shown in Table 2.6.13. Babies need their mothers because that child needs to breastfeed in order to develop early bonding attachments with the mother⁵. A total of 225 babies were in 2016 staying with their mothers in prison. Figure 2.6.2 indicates that the Northern region had the highest proportion (26 percent) of mothers living with their babies in prison while the Central region had the least (13 percent).

⁵ Collaborating Centre for Prison Health and Education

Figure 2.6.2: Distribution of babies staying with their mothers in prison by region, 2016



2.6.7 Prison Staff

In 2016, the Uganda Prison Force had a total of 9,313 staff of which 3 in every 10 were females. The distribution of staff by category is shown in Table 2.6.19. NCOs were the majority (7,957) among uniformed staff, junior officers (290) among non-uniformed staff while cadet POs (129) were more among trainees.

Table 2.6.19: Number of Prison staff by category and sex, 2016

STAFF CATEGORY	Sex		TOTAL
	Males	Females	
Uniformed*	6,260	2,459	8,719
Senior officers	240	47	287
Principal Officers	389	86	475
NCOs	5,631	2,326	7,957
Non Uniformed**	197	195	392
Senior Officers	64	38	102
Junior Officers	133	157	290
Trainees*** (PATS)	152	50	202
Cadet**** ASPs	55	18	73
Cadet POs	97	32	129
GRAND TOTAL	6,609	2,704	9,313
Percentage	71	29	100

*Uniformed staff are those who wear the UPS uniform

**Non uniformed staff are civilians recruited into the service as well as those transferred directly in by public service.

***Trainees are newly recruited officers but still undergoing a basic training at the Prisons Academy and Training School in Luzira.

****Cadet refers to newly recruited officer still on probation and for that case, they were still in the training school

CHAPTER THREE

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

3.1 Agriculture and Fisheries

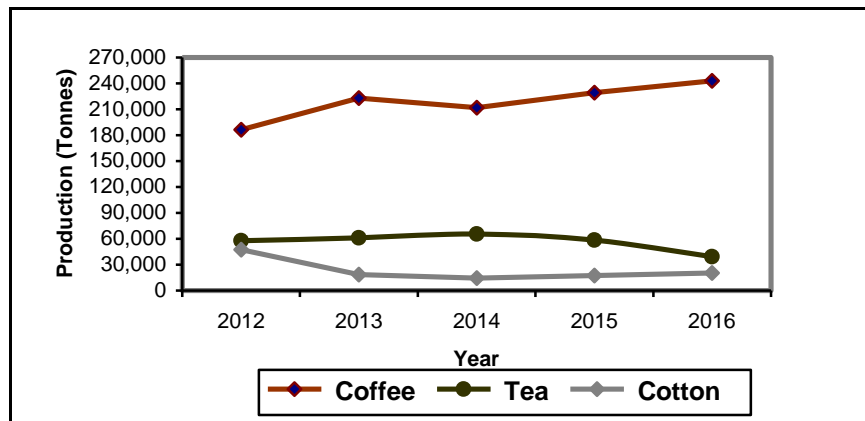
This section presents statistics on food crop area and production, selected cash crop production, livestock, livestock products and fish catch.

3.1.1 Major Cash Crops

The traditional cash crops of Uganda include: Coffee, Tea, Cotton and Tobacco. Uganda produces two kinds of coffee (Arabica and Robusta). Over the years, Robusta coffee has been produced in much more quantities compared to Arabica coffee (also known as mountain coffee).

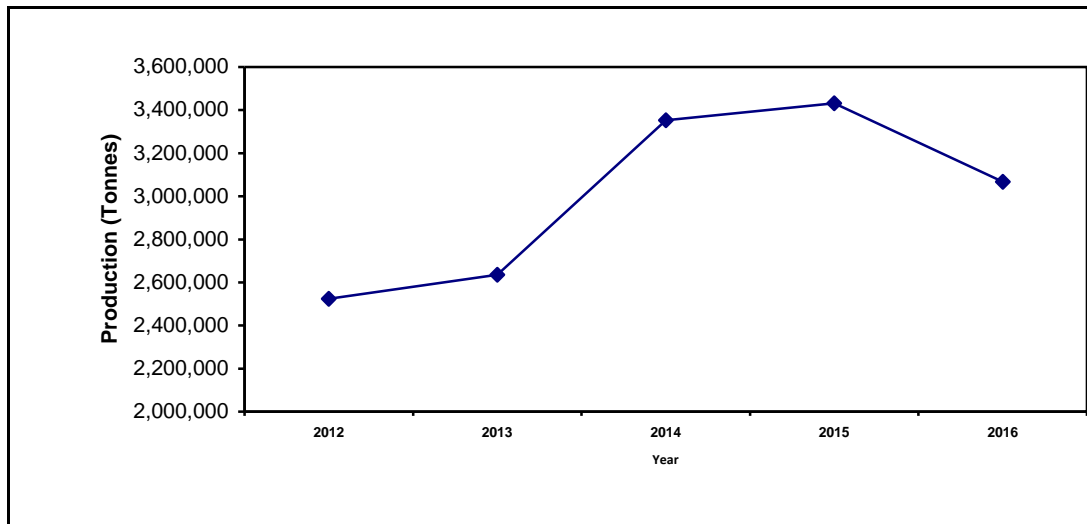
There was an increase in the volume of coffee and cotton produced in 2016, while tea production declined to 39,299 tonnes (33 percent) from 58,588 tonnes in 2015. A total of 243,061 tonnes of coffee was produced in 2016 resulting into an increment of about 6.1 percent from that produced in 2015. Cotton production increased to 20,339 tonnes from 17,275 tonnes produced in 2015 hence a 17.7 percent increment. Statistical Appendix Table 3.2 A presents coffee, cotton and tea produced for the period 2012 – 2016.

Figure 3.1.1: Coffee, Tea, and Cotton Production (Tonnes), 2012-2016



Sugarcane production has been increasing since 2013. In 2014, sugarcane production increased by 27.2 percent (3,350,000 tonnes) from 2,640,000 tonnes in 2013 while in 2016, the production reduced to about 3,100,000 tonnes (10.6 percent) having dropped from 3,430,000 tonnes in 2015.

Figure 3.1.2: Sugarcane Production Volumes (Tonnes), 2012-2016



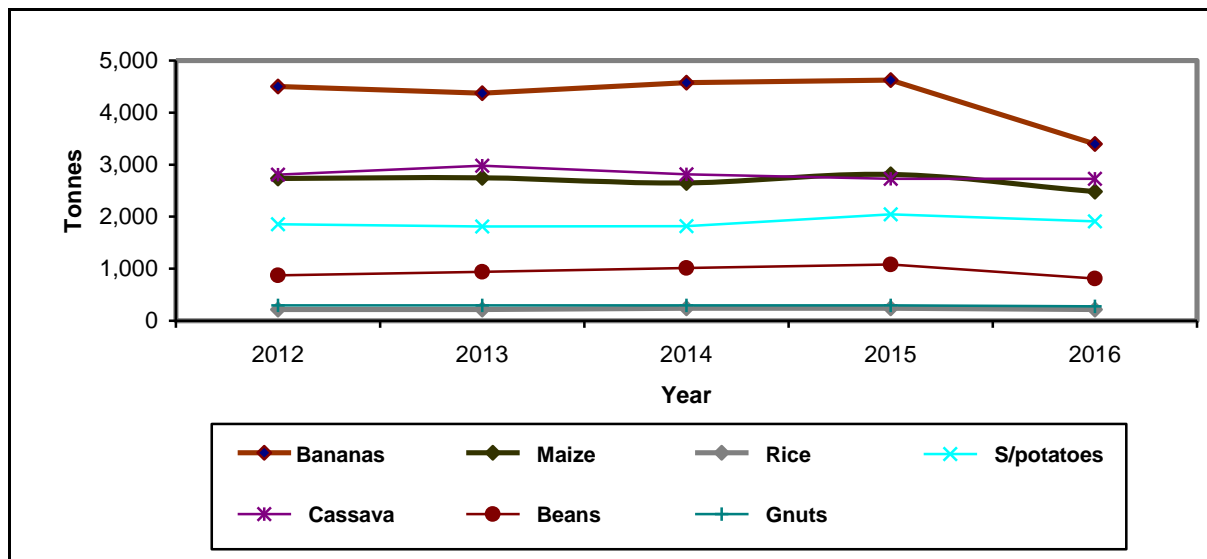
3.1.2 Area and production of Food Crops, 2016

Uganda grows several food crops of which 16 are major according to the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) 2008/09. These include Maize, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Cassava, Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, Beans, Cow peas, Field peas, Pigeon peas, Groundnuts, Soya beans, Simsim, Plantains and Coffee.

Area under major crop groups was as follows: Cereals (1,787,000 Ha), Roots and Tubers (1,347,000 Ha), Plantains (970,000 Ha), Oil crops (927,000Ha) and Pulses (762,688Ha). Area planted under cereals and root crops, pulses and oil crops increased by less than one percent except for area under plantains and pulses which decreased by about 0.3 percent and 0.01 percent respectively.

There was a general reduction in production for most of the crops. There was a significant decline in production of plantains to 3,395,875 tonnes in 2016 (27 percent). Other crops with reduced production include millet (18 percent), maize (12 percent), sorghum (11 percent) and beans (25 percent) among others. Like the rest of the crops, most oil crops declined by about three percent. See Statistical Appendix Table 3.2 C.

Figure 3.1.2: Production Volumes for Selected Crops (Tonnes), 2012-2016



3.1.2.1 Crop Area and Production by region and district, UCA 2008/09

Results from the UCA 2008/09 showed that the Eastern region was the main producer of Finger Millet (106,838 tonnes), Maize (1,108,554 tonnes), Rice (128,195 tonnes), Sweet Potatoes (847,140 tonnes) and Cassava (1,061,186 tonnes). The Northern region led in the production of Sorghum (177,088 tonnes), Field peas (10,428 tonnes), Pigeon peas (11,031 tonnes), Groundnuts (83,182 tonnes), Soya beans (15,727 tonnes) and simsim (93,562 tonnes). While the Western region led in the production of Banana-all types (2,883,648 tonnes) and Beans (411,945 tonnes).

In terms of districts and within regions, the highest plantain Banana production in the country was reported in the district of Isingiro (601,363 tonnes). The districts with the highest production of plantain Banana in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions were Mubende (204,109 tonnes), Mbale (99,011 tonnes), Arua (17,106 tonnes) and Isingiro (601,363 tonnes) respectively.

The highest Maize production in the country was reported in the district of Iganga with 303,262 tonnes. The districts with the highest production of Maize in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions were Mubende (171,089 tonnes), Iganga (303,262 tonnes), Adjumani (47,264 tonnes) and Kabarole (91,318 tonnes) respectively.

The highest Sweet Potatoes production in the country was reported in the district of Iganga with 270,853 tonnes. The districts with the highest production of Sweet Potatoes in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions were Nakasongola (66,419 tonnes), Iganga (270,853 tonnes), Gulu (61,732 tonnes) and Kyenjojo (40,148 tonnes) respectively.

The highest Cassava production in the country was reported in the district of Apac with 239,932 tonnes. The districts with the highest production of Cassava in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions were

Masaka (64,965 tonnes), Tororo (174,962 tonnes), Apac (239,932 tonnes) and Hoima (60,932 tonnes) respectively.

Ntungamo district with 137,899 tonnes reported the highest Beans production in the country. The districts with the highest production of Beans in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions were Mubende (78,027 tonnes), Mbale (23,637 tonnes), Amuru (74,671 tonnes) and Ntungamo (137,899 tonnes) respectively.

The highest Groundnuts production in the country was reported in the district of Soroti with 19,599 tonnes. The districts with the highest production of Groundnuts in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions were Nakasongola (19,183 tonnes), Soroti (19,599 tonnes), Amuru (14,375 tonnes) and Kibaale (12,473 tonnes).

Table 3.2.2 (a): Crop Area and Production by region, UCA 2008/09

Crop Type	Area Planted(Hectares)				Production (Tonnes)			
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Plantain bananas	326,082	69,504	9,195	511,096	1,039,837	342,234	31,626	2,883,648
Finger millet	5,832	86,911	105,656	51,588	13,734	106,838	78,572	77,784
Maize	189,135	388,762	247,780	188,583	449,859	1,108,554	305,798	497,745
Sorghum	2,261	101,645	249,330	46,016	2,678	133,313	177,088	62,716
Rice	2,637	36,033	25,912	10,504	2,173	128,195	43,719	16,649
Sweet potatoes	98,054	159,948	60,573	121,681	312,402	847,140	292,932	366,295
Irish Potatoes	4,798	1,271	594	26,096	13,290	4,624	1,311	135,210
Cassava	127,788	342,387	269,886	131,328	409,812	1,061,186	983,124	440,189
Beans	120,798	108,107	146,702	241,915	167,276	98,834	251,221	411,945
Field peas	470	8,014	29,067	6,286	302	3,233	10,428	2,489
Cow peas	1,135	12,976	9,352	354	281	7,086	3,429	261
Pigeon peas	-	876	28,786	139	-	219	11,031	80
Ground nuts	26,504	122,404	136,893	59,431	32,757	77,247	83,182	51,497
Soya beans	750	7,279	26,195	2,220	208	5,801	15,727	1,887
Sim-Sim	590	15,316	158,763	928	127	6,774	93,562	565

Source: UBOS and MAAIF (Uganda Census of Agriculture)

3.1.2.2 Disposition of Cereals (UCA 2008/09)

The three most common types of disposition for cereal crops are; sale, consumption and storage. A significant percentage of Maize production (40.5 percent) and Rice production (54.5 percent) was sold while most of the Finger millet (37.7 percent) and Sorghum (46.9 percent) were consumed by the producing households. For all the four cereals crops in the table below, less than 10 percent of production was used for other purposes. The details are provided in Tables 3.2.3.

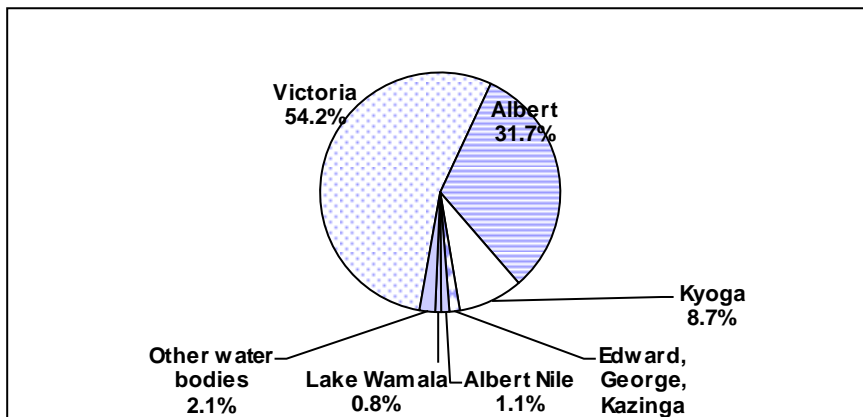
Table 3.2.3: Cereal Production (Mt) and Disposition by percentage, UCA 2008/09

Crop	Production (Mt)	Percentage disposition			
		Sold	Human Consumption	Stored	Used for other purposes
Maize	2,361,956	40.5	34.3	19.3	5.9
Finger millet	276,928	19	37.7	33.5	9.8
Sorghum	375,795	14.3	46.9	30.1	8.7
Rice	190,736	54.5	24.1	12.4	9.0

3.1.3 Fish catch by water body

Fish catch activities which are carried out in open water sources provide an important source of livelihood for many people in Uganda. Open Waters cover 15.3 percent of Uganda's total surface area 241,550.7Km² and this comprises of five major lakes (Victoria, Albert, Kyoga, Edward and George), which are the main contributors to capture fisheries. Lake Victoria continued to be the most important water body in Uganda, both in size and contribution to the fish catch. Its share of catch was 52.1 percent in 2015 and this rose to 54.2 percent in 2016. This was followed by Lake Albert (31.7%) and Lake Kyoga (8.7 %) as shown in Figure 3.1.2.

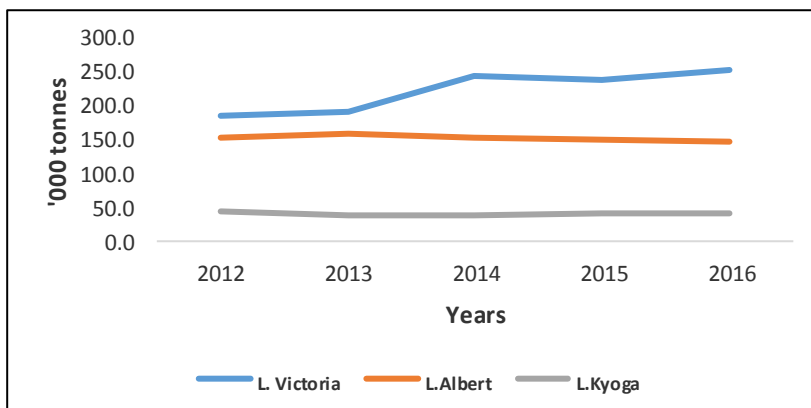
Figure 3.1.2: Fish catch by water body



Source: Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF).

There was an increase in the fish catch for Lake Victoria from 238,630 tonnes produced in 2015 to 252,804 tonnes in 2016. Albert Nile, Lakes Edward, George and Kazinga channel and other waters also registered an increase in fish catch. However, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga and Lake Wamala recorded a decline in fish catch during the year 2016. It is worth noting that over 90 percent of the fish catch is harvested from Lakes: Victoria, Albert and Kyoga whose trends are shown in the figure below. The details of fish catch data by water body for the period 2012 to 2016 is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 3.1 E.

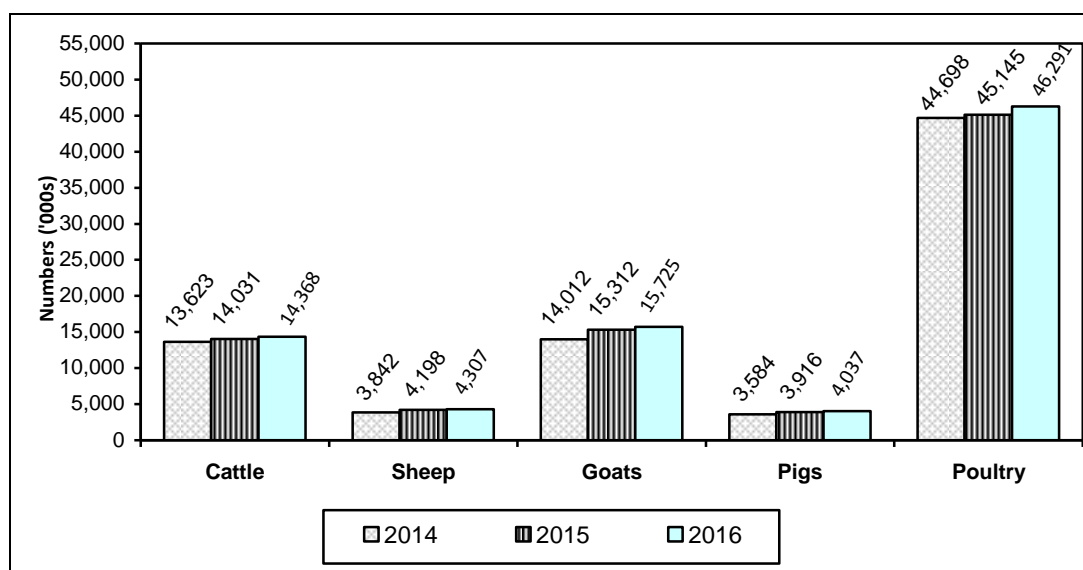
Figure 3.2.1 G: Trend of Fish Catch Production for Major Lakes



3.1.4 Livestock

Livestock plays an important role in the country's food security and it is the main source of proteins. There was a 2.4 percentage increase in the cattle population from 14,031,000 in 2015 to 14,368,000 in 2016. In addition, sheep and goat numbers increased from 4,198,000 to 4,307,000 and from 15,312,000 to 15,312,000 respectively in the year 2015 and 2016. This was a 2.6 and 2.7 percentage increase respectively for the small ruminants. The pig population also increased from 3,916,000 in 2015 to 4,037,000 in 2016 while poultry numbers increased from 45,145,000 in 2015 to 46,291,000 in 2016. Fig 3.1.4 shows changes in livestock numbers for all livestock types. Statistical Appendix Table 3.1 F provides data on livestock numbers by type for the period 2012-2016.

Figure 3.1.4: Changes in Livestock Numbers ('000s) for 2014-2016



3.1.4.1 Number of Cattle, Goats and Poultry by breed in 2012 - 2016

Cattle, Goats and Poultry indigenous breeds continue to be dominant over the exotic ones as shown in Table 3.1.3. For 2016, there were 13,377,000, 15,521,000 and 40,597,000 indigenous cattle (93.3 %), goats (98.7 %) and poultry (87.7 %) respectively. On the other hand, the exotic breed contributed 991,000, 5,694,000 and 204,000 for cattle (6.7 %), goats (1.3 %) and poultry (12.3 %) respectively in 2016 as shown in Table 3.1.3.

Table 3.1.3: Cattle and Poultry Estimates ('000s) by breed 2012 - 2016

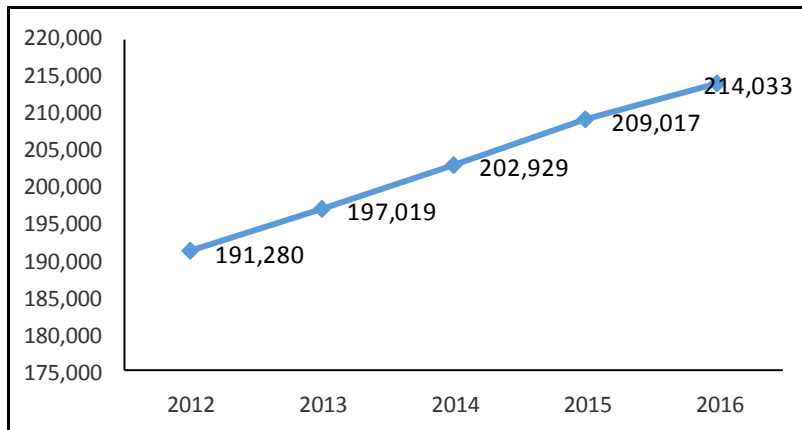
Year	Cattle		Poultry		Goats	
	Indigenous	Exotic	Indigenous	Exotic	Indigenous	Exotic
*2008	10,679	730	32,835	1,536	12,288	162
2012	11,979	861	36,955	5,176	13,830	182
2013	12,339	887	38,064	5,332	14,245	188
2014	12,709	914	39,206	5,492	13,829	182
2015	13,090	941	40,382	5,657	15,113	199
2016	13,377	991	40,597	5,694	15,521	204

*2008 – are figures from Livestock Census

3.1.5 Beef, Milk and Egg production

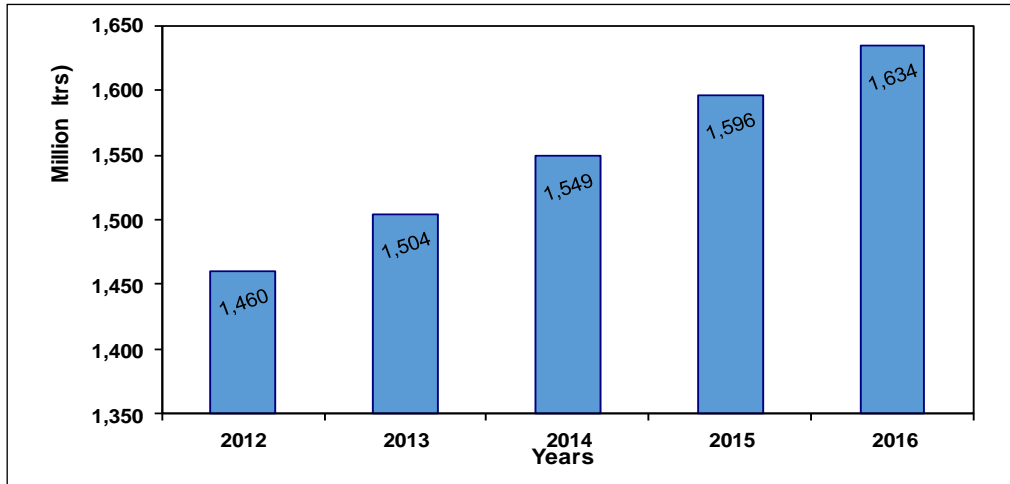
This sub-section presents data on beef, milk and egg production estimates based on Livestock Census 2008. The production of beef in 2015 was estimated to be 209,017 metric tonnes which increased to 214,033 Metric tonnes in 2016. This is shown in Figure 3.1.5a and the details are shown in appendix Table 3.1 G.

Figure 3.1.5a: Beef Production (Mt) for 2012 – 2016



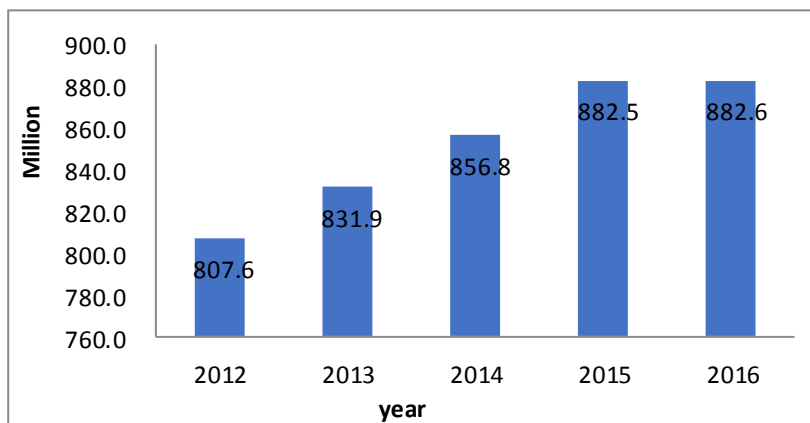
There has been a steady increase in the milk production for the past four years. Between 2015 and 2016, the milk production increased from 1,596,000,000 litres in 2015 to 1,693,000,000 litres. The details are shown in Fig 3.1.5 b and Table 3.1 H.

Figure 3.1.5b: Milk Production, million litres for 2012 – 2016



Additionally, egg production slightly increased from 882,523,000 number of eggs in 2015 to 882,567,000 number of eggs in 2016. This was almost an insignificant increase as compared to the trend in previous years as seen in Figure 3.1.5c. The details are shown in appendix, Table 3.1 H

Figure 3.1.5c: Egg Production Trend 2012 – 2016



3.2 Industry Statistics

3.2.1 Index of Production (Manufacturing)

The Index of Production (IoP) for the manufacturing sector measures changes in the volume of goods produced by the manufacturing sector in the economy. Monthly data is collected on a quarterly basis from manufacturing establishments that contribute about 80 percent of manufacturing value addition. The index is computed for eight broad groups as shown in Table 3.2.1 below and the detailed group shown in Statistical Appendix Tables 3.2 A and 3.2 B.

The volume of production for the manufacturing sector increased by 5.4 percent for 2016 as shown in Table 3.2.2. There was a notable increase in the Textiles, Clothing and Footwear sector to 21.8 percent that was mainly due to a 54.1 percent increase in the volume of cotton ginning. Food Processing group indicated an increase of 10.6 percent that was mainly attributed to an increase in bakery production (32.5 percent) and Tea processing (37.7 percent). There was also an increase in volume of Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products group of 9.9 percent mainly attributed to increase in volume of Chemical & Pharmaceutical Production (59.4 percent). It should be noted however, that the volume of production for the Metal Products, Drinks and Tobacco groups recorded a decline of 2.4 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively.

Table 3.2.1: Index of Production, Annual Production levels (2002=100), 2012 - 2016

Description	Weight	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Manufacturing	1000	193.41	199.03	219.71	221.61	233.47
Food Processing	400	158.39	175.18	210.88	186.51	206.25
Drinks and Tobacco	201	266.40	261.35	288.28	290.07	287.35
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	43	192.09	138.84	116.29	125.93	153.37
Sawmilling, Paper And Printing	35	234.38	248.91	222.67	246.47	251.72
Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	97	209.47	204.55	213.75	266.24	292.49
Bricks and Cement	75	239.95	251.21	243.74	289.30	289.59
Metal Products	83	140.00	148.71	155.83	166.97	162.98
Miscellaneous	66	152.66	161.33	190.59	200.09	214.24

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.2.2: Index of Production, Annual Percentage Changes (2002=100), 2012 - 2016

Description	Weight	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Manufacturing	1000	3.6	2.9	10.4	0.9	5.4
Food Processing	400	8.9	10.6	20.4	-11.6	10.6
Drinks and Tobacco	201	5.9	-1.9	10.3	0.6	-0.9
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	43	1.9	-27.7	-16.2	8.3	21.8
Sawmilling, Paper And Printing	35	10.3	6.2	-10.5	10.7	2.1
Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	97	-4.4	-2.4	4.5	24.6	9.9
Bricks and Cement	75	-1.8	4.7	-3.0	18.7	0.1
Metal Products	83	-7.1	6.2	4.8	7.1	-2.4
Miscellaneous	66	-2.9	5.7	18.1	5.0	7.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

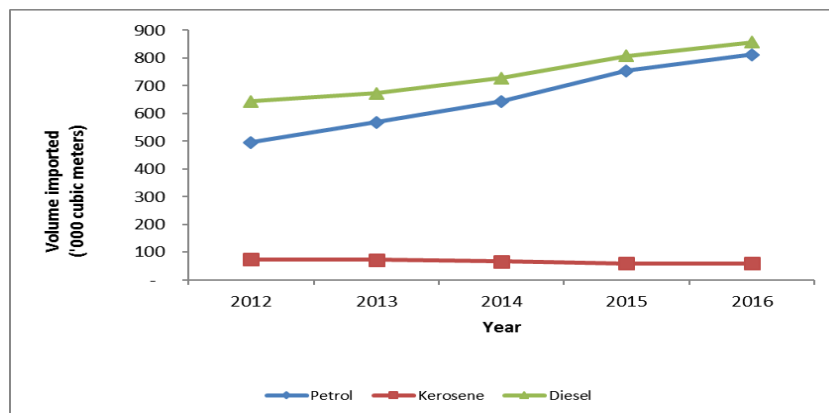
3.3 Energy Statistics

This section presents statistics on Electricity and petroleum fuels. It also provides statistics and information on imports and sales of petroleum products, generation and distribution of electricity including installed capacity of some of the generators in the country.

3.3.1 Import of Petroleum products

The petroleum products include Petrol (PMS), Diesel (AGO), Kerosene (BIK) and Jet fuel. During the period under review, there was a 7.6 percent and 6.1 percent increase in the import volume of petrol and diesel respectively in 2016 compared to 2015. However, Kerosene registered a decrease in import volume of 0.8 percent in 2016 compared to 2015, as shown in Figure 3.3.1 below. For details, see Statistical Appendix Table 3.3.A.

Figure 3.3.1: Imports of selected Petroleum Products (cubic meters), 2012-2016



3.3.2: Annual Average Retail Prices for Petroleum Products

Table 3.3.1 shows the annual average retail price changes for selected petroleum products. There was a continued decrease in the average prices of Petrol and Kerosene from 2015 to 2016. The average prices of Petrol, diesel and kerosene decreased further by 6.3, 8.7 and 7.5 percent, respectively in 2016.

Table 3.3.1: Average Retail Prices per litre of selected Petroleum Products (Ug. Shs), 2012-2016

Product	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol	3,672	3,738	3,703	3,592	3,366
Annual %age change	2%	2%	-1%	-3%	-6%
Diesel	3,303	3,264	3,224	2,891	2,640
Annual %age change	3%	-1%	-1%	-10%	-9%
Kerosene	2,795	2,854	2,860	2,684	2,483
Annual %age change	2%	2%	0%	-6%	-8%

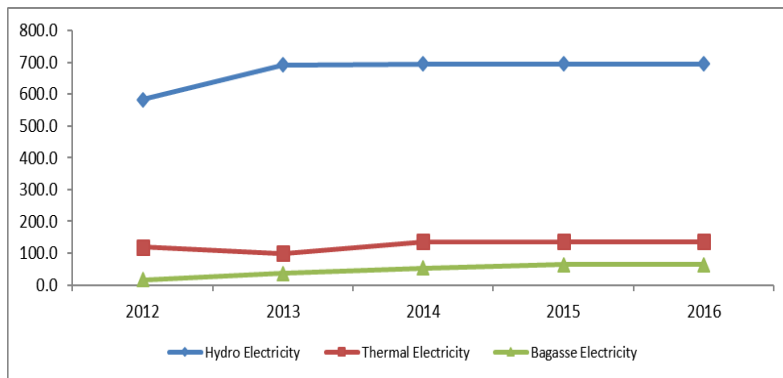
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

3.3.3 Electricity

3.3.3.1: Installed Capacity

The total installed capacity of electricity power sources for 2016 remained constant at 895.5 Megawatts since 2014 as shown in Figure 3.3.2 and in Statistical Appendix Table 3.3.B.

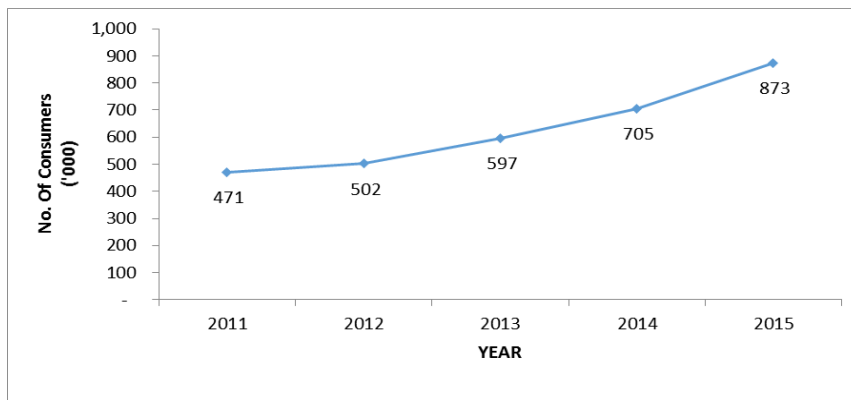
Figure 3.3.2: Installed Electricity Capacity in MW (2012-2016)



3.3.3.2: Number of consumers

Figure 3.3.6 shows that the total number of consumers increased by 24 percent from 704,637 customers in 2014 to 872,836 customers in 2015. This was due to an increase in domestic consumers by 24.6 percent, commercial consumers by 17.5 percent and industrial consumers by 11.2 percent as shown in Figure 3.3.6 below. For more details, see Statistical Appendix Table 3.3 G.

Figure 3.3.6: Total Number of Electricity Consumers, 2011-2015

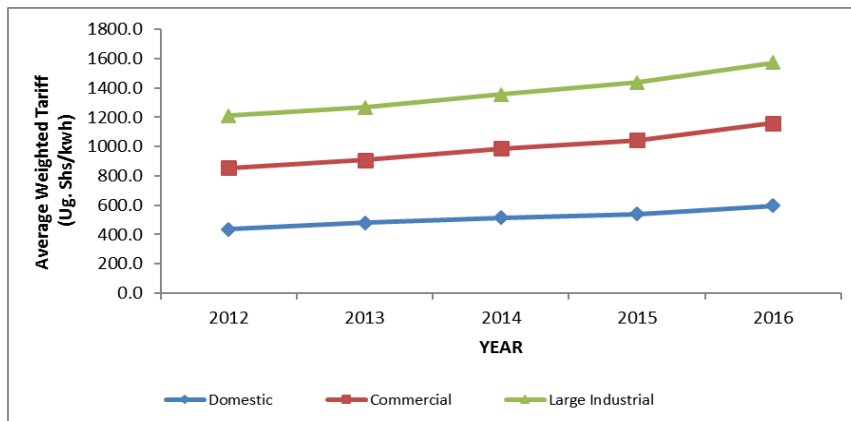


3.3.3.3 Annual Average Weighted Domestic Tariff

Figure 3.3.7 below illustrates the movement of the annual average tariffs for domestic, commercial and large industrial consumers from 2012 to 2016. For more details, see Statistical Appendix Table 3.3 G-I.

The annual average weighted domestic tariff increased by 10.1 percent from 540.4 Uganda shilling per kilowatt (Ug. Shs/kwh) in 2015 to 595.1 Ug. Shs/kwh in 2016. The annual average weighted domestic tariff increased by 12.2 percent from 503.6 Ug. Shs/kwh in 2015 to 565.2 Ug. Shs/kwh in 2016. The annual average weighted domestic tariff increased by 5.0 percent from 393.4 Shs/kwh in 2015 to 413.1 Shs/kwh in 2016.

Figure 3.3.7: Annual Average Weighted Tariff (Ug. Shs/kWh), 2012-2016



3.4 Building and Construction Statistics

3.4.1 Building Statistics

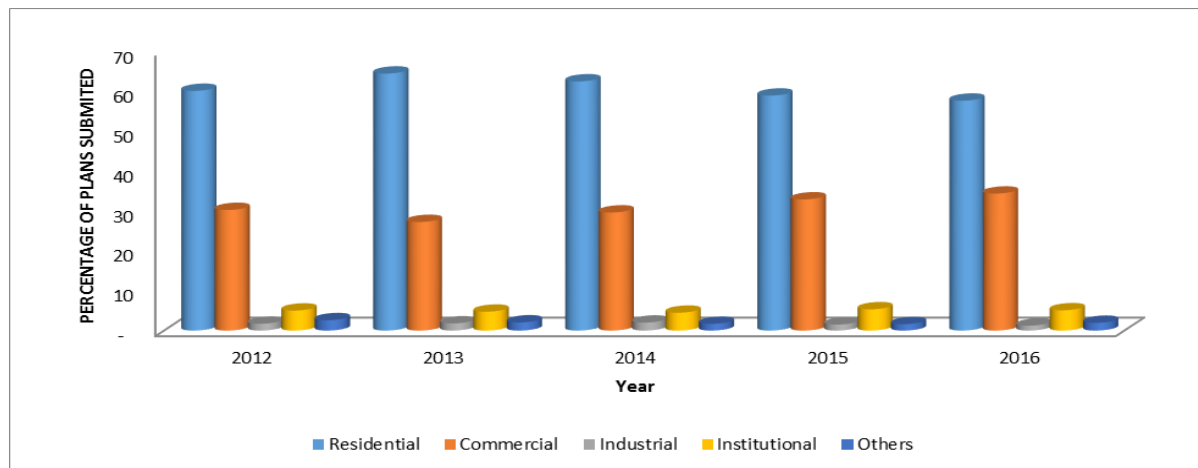
This section presents statistics on the trend of building in the country for the period under review. Data is collected from selected Town Councils and Municipalities on Building Plans submitted, Plans Approved and Occupational Permits Issued. Buildings are classified basing on the use as; Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional and other mixed use mostly among the residential and commercial purpose. Commercial buildings include; warehouses, shops, shopping malls, gas stations, markets and office spaces. Industrial building include; factories, plants, sawmills, bakeries and breweries. Institutional buildings include libraries, colleges, child development centers, primary/secondary schools, institutes, universities, hospitals, health centers, nursing homes and clinics. Other structures include churches, mosques, temples, shrines, telephone masts, police, prisons, embassies, court halls and those not elsewhere categorised.

The coverage of Town Councils and Municipalities has increased as more small urban centers upgrade to Town Councils or Municipalities. About 12 Municipalities and 44 Town Councils were covered in 2012, 25 Municipalities and 56 Town Councils in 2013, 25 Municipalities and 60 Town Councils in 2014, 22 Municipalities and 60 Town Councils in 2015 and 45 Municipalities and 90 Town Councils in 2016.

3.4.1.1 Building Plans Submitted

Figure 3.4.1 shows that of all the plans submitted in 2016, majority were residential and commercial with shares of 58 and 34 percent, respectively in 2016.

Figure 3.4.1 Percentage distribution of Plans Submitted to selected Municipalities and Town Councils



3.4.1.2 Plans Approved

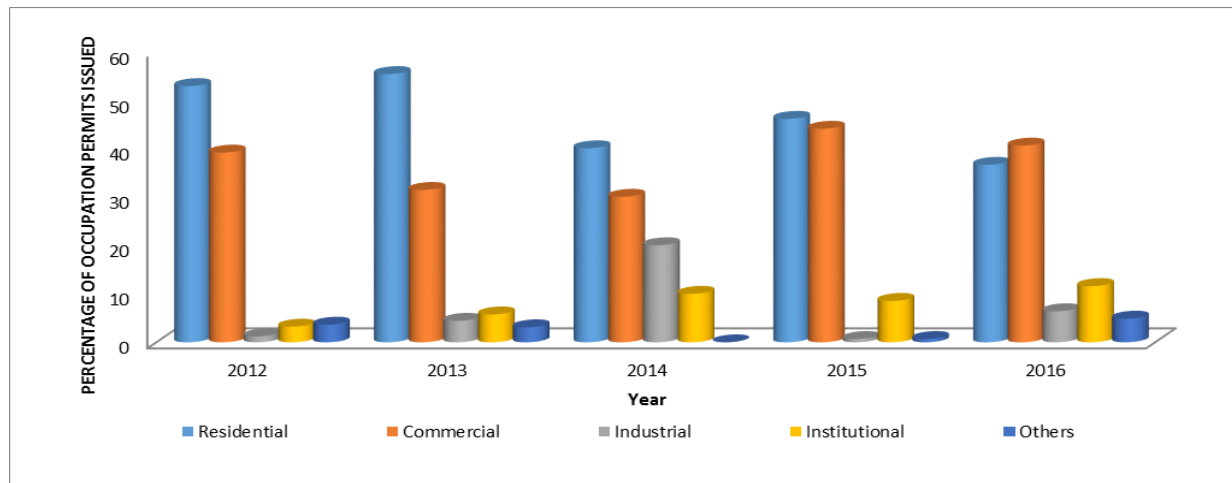
In 2016, of all plans approved, 58 percent were for residential buildings while 34 percent were for commercial building compared to 2015. Increases in the number of plans approved for residential (4.5 percent),

commercial (33.1 percent) and institutional (35.7 percent) buildings were registered. On the other hand, the number of approved plans for industrial buildings decreased by 10.2 percent in 2016.

3.4.1.3 Occupational Permits Issued

An occupation permit is a certificate of occupancy issued by the Local Government certifying a building's compliance with applicable building codes and laws, indicating it to be in a condition suitable for occupancy. Figure 3.4.3 shows that in 2016 of all occupation permits issued 41 percent were for commercial buildings, 37 percent were for residential buildings while 12 percent were for institutional buildings. Compared to 2015, the percentage of occupation permits issued dropped from 46 percent to 37 percent for residential building, 44 percent to 41 percent for commercial buildings respectively. Further comparison to 2015, there was an increase in industrial, institutional and other buildings with 1 percent to 6 percent, 9 percent to 12 percent and one percent to five percent, respectively.

Figure 3.4.3 Percentage distribution of Occupation Permits issued by selected Municipalities and Town Councils



3.4.2 Cement Consumption

Table 3.4.1 shows Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply (NDS) of cement in the economy. Comparing 2015 to 2016, there was an increase from 2,234 thousand tonnes to 2,468 thousand tonnes in the Net Domestic Supply which was due to the increase in production of cement.

Table 3.4.1: Production, Imports, Exports and Net Domestic Supply of Cement ('000 Tonnes)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Production	1780	2023	2141	2340	2494
Imports	449	322	397	335	333
Exports	556	593	485	431	359
Net Domestic Supply (NDS)	1673	1752	2053	2234	2468
Annual percentage change in NDS	0.5	4.7	17.2	8.1	9.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.5 Mineral Statistics

This section presents statistics on production of minerals in Uganda. Mineral statistics are categorized under two sections; metallic and non-metallic minerals.

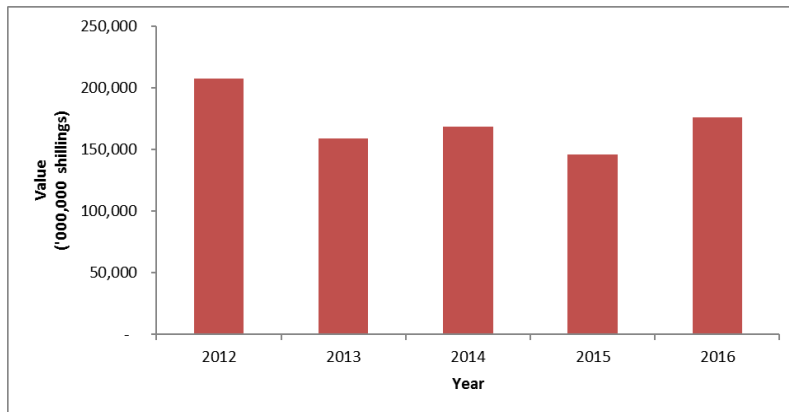
3.5.1: Mineral production by quantity

There was a decrease in the production of tin, iron ore and synthetic aggregate and an increase in the production of Limestone, Pozzollana, Vermiculite, Wolfram, Kaolin and Coltan (See Statistical Appendix Table 3.5.A.)

3.5.2: Mineral production by value

Figure 3.5.1 shows the value of mineral production for selected minerals in Uganda from 2012 to 2016. The results show that there was a 20.3 percent increase in the total value of the minerals produced from 146 billion shillings in 2015 to 176 billion shillings in 2016. (See Statistical Appendix Table 3.5.B.)

Figure 3.5.1: Mineral Production, million shillings



3.6 Transport Statistics

This section deals with transport statistics which include road, rail and air services.

3.6.1 Road transport

3.6.1.1 Road Network

The Uganda road network is categorized into four; National Roads, District Roads, Urban Roads and Community Access Roads. These are further sub-divided into two types which are paved and unpaved roads. The information presented in this section is for national roads only. Notably, the total National road length during the period did not have any significant changes between financial years 2014/15 and 2015/16.

Table 3.6.1: National Road Network in Uganda (km) 2009/10- 2015/16

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total Paved	3,264	3,317	3,490	3,565	3,919	4,157
Percentage change - Paved	5	2	5	2	10	6
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total unpaved	17,120	17,683	17,510	16,979	16,625	16,388
Percentage change - Unpaved	134	3	-1	-3	-2	-1
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total National Network	20,384	21,000	21,000	20,544	20,544	20,545

Source: Uganda National Roads Authority

3.6.1.2 Newly registered motor vehicles

Registration of new for private vehicles is conducted by Uganda Revenue Authority while Ministry of works registers Government Owned Vehicles. Table 3.6.2 presents statistics on newly registered private vehicles and Motorcycles from 2012-2016. The results also show that the total number of newly registered private vehicles decreased by 22 percent in 2016 compared to those registered in 2015 while the total number of newly registered motorcycles increased by 5 percent.

Table 3.6.2: Private newly registered motor vehicles / Motorcycles from 2012-2016

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016
Newly Registered Cars	45,169	45,560	43,337	33,750
Percentage change	106.4	0.9	-4.9	-22.1
Newly Registered M/Cycles	88,776	81,838	78,865	83,131
Percentage change	33.9	-7.8	-3.6	5.4
Total newly Registered (Cars & M/cycles)	133,945	127,398	122,202	116,881
Percentage change	51.9	-4.9	-4.1	-4.4

Source: Uganda Revenue Authority

3.6.1.3 Government licensed motor vehicles and motorcycles

The number of Central Government licensed vehicles increased by 91 percent in 2016 compared to 2015. Furthermore, Table 3.6.4 indicated that there was an increase of 121 percent in the number of Local Government licensed motor vehicles and Motorcycles in 2016 compared to those registered in 2015.

Table 3.6.3 Government licensed motor vehicles from 2012-2016

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central Government Vehicles for MDAs	957	730	653	1,014	1,936
Percentage change		-24 %	-11 %	55 %	91 %
District vehicles	1248	169	404	245	541
Percentage change		-86 %	139 %	-39 %	121 %
Total newly Registered Government Vehicles	2,205	899	1,057	1,259	2,477
Percentage change		-59 %	18 %	19 %	97 %

Source: Ministry of works and Transport

3.6.2 Air Transport

This sub-section presents data on the movement of commercial aircrafts, passengers and Cargo through Entebbe International Airport and aircraft movement over Uganda's air space.

3.6.2.1 Aircraft Movement

Table 3.6.4 shows that there was a 3.9 percent increase of aircraft movement in Entebbe Airport. This was as a result of a 2.5 percent increase in the number of commercial aircrafts movements and also aircraft over flights by 6.6 percent in 2016 as shown in Table 3.6.4.

Table 3.6.4: Aircraft Movements at Entebbe International Airport 2010 – 2016

Aircraft Movement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Commercial Aircraft Landings	30,259	30,364	26,886	27,650	28,347
Percentage Change		0.35	-11.5	2.8	2.5
Over flights at Entebbe	14,138	13,199	15,194	14,386	15,333
Percentage Change		-6.6	15.1	-5.3	6.6
Total Movements	44,397	43,563	42,080	42,036	43,680
Percentage Change		-1.9	-3.4	-0.1	3.9

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

3.6.2.2 Passenger Air transport

The total number of passengers through Entebbe International Airport increased by 1.9 percent in 2016 compared to 2015. This was attributed to the two percent increase in the number of international passengers.

However, there was a 5.1 percent decrease in the number of domestic passengers from 14,934 to 14,166 as shown in Table 3.6.5.

Table 3.6.5: Number of Passengers through Entebbe International Airport from 2012-2016

Passengers	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
International	1,328,332	1,438,546	1,427,035	1,505,505	1,532,329
Annual percentage Change		8.3	-0.8	5.5	1.8
Domestic	13,780	25,458	22,789	14,934	14,166
Annual Change (percent)		84.6	-10.5	-34.5	-5.1
Total Passengers	1,342,142	1,464,021	1,449,822	1,520,450	1,549,495
Annual Change (percent)		9.1	-1	4.9	1.9

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

3.6.2.3 Volume of Cargo through Entebbe International airport

The volume of cargo increased by 5.5 percent compared to 2015 from 56,465 tonnes in 2015 to 59,556 tonnes in 2016. This was as a result of an increased in the volume of cargo loaded by 20.6 percent and a decrease in volume of cargo off-loaded by 7.4 percent. Also during the period, the volume of mails offloaded reduced by 8.2 percent as shown in Table 3.6.6.

Table 3.6.6: Cargo Through Entebbe International Airport, tonnes, 2012 – 2016

Cargo	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Annual Percentage Change (2015-2016)
Off-loaded	22,123	21,724	20,644	21,789	20,182	-7.4
Loaded	33,784	33,982	32,198	32,661	39,374	20.6
Total	57,919	57,719	54,856	56,465	59,556	5.5
Mail						
Off-loaded	394	424	420	353	324	-8.2
Loaded	217	227	253	219	211	-3.7
Total	611	651	673	673	535	-20.5

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

3.6.3 Rail Transport

The Rift Valley Railways Consortium (RVR) manages railways transport of Uganda and Kenya. Currently the service that is provided by RVR is only cargo transportation.

A total of 818,520 tonnes was hauled in 2015 compared to 682,800 tonnes in 2014 representing an increase of 19.9 percent . The Net tonnes by rail ferried through Port Bell decreased by 66 percent in 2015. It was also revealed that the number of fatalities remained constant for the years 2014 and 2015, respectively as shown in table 3.6.7.

Table 3.6.7: Railway Transport statistics from 2012-2015

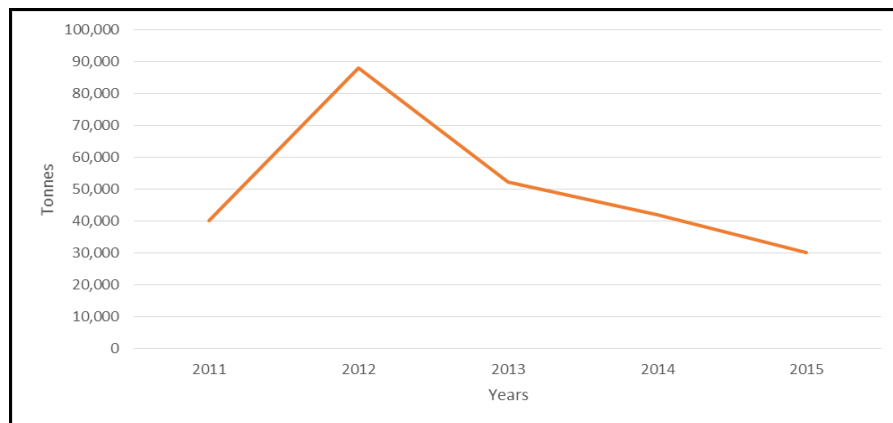
Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	Annual Percentage Change	
					2014	2015
Net ton-km ('000)	136,247.3	131,033.7	153,747.6	189,081.0	17.3	23.0
Net tones	612,755.0	572,713.0	682,800.0	818,520.4	19.2	19.9
Net tonnes by rail ferries through Port Bell	24,245.0	27,481.0	9,669.5	3,255.2	-64.8	-66.6
Wagon Productivity (tonne km/wagon '000)	103.0	98.4	161.3	235.9	63.8	46.2
Locomotive Availability (percent)	7.9	6.6	5.0	7.8	-23.6	55.0
Locomotive productivity (km/loco/day)	1,888.1	2,082.0	2,206.3	2,136.4	6.0	-3.2
Wagon availability	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.8	3.2	5.9
Wagon Transit Time MSA-KLA (days)	128.5	122.0	116.5	134.5	-4.5	15.5
Wagon turn- round time MSA-KLA-MSA (days)	379.0	416.5	187.0	140.2	-55.1	-25.0
Number of reported accidents	172.0	204.0	255.0	549.0	25.0	115.3
Number of fatalities	9.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	-75.0	0.0

Source: Rift Valley Railways

3.6.4 Inland Water Transport

The inland water transport system in Uganda operates mainly on Lake Victoria using Port Bell and the remaining five lakes and six rivers. Figure 3.6.1 shows that since 2012, there has been a declining volume of cargo going through Port Bell. This was due to the low business of the Nakuru – Kisumu railway track that connects Kenya to both Tanzania and Uganda through Lake Victoria.

Figure 3.6.1: Cargo through Port Bell, 2011 to 2015



3.6.5 Transport Licensed Vehicles for Public Use

This sub-section provides statistics on vehicles regulated by the Transport Licensing Board. The main functions of the Board is to regulate the use of public transport vehicles; private omnibuses; goods transport vehicles throughout Uganda in accordance with the provisions of the traffic and Road Safety Act, (1998). The board grants routes for private bus operations and inspects and licenses Inland Water Transport Vessels. Most of the changes in the series are attributed to enforcement schemes.

Table 3.6.13 shows that there was a significant increase in the number of Tourist modelled licensed vehicles and Boda boda by 229 and 220 percent, respectively in 2016. During the period, there was a notable increase in the issuance of certificates of fitness to Vehicles of 638 percent. This was as a result of the introduction of a periodic inspection of all vehicles in the country using modern automated equipment which eliminates personal subjectivity to ensure roadworthiness by the Government. Fluctuations in the number of annual license is a result variations in the degree of enforcement.

Table 3.6.13: Number of commercial public licensed vehicles, 2012 – 2016

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percentage
Tourist modelled vehicles	64	107	34	38	125	229
Public Service Vehicles	12,695	15,572	17,634	15,316	11,119	-27
Rental/Town Taxi	598	964	948	774	523	-32
Boda boda	4,371	1,569	1,069	2,483	7,938	220
OTV licensed Vehicles	979	1,074	951	989	726	-27
Inland Water Transport Vessels	216	196	79	129	73	-43
Country taxi	-	203	719	732	213	-71
Memo Items						
Driving Instructors License	36	95	3	124	110	-11
Driving school License	16	45	-	51	40	-22
Certificate of fitness	55	127	3	24	177	638

OTV refers to Owners Transport Vehicle category for vehicles exceeding two tonnes loading capacity

Source: Transport Licensing Board

3.7 Communication Statistics

This section presents statistics on some of the key aspects of communication. These include: telephone usage, internet market and mobile money statistics.

3.7.1 Telephone Usage

The telecommunications sub-sector posted an increase in the number of subscribers in the year 2016. In the context of telecommunications, any registered line that has registered at least one transaction within the last 90 days is considered a subscriber. Table 3.7.1 shows that there was an increase of 12.9 percent in telephone subscribers from 20.549 million subscribers in 2015 to 23.2 million subscribers in 2016. Subsequently, the national teledensity increased by 7.5 percent from 59 lines per 100 people in 2015 to 63 lines per 100 people in 2016. The volume of talk time increased by 21.6 percent from 20,061 million minutes in 2015 to 24,392 million minutes in 2016. This represents 11 percent decrease in the International Talk time.

Table 3.7.1: Telephone Subscribers and Talk time, 2012-2016

Service	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Annual Percentage Change (2015-2016)
Subscribers (number '000)	16,671	18,341	20,690	20,549	23,206	12.9
Fixed Telephone (number '000)	314	272	324	328	368	12.2
Cellular Phone (number '000)	16,356	18,068	20,366	20,220	22,698	12.3
Teledensity (lines per 100 population)	48.8	51.9	56.5	59	63.4	7.5
Talk time(traffic, million minutes)	14,092	17,358	15,291	20,061	24,392	21.6
of which off-net	2,352	2445	1262	1,099	1,083	-1.5
on-net	11,494	14,638	13,780	18,693	23,071	23.4
International (outgoing)	246	274	248	267	238	-11

Source: Uganda Communications Commission

3.7.2 Call tariffs

In a move to standardize rates by Mobile telecommunication service providers, the average call rates for both on-net and off-net dropped to shs 264 and shs 288 respectively in 2016. This indicated a two percent decrease in call rates for on net calls, 44 percent decrease for off-net calls. On-net calls are calls across the same service provider while Off-net calls are calls between two different service providers.

Table 3.7.2: Call tariff averages (Ug.Shs.), 2012-2016

Call tariff averages per minute	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
On-net	216	265	274	270	264
Percentage change (percent)		22.7	3.4	-1.5	-2.2
Off-net	264	315	309	510	288
Percentage change (percent)		19.3	-1.9	65.0	-43.5

Source: Uganda Communications Commission

3.7.3 Internet market

During 2016, the total number of fixed internet subscribers increased by 13.7 percent compared to those registered in 2015. In the same period there was a 76.6 percent increase in mobile wireless internet subscriptions up from the 29.1 percent increase in 2015. Internet penetration also increased by 51.9 percent in 2016 compared to 39.7 percent increase in 2015, as shown in table 3.7.3.

Table 3.7.3: Internet subscriptions, 2012-2016

Users and subscribers	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fixed Internet Subscribers	96,000	100,900	113,400	130,200	148,000
<i>Annual Percentage increase</i>		5.1	12.4	14.8	13.7 percent
Mobile wireless internet subscriptions	2,692,705	3,625,559	5,694,930	7,349,540	13,000,000
<i>Annual Percentage increase</i>		34.6	57.1	29.1	76.9 percent
Estimated internet users ('000)	6,200	7,314	10,813	13,842	19,000
<i>Annual Percentage increase</i>		18.0	47.8	28.0	37.3 percent
Internet penetration	8.2	20.7	29.5	39.7	51.90

Source: Uganda Communications Commission

3.7.4 Mobile Money transactions

The total number of registered mobile money customers increased by 2.0 percent from 21.1 million customers in 2015 to 21.6 million customers in 2016. The number of transactions (information exchange) increased by 45 percent from 200,057 million in 2015 to 291,000 million in 2016. The value of the transactions increased by 38 percent from 9,391 billion shillings in 2015 to 13,000 billion shillings in 2016 by 14 percent as shown in table 3.7.4.

Table 3.7.4: Mobile Money transactions, 2012-2015

Subscribers	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mobile money registered customers (number '000)	5,662	14,243	18,529	21,102	21,580
Annual Percentage Change		152 percent	30 percent	14 percent	2 percent
Transactions (number '000)	241,727	207,098	496,269	200,057	291,000
Annual Percentage Change		-14 percent	140 percent	-60 percent	45 percent
Transactions (Value bill. Shs)	11,662.80	18,982.50	24,053.90	9,391	13,000
Annual Percentage Change		63 percent	27 percent	-61 percent	38 percent

Source: Uganda Communication Commission

3.7.5 Postal and Courier services

The total volume of letters handled by Posta Uganda decreased by 15 percent in 2016 compared to 2015 from 1,899,843 letters to 1,618,882 letters respectively. The most contributing factor to the decrease was realised from Ordinary Letters posted which recorded the highest decrease of 23 percent. Parcels received from abroad increased by 7 percent in 2016 compared to 2015 while EMS items received dropped by 35.9 percent, from 8,100 in 2014 to 5,189 in 2015, as shown in Table 3.7.5 below.

Table 3.7.5: Postal Statistics 2010 – 2015

Items	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Annual Percentage
						Change
Letters	3,720,113	2,612,676	2,169,760	1,899,843	1,614,185	-15.0
Ordinary Letters posted ¹	2,177,341	1,799,069	1,407,431	1,126,276	864,281	-23.3
Ordinary Letters received ²	1,470,054	746,086	700,763	714,027	749,904	5.0
Registered Letters posted ¹	53,490	44,330	41,065	38,291	41,816	9.2
Registered Letters received ²	19,228	23,191	20,501	20,126	20,693	2.8
Parcels Incoming	18,800	19,841	18,863	16,478	17,627	7.0
EMS items posted	153,291	224,532	211,454	163,317	117,473	-28.1
EMS items received	8,776	11,838	10,714	8,100	5,189	-35.9

Source: Posta Uganda Limited

3.8 Migration and Tourism

This section presents a summary of international movement of persons through gazetted points of entry and exit of the country and other Tourism Statistics such as, visitors to national parks in the country. The information presented here is based on the Arrival and Departure Declaration Cards filled at 22 gazetted border points. Due to the irregular use of Arrival and Departure Declaration Cards, data for Entebbe International Airport and Katuna border posts was estimated based on the counts from Personal Identification Secure Comparable Evaluation System (PISCES) information.

3.8.1 International Arrivals and Departures

The country recorded a total of 3.7 million travels in 2016 with the number of departures exceeding arrivals. The number of arrivals through the gazetted border posts increased by 4.1 percent between 2015 and 2016, while departures increased by 10.3 percent in the same period as shown in Table 3.8.1. Throughout the period, there were more male travelers compared to their female counterparts as shown in appendix Table 3.8 D.

Table 3.8.1: International Arrivals and Departures ('000s), 2012 – 2016

Period	Arrivals		Departures		Net Movement		Gross Movement	
	Number ('000s)	Annual Percentage Change	Number ('000s)	Annual Percentage Change	Number ('000s)	Annual Percentage Change	Number ('000s)	Annual Percentage Change
2012	1,634	6.8	1,471	7.3	162	1.9	3,105	7.0
2013	1,684	3.1	1,566	6.5	118	-27.2	3,250	4.7
2014	1,700	0.9	1,597	2	103	-12.7	3,297	1.4
2015	1,730	1.8	1,710	7.1	20	-80.6	3,440	4.3
2016	1,802	4.1	1,887	10.3	-85	3.3	3,688	7.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.8.2 Arrivals from and Departures to the EAC- Partner States

Table 3.8.2 shows that the number of arrivals from EAC member states reduced marginally from about 852,000 in 2015 to about 849,000 in 2016. Over the past five years, most of the arrivals and departures were from Kenya followed by Rwanda, overall accounting for 85 percent of the arrivals and departures. The net movement between Uganda and the other Partner States reduced from about 125,000 persons in 2015 to about 28,000 in 2016. However, note that there was an intermittent flow of arrival and departure cards at the border posts which could have also contributed to the decrease.

Table 3.8.2: Arrivals from and Departures to the EAC Partner States ('000s), 2012 – 2016

Direction of movement by Country of Residence	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arrivals					
Burundi	40	34	41	46	47
Kenya	393	381	361	409	353
Rwanda	256	280	348	301	363
South Sudan*	41	39	46	45	34
Tanzania	80	74	57	96	86
Total Arrivals –EAC	810	808	853	897	883
Departures					
Burundi	36	38	38	33	45
Kenya	367	363	360	333	290
Rwanda	215	260	329	285	402
South Sudan*	40	46	58	45	38
Tanzania	71	77	50	75	84
Total Departures - EAC	729	784	835	771	859
Net Movement	81	24	18	126	24

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.8.3 Tourist Arrivals

A Tourist is any person travelling to and staying in a place outside their usual residence (environment) for a period of not more than twelve consecutive months for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Table 3.8.3 shows that out of 1.8 million total arrivals in 2016, majority (73 percent) were tourist arrivals. The number of tourist arrivals has remained almost the same between 2012 and 2016. During the period (2012-2014) the tourist arrivals were consistently higher than the tourist departures, but the reverse is seen in 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.8.3: Tourist Arrivals and Departures by Residence, 2012 – 2016

Year	Tourists Arrivals('000s)	Tourists Departures ('000s)	Tourists Net Movement ('000)
2012	1,197	1,090	107
2013	1,206	1,188	18
2014	1,266	1,220	46
2015	1,303	1,310	-7
2016	1,323	1,359	-37

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.8.3.1: Place of Origin of Tourist Arrivals.

In 2016, most tourist arrivals in the country were from Africa (79.2 percent) followed by Europe (8.3 percent), Asia (5.5 percent) and America (5.4 percent). Tourists from the neighbouring countries including (Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and D.R. Congo) accounted for 64 percent of the visitor/tourist arrivals. The highest increase in number of tourist arrivals was from America and Asia at 15 percent and 10 percent, respectively followed by Europe at 3 percent (Statistical Appendix Table 3.8 M).

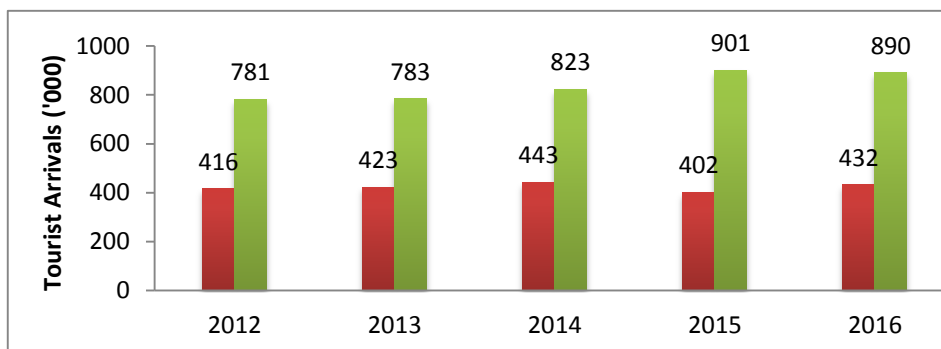
Table 3.8.3a: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Place of Origin, 2012 – 2016

Country of Residence	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EAC	67.8	67.0	67.4	68.9	66.8
Burundi	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.6
Kenya	32.9	31.6	28.5	31.4	26.7
Rwanda	21.4	23.2	27.5	23.1	27.4
Tanzania	6.7	6.2	4.5	7.4	6.5
South Sudan	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.6
Other African countries	12.9	10.6	10.7	11.5	12.4
Other Countries	22.3	22.4	21.9	19.6	20.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.8.3.2 Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Travel

There are two major forms of passenger travel into and out of Uganda namely: Air and Road, out of the 22 gazetted entry points, only Entebbe International Airport can be accessed by air. The other points are only accessible by road. The number of tourist arrivals by air transport increased by 7.5 percent between 2015 and 2016. Majority of Tourist Arrivals used road transport although the number declined from about 901,000 in 2015 to about 890,000 in 2016. The number of tourist arrivals remained fairly constant between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 3.8.2: Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Transport ('000s), 2012 – 2016

3.8.3.3 Age-Sex Composition of Tourist Arrivals.

The male population has consistently dominated the tourist arrivals into Uganda. On average they constituted over 70 percent of the Tourist Arrivals during the past five years (2012 -2016). In 2016, the majority (54 percent) of the tourist arrivals were in the age group of 20-39 years followed by the age group of 40-59 years (35 percent) Appendix Table 3.8.N.

3.8.3.4 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit

Table 3.8.4 shows that the majority of Tourists Arrivals came into the country to visit friends and relatives, followed by those who came to attend business and professional conferences. The number of tourists arriving

for leisure, recreation and holidays increased by 14.2 percent while the tourist arrivals to visit friends and relatives also increased 10.0 percent in 2016.

Table 3.8.4: Tourist Arrivals by purpose of visit ('000s), 2012 – 2016

Purpose of Visit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	percentage
						Change 2015-2016
Leisure, recreation and holidays	148	188	220	208	237	14.2
Business and professional conferences	205	223	232	322	290	(10.0)
Visiting friends and relatives	383	528	441	453	499	10.0
Others*	461	267	373	320	297	(7.2)
Total	1,197	1,206	1,266	1,303	1,323	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

* 'Others' includes travelers in transit, those in temporary employment and short-term contract/consultancy etc.

3.8.4 Visits to National Parks

Uganda has twelve national parks and three active game reserves. These offer a wide range of tourism products including gorilla tracking, nature guided walks, village walks, butterfly, bird watching, rare fauna and flora species. Figure 3.8.3 shows that a 13 percent increase in the number of visits to the national parks was observed between 2015 and 2016. The most commonly visited national park in 2016 was Queen Elizabeth with a share of 35 percent of the total visitors, followed by Murchison Falls (31 percent) and Lake Mburo National Park (11 percent), Appendix Table 3.8 O.

Figure 3.8.3: Visits to National Parks (000's), 2012 – 2016

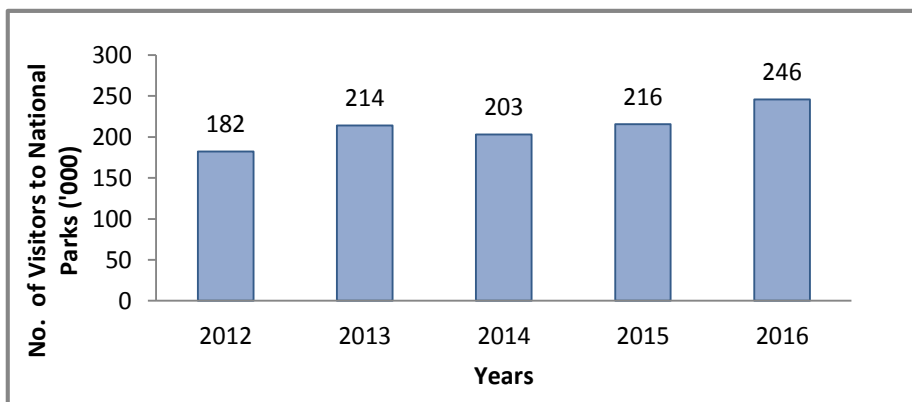
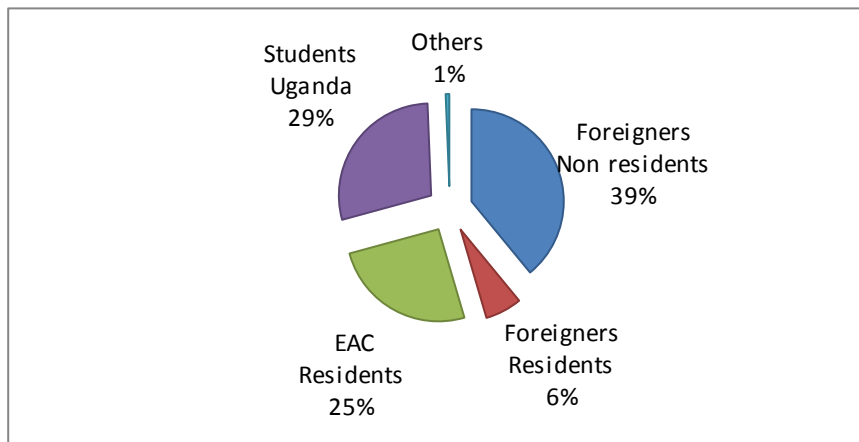


Figure 3.7.4 shows the distribution of visits to the national parks in 2016 by residency. The highest percentage (39 percent) of visits to national parks were non-residents of foreign origin followed by Ugandan students and residents from East African partner states accounting for 29 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.8.4: 2016 Visits to national parks by residency, percentage



CHAPTER FOUR

MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS

4.1 National Accounts

4.1.1 Introduction

The revised Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for the fiscal year (FY) 2016/17 indicate that the economy grew by 4.0 percent, which is 0.7 percentage points less than the growth of 4.7 percent achieved in FY 2015/16. In terms of real GDP at basic prices (excluding taxes less subsidies), the economy is estimated to have similarly grown by 4.2 percent in FY 2016/17, which is a weaker growth compared to the growth of 4.9 percent that was registered in FY 2015/16.

Table 4.1: GDP at Market and Basic Prices, Bill shs, FY, 2012/13 – 2016/17

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at Current market prices	63,740	69,276	76,517	82,903	91,351
GDP at Current Basic prices	59,172	64,160	70,336	76,235	84,042
GDP at Constant prices	48,190	50,651	53,279	55,760	57,971
GDP at Constant Basic prices	44,384	46,561	48,785	51,169	53,328
GDP Market Price, Percentage change		5.1	5.2	4.7	4.0
GDP Basic Price, Percentage change		4.9	4.8	4.9	4.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.1.2 Production Sector Performance

In terms of sector performance, the revised numbers indicate the growth as; services sector grew by 5.7 percent, agriculture by 1.6 percent and industry by 3.3 percent. The main drivers of growth for services sector were information and communication services, education, accommodation & food services; fishing and forestry growing activities for agriculture sector, and construction, electricity and water supply activities for industry sector. There was, however, a notable slowdown or decline in the performance of professional, scientific & tech services, administrative & support services, and arts, entertainment & recreation. Below is the breakdown of sector performances.

Table 4.2: Value Added at Current Prices by Sectors, Bill shs.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,241	17,371	18,350	19,655	22,744
Industry	13,150	14,140	15,311	17,141	18,256
Services	29,781	32,650	36,675	39,439	43,042
Taxes on products	4,569	5,116	6,181	6,668	7,310
GDP at Current market prices	63,740	69,276	76,517	82,903	91,351

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.1.3 Agriculture, forestry and fishing Sector

The revised figure for value added of agricultural activities that include cash crops, food crops, livestock, fishing and forestry grew by 1.6 percent. The cash crops activities are estimated to have grown 4.3 percent in 2016/17. Fishing activities registered a growth of 1.7 percent in the same period. Livestock activities grew by 1.6 percent; forestry activities grew by 1.1 percent; food crops activities grew by 1.4 percent for the FY 2016/17. The share of agriculture sector to total GDP at current prices was 24.9 percent in FY 2016/17 compared to 23.7 percent in the previous FY.

Table 4.3: Constant Prices Value Added for Agricultural Sector, Bill shs.

Activity	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Cash crops	872	869	903	975	1,016
Food crops	5,945	6,118	6,253	6,332	6,423
Livestock	1,993	2,048	2,108	2,166	2,201
Agriculture Support Services	12	12	14	13	14
Forestry	1,962	2,031	2,065	2,163	2,187
Fishing	569	581	590	618	628
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,353	11,659	11,932	12,267	12,469

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.1.3.1 Cash crops

The cash crops growing activities include coffee, cotton, tea, cocoa, tobacco, sugar cane and horticultural products. These activities are estimated to have declined by 4.3 percent in FY 2016/17 compared to a 7.9 percent growth achieved in 2015/16. The cash crops that contributed to the positive growth include coffee (14.8 percent), cotton (22.3 percent), and Sugar cane (8.9 percent). Notable cash crops that registered declines include tea (19.3 percent), Cocoa (13.9 percent), flowers (19.3 percent) vanilla (56.9 percent), tobacco (48.3 percent) and Palm (9.5 percent). In terms of contribution to total GDP, at current prices, cash crops growing activities are estimated to contribute to 1.8 percent compare to 2.0 percent in FY 2016/17.

4.1.3.2 Food crops

Food crops growing activities are estimated to have grown by 1.3 percent in the FY 2016/17 compared to the growth of 2.3 percent in FY 2015/16. Growth was recorded in the following food crops; maize (1.2 percent), cassava (1.3 percent), beans (2.2 percent), sorghum (0.5 percent). Notably, food crops that recorded a decline include; bananas (0.2 percent), millet (1.0 percent), sun flower (0.9 percent), soya beans (0.8 percent). Food crops growing activities contribution to total GDP stood at 13.5 percent in 2016/17 compared to 12.1 percent registered in 2015/16.

4.1.3.3 Livestock

Livestock farming activities are estimated to have grown by 1.6 percent compared to a stronger growth of 2.6 percent in 2015/16. The contribution to total GDP of livestock rearing activities in 2016/17 stood at 4.2 percent compared to 4.3 percent as in 2015/16.

4.1.3.4 Forestry

Forestry activities are estimated to have grown by 1.1 percent in 2016/17, a 3.6 percentage point decline from the 4.7 percent growth registered in 2014/15. The forestry activities contributed 3.6 percent to total GDP in 2016/17 from 3.9 percent in previous year.

4.1.3.5 Fishing

Fishing activities are estimated to have grown by 1.7 percent in 2016/17 from a strong growth 4.8 percent registered in 2015/16. The growth was mainly due to recovery of the fishing activities following tougher measures that enforced the fishing laws and regulations. The contribution of fishing activities to GDP, at current prices, remained at 1.6 percent in 2016/17 as in 2015/16.

4.1.4 Industry Sector

The industry sector is estimated to have grown by 3.3 percent in 2016/17 which is a slowdown from the 4.6 percent growth achieved in previous year, largely driven by a weak performance in the construction activities. Consequently, the contribution of industry to total GDP reduced to 20.0 percent in 2016/17 from 20.7 percent in 2015/16.

Table 4.4: Constant Prices Value Added for Industry activities, Bill shs.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Mining & quarrying	631	666	787	884	802
Manufacturing	3,759	3,840	4,287	4,312	4,405
Electricity	453	461	487	507	549
Water	920	979	1,038	1,104	1,179
Construction	2,936	3,303	3,368	3,613	3,834
Industry	8,515	8,698	9,249	9,967	10,420

4.1.4.1 Mining and quarrying

Mining and quarrying activities are estimated to have declined by 9.3 percent in 2016/17 compared to a strong growth of 12.4 percent for 2015/16. The decline in mining & quarrying activities led to a fall in its contribution to total GDP to 0.6 percent from 0.7 percent in 2015/16.

4.1.4.2 Manufacturing

Manufacturing activities are estimated to have grown by 2.1 percent in 2016/17 compared with a 0.6 percent growth registered in 2015/16. The recovery in manufacturing activities was mainly due to better performance in production activities like sugar production, soft drinks, chemical & pharmaceuticals, cement & lime, and iron & steel. However, decline was recorded in grain & starch milling, leather & foot wear, textile and garments in 2016/17. As a result, preliminary GDP estimates show that the share of manufacturing activities to the total GDP reduced to 8.2 percent in 2016/17 compared to the share of 8.7 percent in 2015/16.

4.1.4.3 Electricity Supply

Electricity supply activities are estimated to have grown by 8.3 percent in 2016/17 compared to a growth of 4.0 percent in 2015/16. The contribution to total GDP in 2016/17 was 1.0 percent, which was the same percent registered in 2015/16.

4.1.4.4 Water Supply

The water supply activities are estimated to have grown by a 6.8 percent in FY 2016/17, from a 6.3 percent growth in 2015/16. The contribution of water supply activities to total GDP was 2.8 percent in 2015/16, compared to 2.7 percent registered in 2015/16.

4.1.4.5 Construction

The construction activities are estimated to have grown by 6.1 percent in 2016/17, which is a weaker growth by 1.2 percentage points compared to the growth of 7.3 percent achieved in 2015/16. The slow growth in construction activities was largely driven by the weak private investments in the construction of buildings. The construction activities contributed 7.4 percent to the total GDP in 2016/17 compared to the share of 7.6 percent in 2015/16.

4.1.5 Services Sector

The services sector is estimated to have expanded by 5.7 percent in 2016/17, which is 0.2 percentage points lower than the growth of 5.9 percent registered in 2015/16. The services sector contribution to total GDP was 47.1 percent in 2016/17 compared to 47.6 percent in 2015/16.

4.5: Constant Prices Value Added for Service activities, Bill shs, 2009/10=100.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Trade and Repairs	6,005	5,895	6,081	6,288	6,419
Transportation and Storage	1,323	1,403	1,495	1,617	1,674
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,146	1,246	1,241	1,312	1,410
Information and Communication	3,836	4,392	4,315	4,922	5,657
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,160	1,367	1,516	1,600	1,618
Real Estate Activities	2,472	2,627	2,798	2,968	3,133
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,476	1,489	1,405	1,401	1,359
Administrative and Support Service Activities	709	767	962	829	789
Public Administration	1,353	1,361	1,690	1,832	1,870
Education	2,611	2,726	2,868	3,093	3,375
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,402	1,476	1,556	1,608	1,687
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	137	146	153	146	142
Other Service Activities	468	518	558	610	691
Activities of Households as Employers	235	241	247	256	266
Services	24,334	25,653	26,886	28,482	30,091

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.1.5.1 Wholesale and retail trade; repairs

The wholesale, retail trade and repairs activities were estimated to have grown by 2.1 percent in FY 2016/17, down from the 3.4 percent registered in FY 2015/16. The slowdown in these activities could be linked to the weak growth of agriculture activities which grew by 1.6 percent in 2016/17. Wholesale and retail trade; repairs contribution to total GDP, at current prices, was 12.0 percent in 2016/17, which is 0.8 percentage points lower than the 12.8 percent of 2015/16.

4.1.5.2 Transport and Storage

The preliminary estimates show that transport and storage activities grew by 3.6 percent in 2016/17, which dropped by 4.5 percentage points from the growth of 8.1 percent recorded in 2015/16. The contribution to total GDP at current prices of the transport and storage activities was 3.0 percent in 2016/17, which is lower than the 3.1 percent of 2015/16.

4.1.5.3 Public administration

Public administration activities grew by 2.1 percent in 2016/17 compared to a growth of 8.4 percent registered in 2015/16. The contribution to total GDP at current prices of public administration activities remained at 3.1 percent in 2016/17 as in 2015/16.

4.1.5.4 Education

Education activities grew by 9.1 percent in 2016/17, which is a robust performance compared to a growth of 7.8 percent achieved in 2015/16. Contribution to total GDP at current prices of education activities grew to 7.3 percent in 2016/17 compared to 6.4 percent in 2015/16.

4.1.5.5 Human Health & Social Work

Human health & social work activities grew by 4.9 percent in 2016/17 compared to the 3.4 percent growth recorded in 2015/16. The contribution to total GDP at current prices of human health and social work activities was estimated to be 3.1 percent in 2016/17 compared to 3.2 percent in 2015/16.

4.1.5.6 Accommodation and Food Services

Accommodation and food services registered a strong growth of 7.5 percent in 2016/17 compared with a 5.7 percent growth recorded in 2015/16. The performance was stimulated by the increased inflows of foreign visitors to the country. The contribution to total GDP at current prices in 2016/17 was 2.7 percent compared to 2.6 percent in 2015/16.

4.1.5.7 Information and communications services

Information and communications services grew by 14.9 percent in 2016/17, compared to a 14.1 percent growth recorded in the previous year. The information and communications services contribution to GDP, at current prices, was 2.3 percent in 2016/17 compared to 2.6 percent in 2015/16.

4.1.5.8 Financial Services

Financial services activities comprising of the Central Bank, Commercial Banking, Insurance, Foreign Exchange Bureaus and other Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation are estimated to have increased by 1.1 percent in 2016/17 compared to a growth of 5.8 percent in 2015/16. Financial services contribution to total GDP stabilised at 3.1 percent in 2016/17, as well as in 2015/16.

4.1.5.9 Real estate activities

Real estate activities that include, activities of rental and owner occupied building activities – are estimated to have grown by 5.6 percent in 2016/17. This is a lower growth by 0.5 percentage points from the growth of 6.1 percent registered in 2015/16. The share of real estate activities to total GDP was 4.5 percent in 2016/17 compared to 4.6 percent in the previous period.

4.1.5.10 Professional scientific and technical services

Professional, scientific and technical services contracted by 3.0 percent in 2016/17 following another earlier decline of 0.3 percent in 2015/16. Their contribution to the total GDP reduced to 2.5 percent in 2016/17 from 2.6 percent that was registered in 2015/16.

4.1.5.11 Administrative and support services activities

Administrative and support services contracted by 4.8 percent in 2016/17 from a previous decline of 13.9 percent recorded in 2015/16. This led to a decline in its contribution to total GDP that reduced to 1.4 percent in 2016/17 from 1.6 percent recorded in FY 2015/16.

4.1.5.12 Arts entertainment and recreation activities

Arts, entertainment and recreation activities also contracted by 2.3 percent in 2016/17 compared to a 5.0 percent decline recorded in 2015/16. The contribution to total GDP at current prices for arts, entertainment and recreation activities was estimated at 0.3 percent constant for the past six years

4.1.5.13 Other service activities

Other services activity is comprised of the following; all other business activities such as renting of transport equipment, machinery and other equipment; household and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification. These activities grew by 13.3 percent in 2016/17 which was a higher growth than the 9.2 percent growth in 2015/16. The other service activities contribution to total GDP was 1.3 percent in 2016/17 compared to 1.2 percent recorded in 2015/16.

4.1.5.14 Activities of households as employers

Activities of households as employers grew by 4.1 percent in 2016/17, a higher growth than the 3.4 percentage growth in 2015/16.

4.1.5.15 Taxes on products

Taxes on products grew by 1.1 percent in 2016/17 compared to the growth of 2.1 percent in 2015/16. The taxes on products contributed 8.0 percent to total GDP in 2016/17 as was the contribution in 2015/16.

4.1.6 Expenditure on GDP

4.1.6.2 Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure constitutes expenditure by Households, Government and Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community. Final consumption expenditure grew by 1.4 percent in 2016/17 compared to a 0.7 percent decline registered in 2015/16.

4.1.6.3 Household final consumption expenditure

Household final consumption expenditure is estimated to have grown by 2.9 percent in 2016/17 compared to a decline of 0.3 percent in 2015/16.

4.1.6.4 General Government consumption expenditure

Government final consumption expenditure further declined by 10.9 percent in FY 2016/17 following a decline of 5.1 percent registered in 2015/16.

4.1.6.5 Non Profit Intitutions Serving Households (NPISH) final consumption expenditure

The NPISH consumption expenditure is estimated to have grown by 4.3 percent in 2016/17 compared to a growth of 3.8 percent recorded in 2015/16.

4.1.6.6 Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation includes accumulation of capital in the following; dwellings & structures, transport equipment, ICT equipment, other machinery & equipment, among others. The gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is estimated to have increased by 0.1 percent in 2016/17 compared to a strong growth of 8.4 percent registered in 2015/16.

4.1.6.7 Changes in inventories

Changes in inventories recorded a 0.0 percent growth in 2016/17 as was the case in 2015/16.

4.1.6.8 Exports and Imports of goods & services

Exports of goods & services declined by 2.2 percent in 2016/17 compared to a growth of 2.9 percent in 2015/16. Imports of goods & services declined by 12.5 percent in 2016/17 compared to a decline of 9.3 percent in 2015/16. The regress in imports coupled with a decline in exports resulted in a decline in the net exports by 31.9 percent in 2016/17 compared to a decline of 25.8 percent in 2015/16.

4.1.7 Balance of Payments

Balance of payments (BoP) statement summarises all transactions between a country's residents and its non-residents involving goods, services and income; financial claims on and liabilities to the rest of the world; and transfers such as gifts. Within the BOP, there are three separate categories under which different transactions are categorized: the current account, the capital account and the financial account.

The overall BoP balance stood at a deficit of 319.0 million US dollars in 2016/17 following a previous deficit of 101.5 million US dollars recorded in 2015/16.

4.1.7.1 Current Account Balance

The current account is the sums of the balance of trade (goods and services exports less imports), net income from abroad and net current transfers. The current account balance registered a deficit of 840.9 million US dollars in 2016/17 compared to which is a smaller deficit compared to a deficit of 1,522.2 million US dollars in 2015/16. The 2016/17 deficit is smaller than that recorded in 2015/16 due to a decline of imports and growth in export of goods. Net exports grew by 17.1 percent while imports declined by 3.8 percent in 2016/16.

Net export of services improved from a deficit of 555.0 million US dollars in 2015/16 to a deficit of 519.0 million US dollars in 2016/17 while secondary incomes grew by 7.3 percent during the same year. See Statistical Appendix Table 4.1 U.

4.1.7.2 Capital and Financial Account Balance

The capital account combined with the financial account represents the transfer of capital to help pay for the current account, which includes the trade of goods and services. The capital account balance grew by 39.8 percent from 119.8 million US dollars in 2015/16 to 167.5 million US dollars in 2016/17.

Financial account components include direct investment, portfolio investment and reserve assets, which are broken down by sector. From the financial account, Net borrowing registered a deficit of 602.8 million US dollars in 2016/17 from a deficit of 939.7 million US dollars in 2015/16. Similarly, direct investments registered a deficit of 413.2 million US dollars in 2016/17 as compared to a deficit of 529.9 million US dollars registered in 2015/16. See Statistical Appendix Table 4.1U.

4.2 Price Statistics

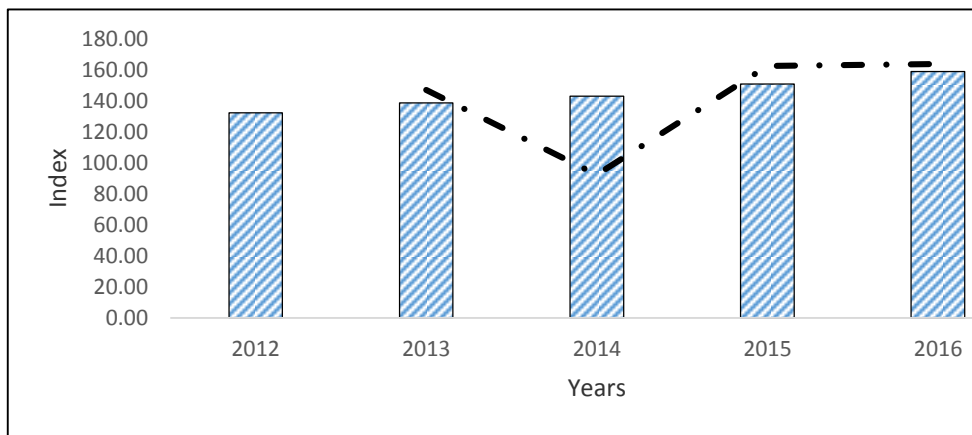
4.2.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

This section presents statistics on Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) for goods and services consumed by households within the economic territory. The national CPI covers eight urban centers of Kampala, Jinja, Mbale, Masaka, Mbarara, Gulu, Arua and Fort Portal. Apart from Kampala, each of the urban centres has an independent consumption basket of goods and services. However, the consumption of Kampala is decomposed into 3 consumption baskets; these are, Kampala High Income (KHI), Kampala Middle Income (KMI) and Kampala Low Income (KLI). Thus, in all, the Uganda national CPI is a composition of 10 consumption baskets. Also presented in this publication are the average market prices of selected goods for the consumption baskets of Kampala High, Kampala Middle and Kampala Low income groups.

4.2.1.1 Headline Inflation

Headline Inflation is the measure of the relative change in prices of all goods and services for all the 10 consumption baskets. The 2016 Calendar Year registered a slightly higher annual average inflation of 5.5 percent compared to the annual average inflation of 5.4 percent recorded for the 2015 Calendar Year, as shown in Figure 4.2.1. The relatively higher rate (5.5 percent) recorded in 2016 was due to an increase in core inflation and in the Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) inflation compared to the 2015 calendar year.

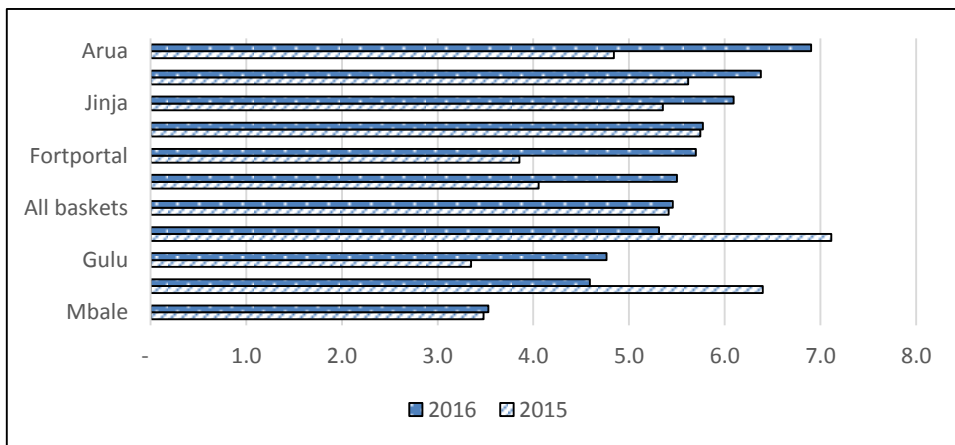
Figure 4.2.1: Headline Index and Annual Average Inflation 2013 –2016



The urban centre of Arua recorded the highest annual average inflation of 6.9 percent in 2016 compared to 4.8 percent recorded in 2015. This was followed by Kampala Low Income (KLI) that registered an annual average inflation of 6.4 percent in 2016 compared to 5.6 percent recorded for the 2015. The lowest annual average inflation for the 2016 Calendar Year was recorded in the urban area of Mbale at 3.5 percent and the same change of 3.5 percent was observed in 2015. The Financial Year 2015/16 registered an annual average inflation of 6.6 percent compared to the 2.9 percent annual average inflation recorded during the 2014/15

financial year. Detailed annual average inflation for each of the 10 consumption baskets are presented in the Statistical Appendix. Tables 4.2 F – 4.2O.

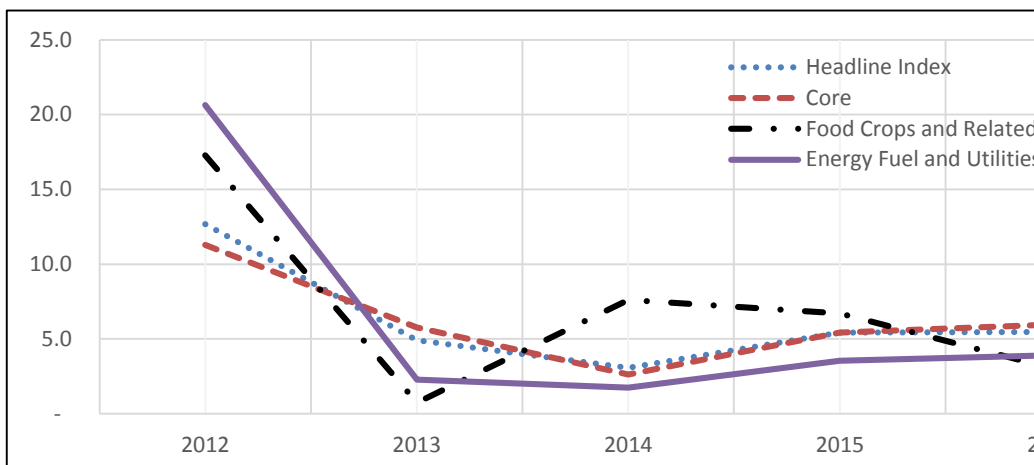
Figure 4.2.2: Headline Inflation by Basket (Centre) 2015 and 2016



4.2.1.2 Core Inflation

Core Inflation measures relative changes in the prices of all goods and services in the consumption expenditure basket excluding fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, dried vegetables and fresh milk. Also excluded are tobacco leaves, electricity, petrol, diesel, paraffin, charcoal, propane gas, metered water and un-metered water. The annual average Core Inflation rose to 6.0 percent in 2016 from the 5.4 percent recorded during the 2015 calendar year as shown in Figure 4.2.3. The increase in the inflation was attributed to increases in prices of Education services, Alcoholic beverages, Restaurants, Hotels and Miscellaneous goods and services during the calendar year 2016 compared to 2015 Calendar Year. The annual average core inflation for the 2015/16 financial year increased to 6.7 percent from the 3.2 percent recorded during the 2014/15 financial year (see Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 A).

Figure 4.2.3: Food Crops, Core and EFU Average Annual Inflation 2012 – 2016



4.2.1.3 Food Crops Inflation

As shown in Figure 4.2.3 above, the annual average Food Crops inflation for 2016 Calendar Year decreased to 3.1 percent from 6.7 percent recorded for the 2015 Calendar Year. The decrease in the annual average food crops inflation is attributed to good harvests experienced during the year, which led to increased supplies of fresh food products on the market during the 2016 Calendar Year. The 2015/16 Financial Year, registered a higher annual average food crops inflation of 5.5 percent compared to the 1.4 percent recorded for 2014/15 Financial Year (see Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 A).

4.2.1.4 Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) Inflation

During the 2016 calendar year, the local market continued to register relatively higher prices of fuel. This resulted into the annual average EFU Inflation to be registered at 3.9 percent from 3.5 percent recorded during the 2015 Calendar Year (see Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 A). The 2015/16 financial year, registered a higher annual average inflation of 6.7 percent was observed compared to 1.8 percent registered in 2014/15.

4.2.1.5 Major Inflation drivers during the CY 2016

Over the 12 months of 2016, the national annual average Index rose by 5.5 percent. The main driver was Education that registered 14.8 percent in 2016 compared to 6.4 percent recorded for 2015. Others were; Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics (5.4 percent), Restaurants and Hotels (6.2 percent), Miscellaneous Goods and Services (6.6 percent) and Transport (4.4 percent). (See Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 E).

4.2.2 Producer Price Index - Manufacturing

The Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (PPI-M) is an index that measures change in the prices of a basket of products either as they leave their place of production (Output Price Index) or as they enter the production process (Input Price Index). The current PPI-M is an Output Price Index with its base period being the quarter of July to September 2004. Its coverage is restricted to businesses in the manufacturing sector and the structure of the PPI-M is such that it includes goods produced for both the local and export market (Combined), with the former representing 79.0 percent and the latter representing 21.0 percent. The index covers eight broad manufacturing industry groups. The groups are:

- i. Food Processing;
- ii. Drinks and Tobacco;
- iii. Textiles, Clothing and Foot wear;
- iv. Paper Products;
- v. Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam products;
- vi. Bricks and Cement;
- vii. Metals and Related products; and
- viii. Miscellaneous Products.

4.2.2.1 PPI-M (Combined) Annual Percentage Changes, Calendar Year

The PPI-M (Combined) was at 272.1 for the calendar year ended December 2015 and rose on average by 3.6 percent to 281.7 for the year ended December 2016. The increment in the producer prices was mainly in the subsectors of Food Processing (6.8 percent), Paper Products and Printing (2.2 percent), Textile, Clothing and Footwear (6.1 percent), Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam Products (5.5 percent), Bricks and Cement (2.4 percent) and Metal Products (1.7 percent) as represented in Table 4.2.1 below and Statistical Appendix-Table 4.2 S.

Table 4.2.1 PPI-M (Combined) Annual Percentage Changes: July to Sept 2004=100, CY

Group	Base Period Weights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PPI-M (Combined) Indices		252.81	255.79	254.4	272.06	281.73
PPI-M (Combined) Changes	1,000	5.25	1.18	-0.54	6.94	3.64
Food Processing	419	3.24	0.55	-1.49	9.4	6.84
Drinks and Tobacco	185	3.74	9.01	-0.91	4.62	-3.07
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	42	47.38	1.01	4.56	12.66	6.12
Paper Products and Printing	48	2.49	-2.32	11.38	7.26	2.18
Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam Products	106	3.96	3.14	-4.63	0.26	5.54
Bricks and Cement	68	11.84	-1.69	-0.05	11.46	2.36
Metal Products	91	4.9	-2.1	-3.72	1.37	1.7
Miscellaneous	41	11.74	2.29	0.28	8.53	-0.84

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2.2.2 PPI-M (Combined) Annual Percentage Changes, for Fiscal Year

The PPI-M (Combined) registered an annual average increment of 8.1 percent from an average index of 258.8 in 2014/15 to 280.1 in 2015/16. The Annual increment was observed in the subsectors of: Food Processing (11.0 percent), Drinks and Tobacco (5.3 percent), Textile, Clothing and Footwear (11.3 percent), and Bricks and Cement products (8.3 percent) as represented in Table 4.2.2 and Statistical Appendix-Table 4.2 T.

Table 4.2.2: PPI-M (Combined) Annual Percentage Changes: July to Sept 2004=100, FY

Group	Base Period					
	Weights	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
PPI-M (Combined) Indices		255.98	255.60	254.41	258.83	280.07
PPI-M (Combined) Changes	1,000	24.26	-0.14	-0.47	1.74	8.09
Food Processing	419	26.66	-0.76	-2.31	2.88	10.95
Drinks and Tobacco	185	17.10	2.18	4.92	-1.47	5.27
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	42	105.06	4.63	4.00	7.90	11.33
Paper Products and Printing	48	17.34	-3.88	4.49	10.50	4.54
Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam Products	106	21.41	0.66	-0.17	-4.92	4.96
Bricks and Cement	68	20.65	3.12	-3.88	7.41	8.32
Metal Products	91	20.62	-1.94	-3.04	-3.04	4.93
Miscellaneous	41	20.42	4.16	1.20	4.46	4.05

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2.2.3 PPI-M (Local) Annual Percentage Changes, Calendar Year

The PPI-M (Local) registered an annual average increment of 3.0 percent from an average index of 249.4 in 2015 to 256.8 in 2016. The annual increment was due to a increment in prices of Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam Products (5.9 percent), Food Processing (3.7 percent), Drinks and Tobacco (1.7 percent), Textiles, Clothing and Footwear (5.3 percent), Paper Products and Printing (1.9 percent, Bricks and Cement products (1.3 percent) and Metal products (2.4 percent). On the contrary, the miscellaneous subsector registered a 1.3 percent fall as represented in Table 4.2.3 and Statistical Appendix-Table 4.2 U.

Table 4.2.3 PPI-M (Local) Annual Percentage Changes: July to Sept 2004=100, CY

Group	Base Period					
	Weights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PPI-M (Local) Indices		233.87	235.63	230.42	249.36	256.80
PPI-M (Local) Changes	791	7.81	0.75	-2.21	8.22	3.03
Food Processing	269	7.28	-0.14	-4.30	11.62	3.71
Drinks and Tobacco	168	10.36	8.60	-0.39	9.79	1.72
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	29	33.36	1.62	4.26	14.55	5.25
Paper Products and Printing	47	2.42	-0.75	10.35	6.73	1.93
Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam Products	100	3.25	3.19	-4.88	-0.53	5.89
Bricks and Cement	59	13.96	-0.55	-0.48	8.99	1.26
Metal Products	80	5.28	-2.63	-2.32	2.61	2.40
Miscellaneous	39	12.11	2.33	0.22	8.13	-1.31

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2.2.4 PPI-M (Local) Annual Percentage Changes, Fiscal year

In the Fiscal year 2015/16, the PPI-M (Local) had an annual average increment of 7.0 percent from an average index of 237.9 in the Fiscal year 2014/15 to 255.8 in the Fiscal year 2015/16. The Annual increment was due to a notable increment in the following subsectors; Food Processing (10.1 percent), Textiles, Clothing and

Footwear (10.8 percent), Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam products (5.3 percent), Bricks and Cement products (6.2 percent) and Metal Products (5.4 percent) as represented in Table 4.2.4 and Statistical Appendix-Table 4.2 V.

Table 4.2.4 PPI-M (Local) Annual Percentage Changes: July to Sept 2004=100, FY

Group	Base Period					
	Weights	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
PPI-M (Local) Indices		234.15	235.81	231.07	237.87	255.75
PPI-M (Local) Changes	791	25.18	0.71	-2.01	2.95	6.96
Food Processing	269	30.32	0.27	-4.74	3.57	10.09
Drinks and Tobacco	168	14.70	8.74	1.26	7.17	4.48
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	29	80.36	2.55	4.42	8.11	10.82
Paper Products and Printing	47	17.49	-4.05	5.20	10.39	3.36
Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam Products	100	20.08	0.63	-0.10	-5.73	5.27
Bricks and Cement	59	22.49	4.58	-3.24	6.03	6.20
Metal Products	80	20.47	-3.26	-2.03	-1.26	5.40
Miscellaneous	39	21.30	4.13	1.30	4.28	2.26

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2.2.5 PPI-M (Export) Annual Percentage Changes, Calendar Year

The PPI-M (Export) for the calendar year 2016 was at 365.4 thus registering an annual average increment of 4.8 percent from an annual average index of 348.2 in the calendar year 2015. The Annual increment was due to notable increments in the following subsectors; Food Processing (11.8 percent), Bricks and Cement (7.1 percent), Miscellaneous (5.1 percent) and Paper Products and Printing (3.8 percent), On the contrary, the following subsectors registered annual decrements; Metal products (-0.3 percent), Drinks and Tobacco (-4.9 percent) and Textiles, Clothing and Footwear (-8.9 percent) and as represented in Table 4.2.5 and Statistical Appendix-Table 4.2.W.

Table 4.2.5 PPI-M (Export) Annual Percentage Changes: CY 2012-2016, July to Sept 2004=100,

Group	Weights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PPI-M (Export)	209	-0.59	4.34	2.27	1.52	4.79
Food Processing	150	-1.89	3.34	5.35	0.22	11.82
Drinks and Tobacco	17	-2.40	5.78	-4.02	-1.67	-4.94
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	13	44.01	9.09	3.86	22.44	-8.91
Paper Products and Printing	1	-2.91	-0.34	-5.04	14.18	3.75
Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam Products	6	17.31	2.15	-0.26	14.63	-5.49
Bricks and Cement	9	0.41	-14.61	1.34	42.71	7.13
Metal Products	11	2.14	0.99	-13.07	-7.23	-0.26
Miscellaneous	2	2.53	1.56	1.50	14.70	5.12

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2.2.6 PPI-M (Export) Annual Percentage Changes, Fiscal Year

The PPI-M (Export) for the Fiscal year 2015/16 stood at 356.8 as compared to 334.3 for the Fiscal year 2014/15 thus registering an annual average increase of 10.2 percent. The average annual increase was due to

notable increments in the following subsectors; Food Processing (10.1 percent), Paper Products and Printing (13.1 percent), Bricks and Cement (29.1 percent) and Miscellaneous (14.9 percent) as represented in Table 4.2.6 and Statistical Appendix - Table 4.2 X.

Table 4.2.6 PPI-M (Export) Annual Percentage Changes, FY 2011/12-2015/16 July to Sept 2004=100

Group	Weights	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
PPI-M (Export) Indices		336.63	329.03	342.93	334.29	356.79
PPI-M (Export) Changes	209	22.25	-2.26	4.22	-2.52	10.22
Food Processing	150	20.80	-1.52	4.36	-0.25	10.05
Drinks and Tobacco	17	19.65	-6.48	4.29	-8.84	1.92
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	13	83.74	28.17	-2.27	15.60	8.85
Paper Products and Printing	1	9.96	0.52	-8.34	5.25	13.05
Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam Products	6	47.67	2.61	-2.38	10.39	4.90
Bricks and Cement	9	12.04	-9.73	-14.09	28.63	29.08
Metal Products	11	21.40	5.93	-9.49	-14.38	1.69
Miscellaneous	2	1.73	4.93	-0.75	7.75	14.89

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2.3 Producer Price Index- Hotels & Restaurants

The producer Price Index for Hotels and Restaurants (PPI- H&R) measures the average change in the prices that Hotel and Restaurant Service providers receive for their services. It is an Output Price Index designed to reflect the price trend of a constant well-defined and representative basket of services provided by hoteliers. The Index is divided into two sub-sectors and these are; Accommodation and Catering services. The Catering services are further divided into two categories; Food and snacks and Drinks as shown in Table 4.2.7. The prices collected exclude all taxes and other levies. The base period for this index is the first quarter of 2008 and covers a sample of 100 hotels and restaurants across the country (January- March 2008).

4.2.3.1 Annual Average Producer Price changes

The annual average producer prices for Hotels and Restaurants Sector rose by 1.4 percent in the year 2016, compared with the increase of 14.3 percent for the previous year. Accommodation and Catering service prices as sub-sectors rose by 0.1 and 4.2 percent respectively. The rise in the Catering services subsector was mainly attributed to a 3.3 percent rise in prices of Food & Snacks and a 6.8 percent rise in Drinks prices as shown in Table 4.2.7 and Statistical Appendix Table 4.2Y.

Table 4.2.7: PPI-H&R: Annual Percentage Changes CY, 2012-2016

Industry Group	Weights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hotels and restaurants	10,000	5.7	0.7	-0.5	14.3	1.4
Accommodation	3,375	2.3	-0.8	-0.1	14.7	0.1
Hotel accommodation (rooms, suites etc.)	2,675	3.8	-1.1	0.1	15	-0.3
Other hotel services (e.g. conference halls)	700	-2.1	7.8	9	4.4	5.2
Catering services	6,625	9.2	8.9	9.4	5.3	4.2
Food and snacks	3,075	8.3	10.6	10.8	5.6	3.3
Buffet	695	11.4	14.7	1.6	7.5	-1.4
A la carte (specific foods)	1,190	6.3	9.5	13.7	5.6	4.9
Snacks (light bites, coffee, tea)	1,190	20.3	9.7	11.2	2.4	0.5
Drinks	3,550	10.9	6.9	4	4.6	6.8
Beer	894	8.3	7.5	6.5	4.1	4.1
Soft drinks (sodas) & mineral water	1,309	14.6	7.1	2.8	2.1	5.5
Wines & spirits	1,347	8.4	7.8	2.1	8.6	10.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.2.4 Construction Sector Indices

4.2.4 Construction Sector Indices

The Construction Sector Index (CSI) is an input price index which measures the cost of a given set (basket) of construction goods and services, relative to their cost in the base period. This basket includes the costs of materials, equipment and labour as inputs to the construction sector. The first quarter (January-March) of 2006 is the base period for the CSI.

4.2.4.1 CSI Composition

The CSI is composed of Basic Heading and Composite Indices. The Basic Headings are the smallest sets of goods and services which are used to develop Composite Indices. Each Basic Heading covers a reasonably homogeneous set of goods and services, which are maintained over time. For example, items within a Basic Heading are likely to be made from the same material. A list of Basic Headings is given in Statistical Appendix Table 4.2 Z.

4.2.4.2 Annual Changes

The average prices in the construction industry increased by 3.6 percent in 2016 compared to 2015 as shown in Table 4.2.8. The sub sector that observed the highest average price change over the year 2016 was the All buildings by 5.5 percent greatly influenced by the Residential buildings where average prices increased by 10.5 percent. Non Residential Buildings witnessed average price change of 3.0 percent. Civil works had average price change of 1.3 percent with both Roads paved and Water projects both increasing average prices by 1.8 percent. The only construction type that observed a reduction in average prices was Water projects by 0.2 percent.

Over the period under review (2012-2016), average prices in the overall construction sector registered the highest increase of inputs in 2012 at 7.3 percent, followed by an increase of 3.6 percent in 2016. However, we observe a price drop in construction sector inputs in 2014 by 2.8 percent. Relatedly, civil works had the highest increase in average prices of inputs in 2012 at 6.2 percent, followed by 4.8 percent in 2013 and the lowest increase (0.5 percent) was registered in 2014 while 2016 observed price increments by 1.3 percent. The average price of inputs into All Buildings registered the highest increase (7.6 percent) in 2012, followed by 5.5 percent in 2016.

Table 4.2.8: Construction Sector Indices, Jan-Mar 2006=100, Percentage Changes

	Weight	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Buildings	80	7.6	1.5	-3.5	-0.9	5.5
Residential Buildings	30	7.3	1.3	-8.5	-4.9	10.5
Formal	15	7.9	2.7	-0.7	-5	14.8
Own-account	15	6.6	-0.2	-16.6	-4.6	5.0
Non-Residential Buildings	50	7.8	1.7	-0.7	1.3	3.0
Civil works	20	6.2	4.8	0.5	3.1	1.3
Roads paved	10	5.1	4.9	-0.1	4.6	1.8
Roads gravel	5	5.1	6.2	1.7	1.4	-0.2
Water projects	5	10.1	3.3	0.5	3.2	1.8
Whole sector	100	7.3	2.21	-2.8	0.5	3.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.3 External Trade

This section presents a summary of External Trade Statistics in US dollar value and quantity, based on actual flow of goods as recorded by the Customs Department of the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and augmented by Non-Customs data sources. In addition, information from the Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) survey has been included for the respective neighbouring countries for completeness purposes. The compilation of External Trade statistics is based on the General Trade System and coded according to HS2012 and the Standard International Trade Classification Revision Four (SITC Rev4) nomenclature.

4.3.1 Trade Balance

The country continued to experience trade deficits throughout the period (2012 – 2016), with the lowest trade deficit of US\$ 1,992.8 million being registered in 2016, while the highest of US\$ 3,462.8 million was registered in 2014, as shown in Table 4.3.1. Overall, the trade deficit continued to reduce as a result of reduced imports.

4.3.2 Exports

In 2016, total export earnings were US\$ 2,901.5 million, of which formal exports were worth US\$ 2,482.3 million while informal exports were worth US\$ 419.2 million. The overall export earnings increased by 8.8 percent in 2016. The formal exports increased by 9.5 percent in 2016. On the other hand, informal exports increased by 5.0 in 2016. (See Table 4.3.1 below).

4.3.3 Imports

The total imports bill in 2016 was US\$ 4,894.3 million, of which, formal imports accounted for US\$ 4,829.4 million, while informal imports were estimated at US\$ 64.9 million. The total imports bill declined by 12.5 percent in 2016 after a previous decrease of 8.9 percent in 2015. The reduction in imports value could be attributed to political uncertainties during the Uganda presidential and parliamentary elections.

Table 4.3.1: Summary of external trade statistics: 2011 – 2015 (US\$Million)

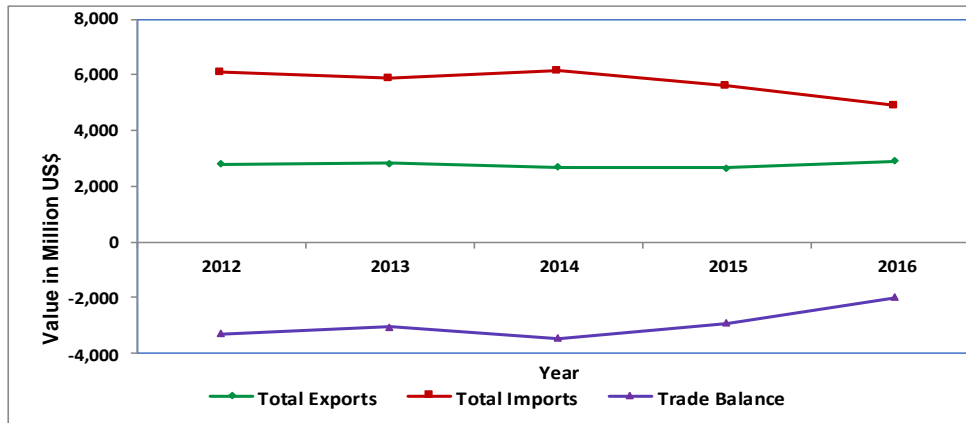
Trade Flow	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Informal Exports	453.7	421.3	414.6	399.1	419.2
Formal/Official Exports	2,357.5	2,407.7	2,262.0	2,267.0	2,482.3
Total Exports	2,811.2	2,829.0	2,676.6	2,666.1	2,901.5
Informal Imports	53.0	53.7	65.8	64.3	64.9
Formal/Official Imports	6,042.8	5,817.5	6,073.5	5,528.1	4,829.4
Total Imports	6,095.8	5,871.2	6,139.3	5,592.4	4,894.3
Trade Balance	-3,284.6	-3,042.1	-3,462.8	-2,926.3	-1,992.8
percent change (Exports)	11.8	0.6	-5.4	-0.4	8.8
percent change (Imports)	7.2	-3.7	4.6	-8.9	-12.5

2016 figures are provisional

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 4.3.1 below shows the trend of imports, exports and trade balances from 2012 to 2016. From the figure, imports decreased while exports increased in 2016. Although the exports increased by 8.8 percent and the imports bill decreased by 12.5 percent, the trade deficits reduced significantly from US\$ 2,926.3 million recorded in 2015 to US\$ 1,992.8 million in 2016.

Figure 4.3.1: Imports, Exports and Trade Balance 2012 – 2016 (US \$ Millions)



4.3.4 Main traded Commodities

4.3.1.4 Commodity Exports

Basing on the national commodity classification, where exports are categorised into traditional and non-traditional exports, the contribution of the formal Traditional Exports (TEs) to the overall formal export earnings reduced from 25.0 percent in 2015 to 21.7 percent in 2016. This reduction is attributed to the decrease in the coffee and tobacco earnings (See Statistical Appendix Table 4.3 C).

Overall, coffee remained the main foreign exchange earner for the five years under review. Its share to total formal exports reduced from 17.8 percent in 2015 to 15.0 percent in 2016. Earnings from tobacco decreased from US\$ 72.9 million to US\$ 64.1 million in 2016 while that of tea increased to US\$ 71.5 million in 2016 from to US\$ 70.3 million in 2015. Cotton earnings also increased from US\$ 20.8 million in 2015 to US\$ 31.6million in 2016.

The share of the Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) to total formal export earnings increased slightly from 75.0 percent in 2015 to 78.3 percent in 2016. Among the NTEs commodities that attracted considerable earnings in 2016 were gold and gold compounds, fish & fish products and petroleum products with percentage shares of 13.7, 4.9 and 4.6 percent respectively as shown in Statistical Appendix Table 4.3 C.

Under the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof took the highest share of formal exports (21.3 percent) in 2016; followed by Gold, non-monetary (13.1percent); then Cereals and cereal preparations (7.3 percent); then Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and

preparations thereof (4.9 percent); then Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (4.8 percent) as indicated in Statistical Appendix Table 4.3 D.

4.3.4.2 Commodity Imports

Throughout the period under review, Petroleum and petroleum products took the highest imports bill although its expenditure bill reduced from US\$ 1,007.8million in 2015 to US\$ 775.0 million in 2016. Overall, the percentage share of petroleum products over total imports decreased from 18.2 percent in 2015 to 16.2 percent of the total import expenditure during 2016. Other goods that took relatively big shares of the import bill were; Road Vehicles (8.5 percent), Medical and pharmaceutical products (6.5 percent), Iron and steel (4.3) and Cereals & cereal preparations (4.0 percent) (See Statistical Appendix Tables 4.3 G and 4.3 H).

4.3.5 Direction of Trade

4.3.5.1 Exports

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) regional bloc remained the main destination for Uganda's exports throughout the last five years under review. However, combined export earnings (formal and informal exports) from the COMESA region decreased from US\$ 1,263 million (47.0 percent of total export earnings) in 2015 to US\$ 1,226 million (42.2 percent of total export earnings) in 2016 (See Statistical Appendix Tables 4.3I and 4.3J).

The other countries in Africa (besides the COMESA countries) ranked the second highest destination for Uganda products, registering a slight decrease in its share from 16.9 percent in 2015 to 15.2 percent in 2016. The European Union (EU) market ranked third highest destination for Uganda products, registering a slight decrease in its share from 16.5 percent in 2015 to 14.8 percent in 2016.

Among the countries that contributed to the high export earnings in the COMESA region were Kenya, Democratic Republic Congo and Rwanda amounting to US\$ 483 million, US\$ 398 million and US\$ 227 million, respectively in 2016. While the earnings from South Sudan were the highest among the Other African countries with a value of US\$ 281 million (9.7 percent share of the total export earnings) in 2016. Earnings from the European Union were mainly from; Italy (3.4 percent), Netherlands (2.8 percent), Germany Federal Republic (2.6 percent), and Belgium (2.3 percent) of the total exports share in 2016.

4.3.5.2 Imports

During the period under review, the Asian continent remained the major source of Uganda's imports with total expenditure value of US\$ 2,976 million in 2015 and US\$ 2,491 million in 2016. However, its market share to the total imports dropped from 53.8 percent in 2015 to 50.9 in 2016. This drop is as a result of the decreased import expenditure to India whose share decreased from 20.9 percent in 2015 to 17.1 percent in 2016. (See Statistical Appendix Tables 4.3 E and 4.3 F).

The import bill from the Middle East countries ranked second highest with a value of US\$ 694 million in 2015 and US\$ 741 million in 2016 which constituted about 15.4 percent of the total import bill in 2016. The main trading partners in the region were the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia accounting for 8.4 percent and 5.1 percent respectively.(See Statistical Appendix Tables 4.3 E and 4.3 F).

The COMESA region followed, with US\$ 731 million and US\$ 609 million, representing 13.1 percent and 12.4 percent of the total imports bill in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Kenya recorded the highest share of 9.9 percent in the region.

4.4 Government Finance Statistics

4.4.1 Introduction

This section provides information on the fiscal operations of the General Government. Fiscal operations include the revenue, expenditure and financing of government institutional units. Government revenue is further analyzed by type of revenue while Government expenditure is analysed by economic and functional classification according to GFS 2014 Manual. Government Finance Statistics (GFS) coverage is currently restricted to the General Government sector which comprises of Central Government and Local Government (111 Districts, 22 Municipalities and 174 Town councils) and also non-profit institutions that are controlled and financed by the government.

4.4.2 Central Government revenue

During 2015/16, Central Government net revenue rose by 14.5 percent to Shs. 12,645.1 billion from Shs. 11,044.8 billion in 2014/15. Tax revenue remained the principal source of government revenue, accounting for 88.6 percent of total revenue in 2015/16. Throughout the period under review, taxes on goods and services (VAT and Excise taxes) remained the main source of government tax revenue with value added tax accounting for 29 percent of the total revenue while Excise taxes accounted for 25.2 percent.

Grants, the largest component of non-tax revenue, was Shs.1, 146.4 billion accounting for 8.9 percent of total revenue in 2015/16. This was about 23.2 percent increase in grants received by Government in comparison to 2014/15. ([See Appendix Tables 4.3 B (a) & 4.3 B (b)].

The revenue collection has significantly increased since 2012/13 with the largest contributor being the central government tax revenue and the lowest being the other Non-tax revenue (i.e. Property income & income from Sale of goods and services such as the administrative fees, fines and penalties etc). VAT and Excise duties have had an upward trend since FY 2012/13, while the export taxes (mainly taxes on hides and skin) have remained relatively low over the period under review.

4.4.3 Central Government Expenditure

Central Government expenditure for 2015/16 was shs. 13,708.9 billion compared to the shs. 11,352.9 billion spent in 2014/15 which was a 20.8 percent increment. Out of the total Central Government expenditure for 2015/16, the recurrent expenditure was shs. 6,984.6 billion while development and Donor expenditure were Shs 3,444.3 billion and shs 3,280 billion, respectively. Public administration sector spending continued to overshadow other sectors in recurrent expenditure accounting for 47.2 percent of total recurrent expenditure, followed by the defense sector with 17.3 percent. Public order and safety accounted for 12.1 percent while community development had the least share of recurrent expenditure of about 1.7 percent.

During the FY 2015/16, the percentage share of the roads sub-sector under the other economic affairs sector, took the largest share (39.7 percent) of the Central Government development expenditure. The lowest development expenditure was in the health sector accounting for only 3.3 percent of total development expenditure. [See Appendix Tables 4.3 C (b) & 4.3 D (b)]

Donor expenditure increased significantly by 70.8 percent from 1,920.5 billion in 2014/15 to 3,280 billion in 2015/16. This increment is attributed to the increase in the expenditure in the energy sector which accounted for 36.7 percent of total donor expenditure in 2015/16. Specifically, the funding was spent on the Karuma and Isimba hydro power projects as a way of enhancing hydroelectricity production. Substantial funds were also spent on the road maintenance and construction sector accounting for 10.3 percent of total donor expenditure in 2015/16.

Table 4.3.1: Central Government Expenditure by functional classification, million shillings

Function	2014/15		2015/16	
	Shs. Million	Percent share	Shs. Million	Percent share
Recurrent				
Public Administration	2,619,802	44.2	3,297,339	47.2
Defense	971,988	16.4	1,205,086	17.3
Public Order and Safety	648,376	10.9	843,587	12.1
Education	337,025	5.7	436,566	6.3
Health	370,457	6.3	433,619	6.2
Community Development	326,182.64	5.5	116,044	1.7
Other Economic Affairs	653,066	11.0	652,364	9.3
Sub-total	5,926,897	100	6,984,606	100
Development				
Public Administration	531,883	15.2	436,575	12.7
Defense	104,607	3	140,039	4.1
Public Order and Safety	136,752	3.9	256,567	7.4
Education	83,146	2.4	126,315	3.7
Health	48,164	1.4	62,335	1.8
Community Development	303,694	8.7	321,922	9.3
Other Economic Affairs	2,297,181	65.5	2,100,547	60.9
Sub-total	3,505,425	100	3,444,301	100
Donor				
Public Administration	64,638	3.4	76,830	2.3
Defense	211,619	11	270,883	8.3
Public Order and Safety	12,417	0.6	124	0
Education	127,294	6.6	165,284	5
Health	174,279	9.1	241,471	7.4
Community Development	519,931	27.1	675,581	20.6
Other Economic Affairs	810,353	42.2	1,849,853	56.4
Sub-total	1,920,531	100	3,280,026	100
Total Central Government	11,352,853		13,708,933	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.3.4 Local Government revenue and recurrent expenditure

During the FY 2015/16, the total Local government revenue increased from 2,580.1 billion to 2,624.8 billion accounting for a 1.7 percent increase in revenue. Of the 2,624.7 billion received in revenue by the local governments, Shs. 327.5 billion was revenue for Municipalities while Shs. 2,297.5 billion was revenue received by districts. Grants remained the major source of Local government revenue accounting for 96.3 percent of total local government revenue. Taxes accounted for only 1.3 percent while the other non-tax revenue accounted for 2.3 percent. *[See Appendix Tables 4.3 H (a & b)].*

For FY 2015/16, Local government total expenditure rose to 2,555.1 billion from 2,380.0 billion in 2014/15 which was 7.4 percent increase in local government expenditure. The Education sector took the largest proportion of Local government expenditure accounting for 49.8 percent of the total local government expenditure, followed by public administration and health sectors accounting for 21.4 percent and 15.1 percent of the total expenditure.

Total districts expenditure increased from 2,137.1 billion spent in 2014/15 to 2,309.8 billion in 2015/16. Districts expense (recurrent expenditure) was 2,115.7 billion in 2015/16 compared to 1,957.5 spent in 2014/15 indicating an 8.1 percent increase in district expense. On the other hand, the districts acquired assets worth 194.1 billion in 2015/16 while in 2014/15, the assets acquired amounted to 179.6 billion. Meanwhile municipalities' expenditure increased from 242.9 billion in 2014/14 to 245.3 billion in 2014/15. *[See Appendix Tables 4.3 I, M and Q (a & b)].*

4.5 Banking and Currency

This section summarises the performance of the Banking Sector in Uganda for the period 2012 to 2016.

4.5.1 Depository Corporations Survey

The Depository Corporations Survey covers the following institutions; Credit Institutions and Micro Finance Deposit Taking Institutions and deposits excluded from broad money. These deposits comprise of Loan Insurance fund/ Compulsory Savings held by individuals at Credit Institutions and Micro Deposit Taking Institutions (MDIs).

Net Foreign Assets (NFA), which shows a country's level of indebtedness, increased by 7.0 percent from 9,656 billion shillings in June 2015 to 10,329 billion in June 2016. Net domestic assets (NDA) increased by 7.4 percent from 6,731 billion shillings in June 2015 to 7,228 billion shillings in June 2016. Claims on other sectors increased by 4.2 percent from 11,045 billion shillings in June 2015 to 11,514 billion shillings in June 2016.

Money supply indicates the total stock of money circulating in an economy. The circulating money includes; currency, printed notes, money in the deposit accounts and in the form of other liquid assets. Money supply (M1), which includes money in circulation and local currency deposits in banks, increased by 6.7 percent from 6,725 billion shillings in June 2015 to 7,176 billion shillings in June 2016. As part of M1, currency in the hands of people increased by 6.3 percent from 2,762 billion shillings in June 2015 to 2,935 billion shillings in June 2016. Transferable deposits increased by 7.0 percent from 3,963 billion shillings in June 2015 to 4,241 billion shillings in June 2016.

Money supply (M2), which includes M1 plus savings and time deposits, increased from 11,095 billion shillings in June 2015 to 12,085 billion shillings in June 2016 representing an 8.9 percent increase.

Money supply (M3), which is the broadest level of money supply, includes money supply M2 plus foreign currency deposits, increased by 7.2 percent from 16,377 billion shillings in June 2015 to 17,557 billion shillings in June 2016. As part of M3, foreign currency deposits grew by 3.6 percent from 5,281 billion shillings in June 2015 to 5,472 billion shillings in June 2016 (See table 4.5 A).

4.5.2 Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities

Total commercial bank assets increased by 16.1 percent from 21,673 billion shillings in June 2015 to 22,997 billion shillings in June 2016. Treasury bills and bonds on the side of central government securities, increased by 23.5 percent from 2,436 billion shillings in June 2015 to 3,008 billion shillings in June 2016. On the other side, Treasury bonds grew by 6.0 percent from 1,848 billion shillings in June 2015 to 1,958 billion shillings in June 2016. There was a decline of 5.5 percent in Notes and coins from 739 billion shillings in June 2015 to 698 billion shillings in June 2016.

Total commercial bank liabilities excluding capital increased by 4.3 percent from 18,320 billion shillings in June 2015 to 19,117 billion shillings in June 2016. Deposits including; demand deposits, saving deposits and time deposits increased by 7.5 percent from 14,991 billion shillings in June 2015 to 15,598 billion shillings in June 2016. Commercial bank borrowing from various institutions including the central bank declined by 24.3 percent from 741 billion shillings in June 2015 to 561 billion shillings in June 2016 (See table 4.5 B & C).

4.5.3 Commercial banks outstanding loans and advances

The Commercial banks give out loans to the private sector to finance activities such as agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, trade, personal and household loans and building, mortgage and construction advances amongst others. The advances were disbursed as follows in June 2016;

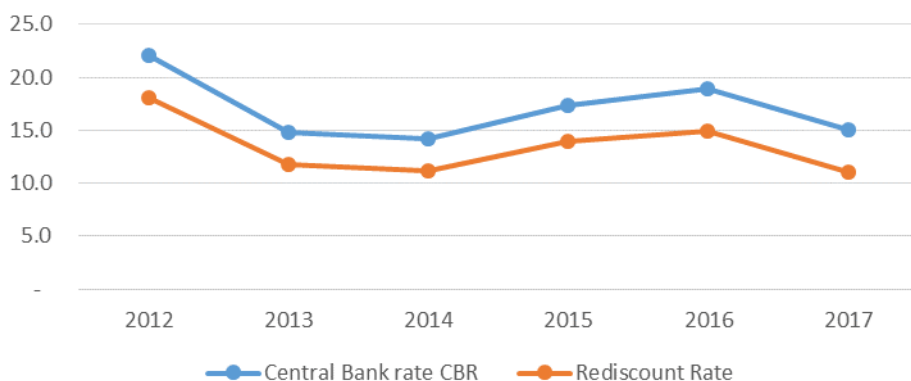
Overall outstanding loans and advances (local currency) to the private sector increased by 5.8 percent from 5,675 billion shillings in June 2015 to 6,003 billion shillings in June 2016. There was an increase in loans and advances to the agricultural sector by 11.9 percent from 430 billion shillings in June 2015 to 481 billion shillings in June 2016. The following sectors registered a decline in loan advances; manufacturing by 5.2 percent, Trade by 4.9 percent and business services by 16.5 percent. Even though advances to the trade sector declined, the sector alongside business, mortgage & construction and personal & household loans continued to dominate with over 65 percent of the total loans and advances.

There was a slow growth in foreign currency denominated loans and advances to the private sector (in shillings) which grew by 1.3 percent from 4,865 billion shillings in June 2015 to 4,927 billion shillings in June 2016. Over 67 percent of total loans disbursed in June 2016 went to the manufacturing, trade and building, mortgage and construction. This meant that more forex loans are advanced to the Building, Mortgage and Construction (28.1 percent) sector as opposed to the shilling denominated loans which are dominated by Personal and Household Loans (27.6 percent). Advances to the agricultural sector increased by 7.1 percent from 546 billion shillings in June 2015 to 585 billion shillings in June 2016 (See table 4.5 D & E).

4.5.4 Structure of Interest Rates

The Central Bank Rate (CBR), which is the rate at which commercial banks can borrow from the Central Bank increased to 15.0 percent in June 2016 from 13.0 percent in June 2015. In the same way, Commercial bank rate increased by 20.0 percent in June 2016 as compared to a 17.0 percent in June 2015. On an annualized basis, the CBR averaged 14.9 percent in 2016 as compared to an average of 14.0 percent registered in 2015. Similarly, Rediscount rate; the rate of discounting a short-term negotiable debt instrument for a second time increased by 18.9 percent in 2016 from an increase of 17.4 registered in the 2015.

Figure 4.5A: Annualised Average Interest Rates (Percentage), 2012 to 2016



Treasury bills, a short-dated government security at a maturity period of 91 days increased to 14.45, in 2016 as compared to a discount rate of 14.28 in 2015. Treasury bills of maturity 182 and 364 declined from 15.13 and 14.92 percent discount rate in 2016 respectively as compared to 15.61 and 15.6 percent registered in 2015. Deposit and lending rates (Local currency) increased to 4.18 and 23.89 percent respectively in 2016 from a percentage increase of 3.24 and 22.60 percent respectively registered in 2015. On an annualised basis, deposit and lending rates increased to 4.2 and 23.9 percent in 2016 compared to an increase of 3.2 and 22.6 percent registered in 2015 respectively.

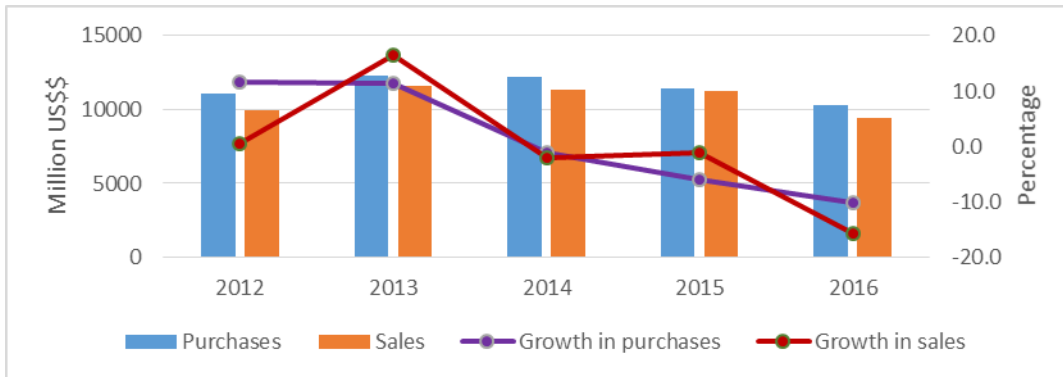
On the other hand, deposits (forex currency) remained stable at 1.31 percent in June 2016 well as lending rates increased from 9.20 percent in 2015 to 9.61 percent in 2016. On an annualised basis, foreign currency deposits and lending rates increased to 1.3 and 9.6 percent in 2016 from 1.3 and 9.2 percent in 2015 respectively (See table 4.5 F & G).

4.5.5 Exchange Rate

The average price of Uganda's shilling in terms of the US dollar (buying rate) depreciated by 5.6 percent in 2016 from 3,226 shillings per US dollar in 2015 to 3,407 shillings per US dollar in 2016. Similarly, the average selling rate also depreciated by 5.6 percent in 2016 from 3,242 shillings per US dollar in 2015 to 3,422 shillings per US dollar in 2016. The exchange rate at which forex bureaus' exchange Uganda shilling per US dollar (Bureau mid-rate) averaged at 3,234 shillings in 2015 compared to 3,414 shillings per US dollars in 2016. Similarly, the rate at which commercial banks exchange Uganda shilling per US dollar (Interbank mid-rate), averaged at 3,246 in 2015 compared to 3,420 shillings per US dollars in 2016 (See table 4.5 H).

Total volume of foreign exchange purchases across commercial banks (Inter-bank) and forex bureau's declined by 10.1 percent in 2016 from 11,460 million US dollars in 2015 to 10,305 million US dollars in 2016. In the same way, total volume of foreign exchange sales across commercial banks (Inter-bank) and forex bureau's declined by 15.8 percent in 2016 from 11,219 million US dollars in 2015 to 9,451 million US dollars in 2016.

Figure 4.5B: Volume of purchase and sales of foreign exchange, 2012 to 2016



Purchase of forex has continued to outweigh total sales with a difference of 854 million US dollars. The low sales of forex can partly be explained by the continued loss of value (depreciation) of the local currency against the US dollar (See table 4.5 I).

4.6 Insurance

This section presents statistics on insurance services. Insurance services include; the life and non-life policies issued, premium supplements and paid and outstanding claims. Also included are the Non-life businesses and the consolidated balance sheet of insurance companies. The statistics cover the period 2011 to 2015.

4.6.1 Life Insurance income and expenditure

Life insurance refers to all policies that cover human related risks. Life policies issued include; Individual, Group, Medical and Deposit Administrative Plan (DAP).

Gross premium incomings increased by 34.8 percent in 2015 from 74,034 million shillings in 2014 to 99,849 Million shillings. The gross premium incomings for Life individual, Life Group and DAP insurance categories registered growths of 34.5, 81.2 and 8.2 percent respectively in 2015. However, Medical insurance category declined by 57.8 percent in gross premium incomings in the same period (See Table 4.6 A).

The Life insurance for reinsurance outgoings category increased from 10,845 million shillings in 2014 to 17,147 million in 2015 representing 58.1 percent increase in 2015. The main contributor to the increase was the life group insurance category that increased from 5,314 million shillings in 2014 to 15,560 million in 2015. The life individual category grew from 380 million shillings to 1,587 million shillings in the same period (see statistical Appendix Table 4.6 B).

The proportion of life insurance gross premium paid out in reinsurance grew by 34.8 percent in 2015 compared to 33.6 percent registered in 2014 while reinsurance income grew by 58.1 percent in 2015 compared to a decline of 10.9 percent in 2014 (See statistical Appendix table 4.6 A and table 4.6 B)

The total paid and outstanding claims on life insurance registered 43.6 percent increase in 2015 compared to 75.2 percent registered in 2014. The value of life paid and outstanding claims increased from 21,859 million in 2014 to 31,397million shillings in 2015. The paid and outstanding claims on the Life Individual category registered a decrease of 40.2 percent in 2015 from 5,360 million shillings registered in 2014 to 3,205 million shillings in 2015. While the Life group category recorded an increase of 122.9 percent in 2015 compared to a decrease of 19.7 percent in 2014 (See Appendix table 4.6 D).

4.6.2 Non-Life Insurance income and expenditure

Non-life insurance refers to policies that cover non-human related risks. These policies include fire, marine/aviation, motor, and miscellaneous accidents.

The value of non-life Insurance premium incomings increased from 233,406 million shillings in 2014 to 316,69 million shillings in 2015, representing a percentage of 35.7 percent. The fire category in the non-life insurance premium incomings recorded a 9.4 percent increase from 67,750 million shillings in 2014 to 74,131 million shillings in the 2015; the miscellaneous accidents recorded a 205.2 percent increase from 31,411 million shillings in 2014 to 95,855 million shillings in 2015. The marine and motor insurance went up by 7.2 percent from 26,782 million shillings to 28,702 million shillings and 9.8 percent from 107,463 million shillings to 118,005 million shillings respectively. (See Appendix table 4.6E).

The outgoings in form of reinsurance registered a growth of 30.5 percent in 2015 compared to 4.3 percent registered in 2014. The major contributors to growth were reinsurance for miscellaneous accidents from 18,390 in 2014 to 40,869 in 2015 and Marine/Aviation which increased by 19.4 percent compared to a 2.2 percent decline in 2014. (See Statistical Appendix table 4.6 F).

Non-Life premium income grew by 42.2 percent in 2015 from 6.5 percent growth registered in 2014. Miscellaneous accidents increased by 278.3 percent from 14,005 million shillings in 2014 to 52,977 million shillings in 2015. The Motor insurance and marine aviation categories also registered growths of 12.8 percent and 30.6 percent in 2015 respectively. (See Appendix table 4.6 G).

The paid and outstanding claims on non-life insurance increased by 105.9 percent in 2015 compared to a decline of 5.8 percent in 2014. The value of non-life paid and outstanding claims increased from 42,762 million shillings in 2014 to 88,067 million shillings in 2015. The main drivers for the increase were miscellaneous accidents which grew by 562.4 percent, marine/aviation that grew by 224.1 percent, Fire insurance increased by 185.8 percent and motor insurance increased by 28.8 percent in 2015. (See Appendix table 4.6 H).

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1.0 Environment Statistics

1.1 Administrative units

Table 1.1A: Districts and their Lower Level Administrative Units (Number), 2016 (Central Region)

Region	District Name	No. of Counties	No of Constituencies	No. of LLGs (SC/DIV/TC)	No. of parishes
CENTRAL					
	Bukomansimbi	2	2	5	25
	Butambala	1	1	6	25
	Buvuma	1	1	9	38
	Gomba	2	2	5	37
	Kalangala	2	2	7	17
	Kalungu	2	2	7	37
	Kayunga	3	3	9	61
	Kiboga	1	1	8	40
	Kyankwanzi	2	2	13	88
	Luwero	3	3	13	91
	Lwengo	3	3	8	43
	Lyantonde	1	1	6	28
	Masaka	3	3	9	39
	Mpigi	2	2	7	56
	Mukono	4	4	15	81
	Nakaseke	2	2	15	75
	Nakasongola	2	2	11	59
	Rakai	4	3	9	41
	Kyotera	2	2	13	64
	Ssembabule	3	3	8	39
	Kampala Capital City	1	8	5	96
	Mubende	2	6	21	152
	Wakiso	2	8	27	147
	Mityana	4	4	14	89
	Buikwe	3	3	12	69
Central Total		57	73	262	1,537

Source: UBOS

Table 1.1A: Districts and their Lower Level Administrative Units (Number), 2016 (Wester Region)

Region	District Name	No. of Counties	No of Constituencies	No. of LLGs (SC/DIV/TC)	No. of parishes
WESTERN					
	Buhweju	1	1	9	37
	Buliisa	1	1	7	30
	Bundibugyo	2	2	20	101
	Bushenyi	3	3	12	65
	Hoima	4	4	16	67
	Ibanda	2	2	13	55
	Isingiro	3	3	18	95
	Kabale	4	3	13	65
	Kabarole	3	2	18	55
	Kamwenge	3	3	16	76
	Kanungu	2	2	17	71
	Kasese	5	5	32	152
	Kibaale	5	5	8	34
	Kiruhura	3	3	18	91
	Kiryandongo	2	2	7	20
	Kisoro	4	4	16	41
	Kyegegwa	2	2	9	42
	Kyenjojo	3	3	20	98
	Masindi	3	3	9	32
	Ntoroko	1	1	10	47
	Ntungamo	1	3	24	107
	Rubirizi	2	2	11	53
	Rukungiri	3	3	14	80
	Sheema	2	2	14	61
	Rubanda	1	2	9	46
	Kakumiro	1	2	9	47
	Kagadi	1	2	18	82
	Rukiga	1	1	6	28
	Bunyangabu	1	1	11	38
	Mbarara	2	4	17	84
	Mitooma	1	2	12	61
Western Total		72	78	433	1,961

Source: UBOS

Table 1.1A: Districts and their Lower Level Administrative Units (Number), 2016(Northern Region)

Region	District Name	No. of Counties	No of Constituencies	No. of LLGs (SC/DIV/TC)	No. of parishes
NORTERN					
	Abim	1	1	7	36
	Adjumani	2	2	10	54
	Agago	2	2	16	78
	Alebtong	2	2	9	45
	Amolatar	1	1	11	58
	Amudat	1	1	4	13
	Amuru	2	2	5	32
	Apac	2	3	10	59
	Arua	5	7	28	165
	Dokolo	2	2	11	62
	Gulu	3	2	10	41
	Omor	1	1	7	29
	Kaabong	2	3	19	82
	Kitgum	3	2	12	56
	Koboko	3	3	9	47
	Kole	2	2	7	42
	Kotido	1	2	9	25
	Lamwo	1	1	11	51
	Lira	1	3	13	88
	Maracha	2	2	8	42
	Moroto	3	3	6	26
	Moyo	2	2	9	44
	Nakapiripirit	2	2	8	34
	Napak	1	1	8	35
	Nebbi	2	2	11	51
	Pakwach	1	1	6	30
	Nwoya	1	1	5	25
	Otuke	1	1	8	39
	Oyam	2	2	12	63
	Pader	1	2	12	52
	Yumbe	1	3	13	97
	Zombo	1	2	13	46
Northern Total		57	66	327	1,647

Source: UBOS

Table 1.1A: Districts and their Lower Level Administrative Units (Number), 2016 (Eastern Region)

Region	District Name	No. of Counties	No of Constituencies	No. of LLGs (SC/DIV/TC)	No. of parishes
EASTERN					
	Amuria	3	3	16	96
	Budaka	2	2	13	59
	Bududa	2	2	18	96
	Bugiri	2	2	12	71
	Bukedea	1	2	6	71
	Bukwo	1	1	12	66
	Bulambuli	2	2	20	110
	Busia	3	3	16	62
	Butaleja	2	2	12	63
	Buyende	2	2	6	38
	Iganga	4	4	16	83
	Jinja	4	4	12	58
	Kaberamaido	2	2	12	40
	Kaliro	2	2	11	36
	Katakwi	2	2	10	56
	Kibuku	2	2	10	41
	Kween	1	1	13	70
	Luuka	1	2	8	43
	Manafwa	1	2	17	81
	Namisindwa	1	1	16	83
	Mayuge	1	3	14	73
	Mbale	1	3	25	121
	Namayingo	1	2	9	43
	Namutumba	2	2	9	50
	Ngora	1	1	5	65
	Serere	2	2	11	49
	Sironko	2	2	21	131
	Soroti	4	3	10	50
	Tororo	5	5	21	88
	Pallisa	4	3	12	52
	Butebo	1	1	7	32
	Kapchorwa	2	2	14	85
	Kumi	1	3	8	83
	Kamuli	2	4	16	77
Eastern Total		69	79	438	2,322

Source: UBOS

1.2 Land

Table 1.2 A: Area under water and land by region and district, 1995

Region and District	District area (sq km)	District area percent of Total (Uganda)	Open water (sq km)	Open water percent of district Area	Permanent/seasonal wetlands	Permanent/seasonal percent of district Area	Area Excl. Open water & Permanent/seasonal wetlands	District Perimeter (km)
Central								
Kalangala	9,068.30	3.80	8,600.00	94.80	0.30	0.00	468.00	387.80
Kampala	197.00	0.10	16.80	8.60	16.30	8.30	163.80	68.60
Kayunga	1,702.40	0.70	114.50	6.70	192.70	11.30	1,395.10	270.30
Kiboga	4,045.50	1.70	0.20	0.00	142.50	3.50	3,902.80	354.60
Luwero	5,693.90	2.40	1.30	0.00	250.80	4.40	5,441.80	418.30
Masaka	4,691.70	1.90	1,129.70	24.10	413.30	8.80	3,148.70	410.80
Mpigi	3,605.60	1.50	338.00	9.40	330.10	9.20	2,937.40	388.70
Mubende	6,197.70	2.60	154.30	2.50	172.30	2.80	5,871.10	482.10
Mukono	12,655.70	5.20	9,289.70	73.40	256.10	2.00	3,110.00	598.10
Nakasongola	3,509.90	1.50	238.80	6.80	162.80	4.60	3,108.30	311.60
Rakai	4,908.70	2.00	755.30	15.40	225.70	4.60	3,927.60	461.30
Sembabule	2,319.20	1.00	0.80	0.00	37.00	1.60	2,281.40	280.60
Wakiso	2,807.70	1.20	901.10	32.10	241.60	8.60	1,665.10	343.80
Sub-Total	61,403.30	25.60	21,540.50	35.10	2,441.50	4.00	37,421.10	4,776.60
EASTERN								
Bugiri	5,670.90	2.30	4,101.70	72.30	117.70	2.10	1,451.60	497.60
Busia	759.40	0.30	28.50	3.80	38.10	5.00	692.80	156.30
Iganga	2,482.30	1.00	2.70	0.10	154.40	6.20	2,325.20	325.70
Jinja	722.70	0.30	49.70	6.90	12.20	1.70	660.80	136.00
Kaberaido	1,623.90	0.70	269.40	16.60	143.80	8.90	1,210.70	202.90
Kamuli	4,301.50	1.80	649.20	15.10	397.10	9.20	3,255.30	378.90
Kapchorwa	1,731.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	20.70	1.20	1,711.00	245.50
Katakwi	5,014.40	2.10	99.10	2.00	280.70	5.60	4,634.60	368.10
Kumi	2,848.10	1.20	115.70	4.10	299.40	10.50	2,433.00	266.70
Mayuge	4,638.50	1.90	3,556.00	76.70	59.40	1.30	1,023.10	477.00
Mbale	1,372.80	0.60	0.00	0.00	27.30	2.00	1,345.50	199.30
Pallisa	1,991.70	0.80	66.30	3.30	337.60	16.90	1,587.90	224.90
Sironko	1,093.90	0.50	0.00	0.00	30.40	2.80	1,063.50	240.10
Soroti	3,377.70	1.40	503.70	14.90	418.40	12.40	2,455.60	294.40
Tororo	1,849.30	0.80	0.10	0.00	220.40	11.90	1,628.80	234.00
Sub-Total	39,478.80	16.40	9,442.10	23.90	2,557.60	6.50	27,479.40	1,371.40

Table 1.2 A (Cont'd): Area under water and land by region and district, 1995

Region and District	District area (sq km)	District area percent of Total (Uganda)	Open water (sq km)	Open water percent of district	Permanent/seasonal wetlands	Permanent/seasonal wetlands percent of district	Area Exl. Open water & Permanent / seasonal wetlands	District Perimetre (km)
NORTHERN								
Adjumani	3,087.0	1.3	56.1	1.8	94.3	3.1	2,936.6	293.3
Apac	6,541.2	2.7	355.3	5.4	311.1	4.8	5,874.8	449.7
Arua	5,476.2	2.3	37.4	0.7	89.9	1.6	5,349.0	490.9
Gulu	11,715.5	4.9	96.6	0.8	73.9	0.6	11,544.9	670.5
Kitgum	9,634.5	4.0	3.1	0.0	7.3	0.1	9,624.1	510.5
Kotido	13,245.1	5.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	13,243.7	672.7
Lira	7,200.7	3.0	783.3	10.9	301.5	4.2	6,115.9	676.8
Moroto	8,517.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,517.6	585.5
Moyo	1,890.7	0.8	90.0	4.8	105.0	5.6	1,695.8	248.6
Nakapiripirit	5,833.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.4	5,810.0	446.3
Nebbi	2,917.2	1.2	82.3	2.8	32.8	1.1	2,802.1	353.4
Pader	6,929.2	2.9	5.8	0.1	37.4	0.5	6,886.1	533.0
Yumbe	2,403.0	1.0	10.0	0.4	12.9	0.5	2,380.1	266.5
Sub-Total	85,391.7	35.5	1,520.1	1.9	1,091.1	1.3	82,780.7	1,920.1
WESTERN								
Bundibugyo	2,261.7	0.9	180.2	8.0	102.9	4.5	1,978.6	375.8
Bushenyi	4,292.5	1.8	369.8	8.6	98.7	2.3	3,824.0	356.0
Hoima	5,932.8	2.5	2,268.7	38.2	61.3	1.0	3,602.8	399.4
Kabale	1,729.6	0.7	50.6	2.9	48.5	2.8	1,630.6	251.9
Kabarole	1,824.4	0.8	8.1	0.4	27.6	1.5	1,788.7	308.5
Kamwenge	2,439.4	1.0	64.1	2.6	75.2	3.1	2,300.1	363.0
Kanungu	1,292.1	0.5	18.1	1.4	22.2	1.7	1,251.8	289.1
Kasese	3,389.6	1.4	409.7	12.1	68.7	2.0	2,911.2	289.5
Kibaale	4,246.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	105.6	2.5	4,140.2	360.7
Kisoro	729.6	0.3	28.3	3.9	21.5	2.9	679.9	153.0
Kyenjojo	4,054.4	1.7	0.1	0.0	113.0	2.8	3,941.4	400.0
Masindi	9,443.0	3.9	799.6	8.5	197.5	2.1	8,446.0	478.1
Mbarara	10,019.1	4.1	79.4	0.8	208.8	2.1	9,730.9	623.0
Ntungamo	2,055.5	0.9	4.1	0.2	70.0	3.4	1,981.4	258.1
Rukungiri	1,566.8	0.6	118.8	7.6	14.0	0.9	1,433.9	300.0
Sub-Total	55,276.5	22.9	4,399.9	8.0	1,235.5	2.2	49,641.5	1,634.0
Uganda	241,550.7	100.0	36,902.6	15.3	7,325.7	3.0	197,322.7	2,798.00

Source: National Forestry Authority, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment

Table 1.2 B: National land-cover statistics (sq km), 1995

Region and District	Plantation	Conifer	Fully stocked	Degraded	Woodland	Bush	Grassland	Papyrus/ Reeds/Swamp
CENTRAL								
Kalangala	0	0	219.7	0.6	47.6	8.7	114.7	0.3
Kampala	0.3	0	0	4.9	0.3	7.4	0.8	14.5
Kayunga	5.9	1.4	0.6	4.3	139.2	135.8	281.5	184.1
Kiboga	0	4.9	31.5	38.3	1612.1	108.2	907	122.8
Luwero	0.8	0.3	1.4	55.7	2316.4	66.6	1230.7	240.1
Masaka	12.5	0.1	60.1	96	51.2	90.6	898.3	83.3
Mpigi	0.9	0	208.4	194.6	315.6	107.7	834.6	82.7
Mubende	7.1	1.4	49.2	239.5	944.5	260.5	991.1	160
Mukono	5	2.2	546.7	459.5	66.4	129.2	321.2	172.3
Nakasongola	0	17.1	0	0	1270.5	488.6	780.9	158.1
Rakai	7	0	182.9	32.1	141	305.5	1928.4	88.6
Sembabule	0.9	0	0	0	157.5	546.4	852.1	36
Wakiso	3.2	0.2	68.2	216.4	92.3	46.2	209.1	64.7
Sub-Total	43.6	27.6	1368.7	1341.9	7154.6	2301.4	9350.4	1407.5
EASTERN								
Bugiri	0	0	14.3	16	230.9	50.9	53.9	105.4
Busia	0.1	0.2	4.3	18.6	76.1	44.8	24.5	29.1
Iganga	1.6	0	5.7	0	48.4	46.7	37.1	146.2
Jinja	32.6	1.9	0.3	2.6	2.6	25	4.4	12.2
Kaberamaido	0	0	0	0	175.5	22.5	195.8	61.5
Kamuli	2.9	0.2	0	0	276	104.4	337.8	396.8
Kapchorwa	0.1	14.9	193.7	139.9	277.3	63.8	584.5	10.4
Katakwi	0.1	0	0	0	177.2	2.8	2410	65.9
Kumi	1.2	0	0	0	80.6	96.7	771.5	106.4
Mayuge	1.3	1.4	12.8	144.9	69.6	38.6	70.2	57.1
Mbale	5.6	0	47.6	105.4	99.9	15.7	73.8	5.1
Pallisa	0.4	0	0	0	9.3	4.3	134.6	312.1
Sironko	0.6	0	21	60.9	171.8	34.6	249.4	30.1
Soroti	0.1	2.9	0	0	64.8	30.2	723.8	225.2
Tororo	2.1	0	0	0.4	28.5	37.6	55.8	178.6
Sub-Total	48.7	21.5	299.7	488.5	1788.5	618.6	5727.1	1742.1

Note: THF refers to Tropical High Forest.

Table 1.2 B (Cont'd): National land-cover statistics (sq km), 1995

Region and District	Plantation	Conifer	Fully stocked	Degraded	Woodland	Bush	Grassland	Papyrus/Reed
NORTHERN								
Adjumani	0	0	12.7	0	1498.5	16.3	432.6	94.3
Apac	1.8	0	0	0	689.1	100.5	927.5	114.6
Arua	18.4	4	0	0	1766.1	265.3	339.6	80.6
Gulu	2.7	4.8	0	0	4686.3	358.9	1623.8	71.6
Kitgum	0	0	0	0	4753.1	288.3	1776.1	0
Kotido	0.2	0	0	0	2321.2	2841.2	6864	0
Lira	0.8	3	0	0	684.1	80.5	909.4	110.6
Moroto	0	0	0	0	683.7	2519.6	4555.1	0
Moyo	0.2	0	0	0	706.9	47.1	566.5	102.3
Nakapiripirit	0	0	0	0	458.5	1953.7	3103.5	14.4
Nebbi	1.6	20.6	1.9	0	243.6	229	627.5	31.8
Pader	0	0	0	0	2527	13.8	673.5	0
Yumbe	0.7	0	0	0	1,385.1	3.4	437	12.6
Sub-Total	26.4	32.4	14.6	0	22,403.2	8,717.6	22,836.1	632.8
WESTERN								
Bundibugyo	0	0	375.4	19.1	346.3	22.5	849.6	102.9
Bushenyi	10.7	0.2	678	32.6	173	145.1	629.3	92
Hoima	0.5	4.3	484.4	267	848.9	85.6	715.6	58.2
Kabale	18.1	18.7	81.4	3.4	4.7	5.6	164.5	15
Kabarole	8.1	7.8	331.3	64.8	142.2	2.8	215.1	21.8
Kamwenge	0.4	0	243.9	10.3	271.2	39.9	533.7	75.2
Kanungu	2.2	14.9	190	3.3	141.2	26.8	115.1	7.4
Kasese	2	0	394.4	22.5	668.7	183.6	553.1	65.8
Kibaale	0.3	0	796.7	344.3	729.1	24.3	521.1	105.5
Kisoro	2	0	102.9	2.9	0	0.9	28.3	9.8
Kyenjojo	2.3	19.9	424	118.4	856	30	663.9	91.8
Masindi	2.8	1.1	509.7	19.8	3930.6	270.9	2014.6	130
Mbarara	10.5	12.3	37	1.7	178.4	1704.8	4930.9	203.1
Ntungamo	2.9	3.3	0	0	19.3	3.1	971.1	70
Rukungiri	5.7	0	169.3	0	85.5	40.6	333.1	9.3
Sub-Total	68.5	82.5	4818.4	910.1	8395.1	2586.5	13239	1058.2
Grand Total	187.2	164.0	6,501.4	2,740.5	39,741.4	14,224.1	51,152.6	4,840.6
percent of total	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	16.0	6.0	21.0	2.0

Note: THF refers to Tropical High Forest.

Source: National Forestry Authority, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment

Table 1.2 C: Summary of Land cover statistics by region and district (sq. kms), 2005

Region/District	Built-Up Areas	Bush lands	Commercial Farmlands	Cultivated Lands	Grasslands	Impediments
CENTRAL						
Kalangala	0.1	7.3	-	146.9	114.7	-
Kampala	81.5	6.2	1.2	71.7	0.8	0.2
Kayunga	2.8	113.5	3.3	890.1	281.5	-
Kiboga	1.2	90.4	1.1	1,669.5	907.0	-
Luwero	5.1	55.7	3.9	2,392.9	1,230.7	0.0
Masaka	9.5	75.7	3.7	2,328.1	898.3	-
Mpigi	3.8	90.0	10.6	1,711.2	834.6	-
Mubende	4.7	217.8	28.8	3,718.1	991.1	0.4
Mukono	14.4	108.0	151.4	1,795.6	321.2	0.8
Nakasongola	7.9	408.6	0.7	958.2	780.9	0.0
Rakai	3.3	255.5	1.6	1,605.1	1,928.4	1.2
Sembabule	0.6	456.9	0.1	855.1	852.1	-
Wakiso	30.8	38.6	24.0	1,256.2	209.1	0.6
Sub-Total	165.8	1,924.2	230.3	19,398.5	9,350.5	3.3
EASTERN						
Bugiri	3.2	42.6	11.8	1,157.4	53.9	0.8
Busia	3.3	37.5	1.6	561.2	24.5	0.1
Iganga	5.5	39.1	0.9	2,209.5	37.1	0.2
Jinja	18.3	20.9	81.9	505.6	4.4	-
Kaberamaido	0.5	18.9	-	947.4	195.8	-
Kamuli	5.9	87.3	2.4	2,613.7	337.8	1.0
Kapchorwa	1.4	53.3	5.4	611.5	584.5	0.1
Katakwi	4.7	2.4	-	2,300.1	2,410.0	0.5
Kumi	3.8	80.9	3.7	1,704.9	771.5	0.4
Mayuge	1.7	32.2	6.6	743.6	70.2	0.2
Mbale	12.2	13.2	-	1,076.4	73.8	0.1
Pallisa	2.7	3.6	2.1	1,463.0	134.6	0.3
Sironko	1.8	28.9	2.3	592.5	249.4	-
Soroti	13.5	25.3	4.3	1,831.6	723.8	-
Tororo	10.1	31.5	36.9	1,513.1	55.8	0.1
Sub-Total	88.4	517.4	159.9	19,831.5	5,727.0	3.8

Source: National Forestry Authority, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment.

Table 1.2 C (cont'd): Summary of Land cover statistics by region and district (sq. kms), 2005

Region/District	Built-Up	Bush lands	Commercial Farmlands	Cultivated	Grasslands	Impediments
NORTHERN						
Adjumani	3.2	13.6	6	1,358.10	432.6	0.2
Apac	4.6	84.1	12.6	4,527.20	927.5	2
Arua	5.7	221.8	1.2	3,460.40	339.6	0.7
Gulu	7.9	300.1	3.5	6,123.50	1,623.80	0.9
Kitgum	3.3	241	-	4,079.00	1,776.10	0.4
Kotido	1.2	2,375.70	-	2,276.30	6,863.90	3
Lira	10.5	67.3	6.1	4,800.50	909.4	1.9
Moroto	2.7	2,106.80	-	1,344.30	4,555.20	0.7
Moyo	2.1	39.4	-	565.1	566.5	0
Nakapiripirit	1.1	1,633.60	0.8	738.2	3,103.50	1.4
Nebbi	0.8	191.5	1.2	1,783.20	627.6	-
Pader	3.3	11.5	-	4,354.60	673.6	2.9
Yumbe	0.1	2.8	-	909.6	437	1.2
Sub-Total	46.5	7,289.30	31.3	36,320.10	22,836.20	15.2
WESTERN						
Bundibugyo	0.6	18.8	-	559.2	849.6	-
Bushenyi	5	121.3	10	2,400.30	629.3	0.3
Hoima	3.4	71.6	12.9	1,609.80	715.6	-
Kabale	5.8	4.7	0.2	1,395.10	164.5	-
Kabarole	6.3	2.3	52.7	1,106.30	215.1	-
Kamwenge	0.7	33.3	0.7	1,341.00	533.7	0
Kanungu	1	22.4	3	863.9	115.1	-
Kasese	12.3	153.5	42.5	1,339.60	553.1	4.9
Kibaale	2.7	20.3	-	2,203.40	521.1	3
Kisoro	2.1	0.7	-	580.3	28.3	-
Kyenjojo	1.6	25	29.1	2,182.60	663.9	4.9
Masindi	9.4	226.5	108.9	2,836.70	2,014.60	0.1
Mbarara	11	1,425.50	2.8	3,186.40	4,930.90	1.7
Ntungamo	1.3	2.6	-	987.4	971.1	-
Rukungiri	1.7	33.9	-	876.4	333.1	-
Sub-Total	65.1	2,162.60	263	23,468.30	13,239.00	14.9
Total	365.7	11,893.60	684.5	99,018.40	51,152.70	37.1

Source: National Forestry Authority, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment.

Table 1.2 C (cont'd): Summary of Land cover statistics by region and district (sq. kms), 2005]

Region/District	Plantations - Hardwoods	Plantations - Softwoods	Tropical	Tropical	Water Bodies	Wetlands	Woodlands
			High	High Forest			
			Forest				
		Depleted	Normal				
CENTRAL							
Kalangala	-	-	0.4	163.3	8,600.30	0.3	35.3
Kampala	0.2	-	3.6	-	16.8	14.5	0.2
Kayunga	4.4	1.1	3.2	0.5	114.5	184.1	103.4
Kiboga	0	3.6	28.4	23.4	0.2	122.8	1,197.80
Luwero	0.6	0.2	41.4	1	1.3	240.1	1,721.10
Masaka	9.3	0	71.3	44.7	1,129.70	83.3	38
Mpigi	0.7	-	144.6	154.8	338	82.7	234.5
Mubende	5.3	1	178	36.5	154.3	160	701.8
Mukono	3.7	1.6	341.4	406.2	9,289.70	172.3	49.3
Nakasongola	0	12.7	-	-	238.8	158.1	944
Rakai	5.2	-	23.8	135.9	755.3	88.6	104.8
Sembabule	0.7	-	-	-	0.8	36	117
Wakiso	2.4	0.1	160.8	50.7	901.1	64.7	68.6
Sub-Total	32.5	20.4	996.9	1,017.00	21,540.80	1,407.50	5,315.90
EASTERN							
Bugiri	0	-	11.9	10.7	4,101.70	105.4	171.6
Busia	0.1	0.1	13.8	3.2	28.5	29.1	56.5
Iganga	1.2	-	-	4.3	2.7	146.2	35.9
Jinja	24.2	1.4	1.9	0.2	49.7	12.2	2
Kaberamaido	-	-	-	-	269.4	61.5	130.4
Kamuli	2.1	0.2	-	-	649.2	396.8	205.1
Kapchorwa	0.1	11.1	103.9	143.9	-	10.4	206
Katakwi	0	-	-	-	99.1	65.9	131.7
Kumi	0.9	-	-	-	115.7	106.4	59.9
Mayuge	1	1	107.6	9.5	3,556.00	57.1	51.7
Mbale	4.1	-	78.3	35.3	0	5.1	74.2
Pallisa	0.3	-	-	-	66.3	312.1	6.9
Sironko	0.4	-	45.3	15.6	-	30.1	127.6
Soroti	0.1	2.1	-	-	503.7	225.2	48.1
Tororo	1.5	-	0.3	0	0.1	178.6	21.2
Sub-Total	36.1	15.9	363.1	222.8	9,442.10	1,742.10	1,328.70

Source: National Forestry Authority, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment.

Table 1.2 C (cont'd): Summary of Land cover statistics by region and district (sq. kms), 2005

Region/District	Plantations - Hardwoods	Plantations - Softwoods	Tropical High Forest	Tropical High Forest	Water Bodies	Wetlands	Woodlands
			Depleted	Normal			
NORTHERN							
Adjumani	-	-	-	9.4	56.1	94.3	1,113.40
Apac	1.3	-	-	-	355.3	114.6	512
Arua	13.6	2.9	-	-	37.4	80.6	1,312.20
Gulu	2	3.6	-	-	96.6	71.6	3,482.00
Kitgum	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	3,531.60
Kotido	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	1,724.70
Lira	0.6	2.2	-	-	783.3	110.6	508.3
Moroto	-	-	-	-	-	-	508
Moyo	0.1	0	0	-	90	102.3	525.3
Nakapiripirit	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	340.7
Nebbi	1.2	15.3	-	1.4	82.3	31.8	181
Pader	0	0	-	-	5.8	-	1,877.60
Yumbe	0.5	-	-	-	10	12.6	1,029.10
Sub-Total	19.5	24.1	0	10.8	1,520.00	632.9	16,645.90
WESTERN							
Bundibugyo	-	-	14.2	278.9	180.2	102.9	257.3
Bushenyi	7.9	0.1	24.2	503.7	369.8	92	128.5
Hoima	0.3	3.2	198.4	359.9	2,268.70	58.2	630.7
Kabale	13.4	13.9	2.5	60.5	50.6	15	3.5
Kabarole	6	5.8	48.1	246.2	8.1	21.8	105.7
Kamwenge	0.3	-	7.6	181.2	64.1	75.2	201.5
Kanungu	1.6	11	2.4	141.2	18.1	7.4	104.9
Kasese	1.5	0	16.7	293	409.7	65.8	496.7
Kibaale	0.2	-	255.8	592	0.3	105.5	541.7
Kisoro	1.5	0	2.2	76.4	28.3	9.8	-
Kyenjojo	1.7	14.8	88	315.1	0.1	91.8	636
Masindi	2.1	0.8	14.7	378.7	799.6	130.4	2,920.50
Mbarara	7.8	9.2	1.3	27.5	79.4	203.1	132.5
Ntungamo	2.2	2.5	-	-	4.1	70	14.3
Rukungiri	4.2	-	-	125.8	118.8	9.3	63.5
Sub-Total	50.7	61.4	676.2	3,580.10	4,399.80	1,058.00	6,237.50
Total	138.8	121.7	2,036.30	4,830.70	36,902.80	4,840.40	29,528.10

Note: Figures are based on projections. Actual vegetation studies were undertaken in 1994 based on 1992 satellite imagery and the districts are as of 1995.

Source: National Forestry Authority, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment.

1.3 Forestry

Table 1.3A: Total production of round-wood timber ('000 tones), 2012– 2016

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monetary					
For sawn wood	2,071	2,192	2,317	2,453	2,566
Poles-Construction	340	354	369	383	395
Poles-Utility	32	38	46	56	66
For poles	369	388	408	427	444
For fuel wood - Household	1,013	1,047	1,083	1,119	1,151
For fuel wood - commercial	796	815	834	854	871
For fuel wood Industrial	1,816	1,855	1,895	1,936	1,969
For charcoal	9,766	10,449	11,180	11,96	12,698
Total	16,203	17,203	18,283	19,4	20,476
Non-Monetary					
For poles	729	758	789	820	844
For fuel wood - Household	23,314	24,148	25,012	25,90	26,663
For fuel wood - Commercial	2,613	2,675	2,738	2,802	2,856
For fuel wood Industrial	402	410	419	428	436
Total	27,058	27,991	28,955	29,95	30,918
Total Production of round wood					
For sawn wood	2,071	2,192	2,317	2,453	2,565
For poles	1,099	1,146	1,196	1,247	1,297
For fuel wood - Household	24,327	25,196	26,094	27,02	27,774
For fuel wood - commercial	3,410	3,490	3,572	3,656	3,738
For fuel wood Industrial	2,217	2,265	2,314	2,364	2,407
For charcoal	9,766	10,449	11,180	11,96	12,714
Total	42,889	44,707	46,603	48,58	50,168

Note: Figures are based on projections. Household consumption is estimated to increase annually by 3.5 percent

Source: NFA and UBOS.

Table 1.3 B: Value of output of round-wood timber, 2012 - 2016 (Mill. Shs)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monetary					
Round wood for sawn wood	225,582	285,063	320,335	361,976	401,501
Round wood for poles (Utility & construction)	88,784	138,806	181,488	237,718	289,275
Round wood for fuel wood - Household	8,101	8,374	8,515	8,643	8,735
Round wood for fuel wood - Commercial	7,959	8,147	8,242	8,329	8,390
Round wood for fuel wood Industrial	18,148	18,540	18,739	18,920	19,064
Round wood for charcoal	58,574	62,669	64,858	66,894	68,785
Total	407,148	521,599	602,177	702,481	795,750
Non-Monetary					
Round wood for poles	13,165	13,582	13,841	14,075	14,278
Round wood for fuel wood - Household	130,042	133,750	136,038	138,109	139,937
Round wood for fuel wood - commercial	18,447	18,793	19,004	19,194	19,353
Round wood for fuel wood Industrial	2,842	2,891	2,920	2,947	2,971
Total	164,495	169,009	171,792	174,308	176,351
Total Production of Round wood					
For sawn wood	225,582	285,063	320,335	361,976	403,854
For poles	87,507	285,063	320,335	361,976	395,384
For fuel wood - Household	138,143	116,824	338,267	401,926	460,925
For fuel wood - commercial	26,406	142,122	118,820	120,628	122,279
For fuel wood Industrial	20,990	26,939	143,742	145,201	146,528
For charcoal	58,574	21,430	27,227	27,488	27,704
Total	571,643	690,608	773,969	876,789	972,101

Note: Figures are based on projections, Source: NFA and UBOS

1.4 Climate

1.4.1 Rainfall

Table 1.4 A: Monthly rainfall for selected centres (mm), 2012 – 2016

TOWN	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
ENTEBBE													
Long term	90	96	177	274	258	102	67	83	80	111	162	119	1,619.0
2012	4.8	40.2	106	209.8	202.4	74.6	0.5	42.6	65.5	79	177.9	258.9	1,262.2
2013	131.5	65.2	213.7	178.7	198.4	16.7	5.3	47.9	201.5	71.1	139.1	108.6	1,377.7
2014	52	25.6	172.2	275.1	193	158	49.2	171.1	199.4	138.4	82.4	95.6	1,612.0
2015	17.3	55.7	329.2	194.6	295.1	48.6	48.6	59.7	17	210.5	255.5	101.5	1,633.3
2016	124.1	20.9	204.7	404.6	213.3	122.5	3.9	87.4	148.9	47.3	109	134.5	1,621.1
KAMPALA													
Long term average	51	62	113	182	140	75	50	86	101	109	114	97	1,180.0
2012	3.4	87.7	60.8	65.3	113.5	125	64.8	83.9	91.3	87.5	217	212.8	1,213.0
2013	88.6	90.2	182.4	151.1	143.4	16.2	12.6	44.1	236.9	102.5	181	118.7	1,367.7
2014	70	14.1	124.9	274.5	172.7	89.1	36.2	238.6	65.3	138.5	295.2	87.1	1,606.2
2015	2.2	59.9	91.4	86.3	215.6	71.1	22	85.5	99.4	286.6	343.5	190.9	1,554.4
2016	55	28	118.7	297	111.3	46.9	12	109.6	93.6	94.2	213.2	75.8	1,255.3
KASESE													
Long term average	31	40	116	152	106	54	31	84	64	123	101	68	970.0
2012	0.7	22.8	18.6	302.8	124.1	13.8		36.6	51.3	276.9			847.6
2013	17.1	52.5	65	177.8	108.9	8.7	8.4	80.2	97.1	89.1	122.3	27.5	854.6
2014	25.8	29	145.5	63.5	50	25.4	19.1	125.8	167.3	124	200.8	16.7	992.9
2015	0.8	15.2	35.6	113.4	80.1	74.1	19.7	21.9	122.2	85.3	137.5	49.3	755.1
2016	18.2	5.8	72.8	141.4	86.5	114.1	17.7	151.2	45.3	150.5	123.3	21.1	947.9
LIRA													
Long term average	29	41	91	172	190	126	126	215	168	149	84	43	1,434.0
2012	-	7.4	23.9	321.1	135.6	86.3	89.7	255.3	278.9	131.9	147.8	93.4	1,571.3
2013	68.1	12	143.4	128.8	149.4	109.1	234	244.7	221.5	242.2	116.5	33	1,702.7
2014	28.7	14.7	95	112.3	240.7	83.2	128.4	278.9	155.1	189.1	138.8	15.3	1,480.2
2015	2.6	2.3	60.2	170.7	297.9	180.7	162.5	143.1	140.7	107.9	171.4	38.9	1,478.9
2016	33.2	23.4	81.3	219.7	228.7	92.4	204.3	72.7	119.6	143.4	59.3	-	1,278.0
MASINDI													
Long term average	32	56	107	162	146	97	109	137	141	147	122	48	1,304.0
2012	-	15.8	54.3	237.6	170.2	85.4	145	130.9	282.3	127.6	131.2	174.9	1,555.2
2013	36	20.6	170.2	-	188.8	51	133.6	49.2	156.9	91.7	156.3	31.6	1,085.9
2014	22.8	16.5	176.2	239.4	111.1	144.7	105.2	168.9	154	219	135.4	36.3	1,529.5
2015	-	25.4	99.5	288	140.4	108.1	72.8	42.1	144	243.6	174.1	128.9	1,466.9
2016	66	8	104.4	122.4	105.6	62	71.3	87.9	142.9	290.9	101.6	34.9	1,197.9
MBARARA													
Long term average	45	64	96	123	78	23	20	61	95	105	120	75	905.0
2012	1	42.4	44.6	208.2	132.2	21.8	34.3	130.2	139.2	156.4	158.5	111.3	1,180.1
2013	79.7	18.2	133.1	209.2	70.3	-	0.9	142.8	97.4	109.7	129.9	41.2	1,032.4
2014	9.3	14.9	113.5	109.4	15.9	19.8	20.5	115.2	74.3	129.3	167.2	110.6	899.9
2015	1.4	28.5	124.5	146.6	34	114	3.4	7.1	89.8	85.9	136.8	58.8	830.8
2016	30.2	50.8	122.2	135	19.4	13.6	2.7	26.8	125.7	48.5	99.8	69.9	744.6
SOROTI													
Long term average	32	56	107	162	146	97	109	137	141	147	122	48	1,304.0
2012	-	3.3	9.8	304.8	130.1	105.4	141.4	207	209.2	62.7	122.8	107.4	1,403.9
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	14.5	5.9	73.7	145.6	162.2	74.9	93.6	231.6	105.6	161.7	125.9	8.7	1,203.9
2015	-	9	26	312.9	151.3	191	109.5	138.7	109.9	199	292.7	99.9	1,639.9
2016	29.7	2.1	66.2	252.3	130.2	120.5	121.7	153.9	176.6	37.2	43.2	2.6	1,136.2
TORORO													
Long term average	55	78	138	225	224	108	96	118	111	125	109	78	1,465.0
2012	-	11.2	109.7	226.4	408.1	156.3	77.1	108	103.	201.6	159.6	111.8	1,673.1
2013	70.9	9.8	236.3	228.1	232.7	43.3	37.7	187.5	229.2	92.6	169.6	54.5	1,592.2
2014	83.5	18.6	57.7	113.9	242.5	146.8	50.2	108	182.2	291	116	88.6	1,499.0
2015	0.2	27.8	61.7	59	61	103.4	98.3	66.7	123.6	201.9	139.2	75.6	1,018.4
2016	28.1	33.5	55.2	246.1	124.4	146.3	65.4	81.4	42.6	118.7	102.9	35.2	1,079.8

Note: tr- trace, -Data not available

Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

Table 1.4 B: Distribution of rain-days by month, 2015

Centre	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Arua	2	4	7	12	6	11	11	12	10	15	13	2	105
Entebbe	2	4	10	18	20	4	4	5	8	16	18	12	121
Jinja	1	7	9	16	10	8	6	4	8	18	25	15	127
Kabale	3	10	10	16	11	7	4	1	12	13	20	14	121
Kampala	1	7	8	13	14	10	2	7	10	16	21	13	122
Kasese	0	4	7	13	10	11	6	3	13	13	14	2	96
Lira	1	0	8	16	20	13	11	11	11	15	15	11	132
Masindi	0	5	7	16	11	13	9	5	16	18	16	8	124
Mbarara	1	6	8	11	3	7	1	2	10	13	15	7	84
Soroti	0	1	5	15	14	15	9	12	10	20	18	10	129
Tororo	0	4	6	18	18	15	9	11	11	20	15	11	138
Gulu	0	1	5	18	18	13	10	12	11	15	13	4	120

Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority.

1.4.2 Temperature

Table 1.4 C: Temperature (Degrees Celsius) for selected centres, 2012- 2016

TOWN	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
ARUA													
Long Term average													
2016 Max	30.5	31.1	30.2	28.8	27.9	27.1	26.1	26.3	27.2	27.9	28.4	29.1	28.4
2016 Min	17.4	18	18.3	18	17.5	16.9	16.4	16.3	16.5	16.9	17.2	17	17.2
Mean daily													
2012 Max	31.9	33	33	29.2	28.1	28	25.8	26.3	27	27.6	28	28	28.2
2012 Min	16.6	17	19	18	17.6	17	16.4	16.7	16	17.1	17	17	17.2
2013 Max	30.9	32	31	28.7	28.4	28	26.5	26.9	28	27.4	28	29	28.7
2013 Min	17.5	18	18	17.2	17.5	17	16.4			16.6	17	16	17.1
2014 Max	31.6	32	28	29.2	28.7	27	27.7	26.7	28	27.6	28	30	28.6
2014 Min	16.7	17	16	17.3	17.1	17	17.8	16.8	17	16.2	17	15	16.7
2015 Max	31.2	33	33	28.4	28.1	29	28.1	27.4	29	28.1	28	29	29.4
2015 Min	11.7	15	15	13.9	14.5	15	13.1	14	17	17.4	18	17	15
2016 Max	31.1	33.8	32.7	30.1	28.7	28.6	26.9	27.5	28.1	28	28.7	30.6	29.6
2016 Min	17.5	19.1	19.7	18.6	18.1	17.4	17.1	16.7	16.6	17	17.3	16.9	17.7
ENTEBBE													
Long Term average													
2016 Max	26.7	26.8	26.6	25.9	25.5	25.4	25	25.2	26	26.3	26.1	26.1	26
2016 Min	16.8	17.2	17.9	17.9	17.8	16.9	16.1	16.2	16.4	17	17.3	17.1	17.1
Mean daily													
2012 Max	28.1		27	25.4	24.8	26	26.1		26	26		26	26.1
2012 Min	18.8		19	18.3	19.1	18	18.1	17.9	18	18.7		18	18.5
2013 Max		30	29	29.4	28.9	29	28.4	27.4	28	27.9	29	29	28.7
2013 Min		17	17	17	17.3	17	16.1	16.2	16	16.2	17	17	16.7
2014 Max	27.9	28	26	26.3	25.6	26	26	25.6	26	26.2	26	26	26.4
2014 Min	20.4	20	19	19.1	19.2	19	18.4	18.1	18	18.8	19	19	19.1
2015 Max	28.2	28	28	26	26	27	26.4	26.8	27	26.8	26	26	26.9
2015 Min	18.6	20	20	19	19.6	18	19	18.9	19	19.2	19	19	19.1
2016 Max	27.1	28.6	28.3	26.3	26.3	26.6	26.5	26.2	26.6	27.1	26.6	27	26.9
2016 Min	19.7	20.9	21	19.4	19.9	19.4	18.7	18.6	18.7	19.2	17.1	18.2	19.2
GULU													
Long Term average													
2016 Max	31.9	32.1	31.1	29.3	28.2	27.6	26.6	26.9	28.1	28.9	29.5	30.4	29.2
2016 Min	16.5	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.5	17	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.5	16.3	17
Mean daily													
2012 Max	33.2	35	35	30.4	29.1		28.1	28.2	29	29.8	30	30	30.6
2012 Min	18.3	20	21	19.6	19.1		18.4	18.5	18	19.3	19	19	19.1
2013 Max	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013 Min	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014 Max	33.7	33	33	29.9	29.6	29	28.8	28.5	29	29.2	30	31	30.5
2014 Min	19.3	19	21	19.9	19.6	20	19.3	18.5	19	18.9	19	25	19.8
2015 Max	32.6	35	34	29.1	29.4	29	29.7	30	31	30	29	30	30.8
2015 Min	17.6	21	21	19.4	19.7	20	18.9	18.9	19	19.2	19	18	19.3
2016 Max	32.3	35.1	35.3	30.5	29.4	29.3	28.5	28.9	29.3	30.2	30.5	31.4	30.9
2016 Min	19.3	20.5	21.3	20.3	20.1	19.8	19.1	19.1	19	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.8

Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

Table 1.4 C(cont'd): Temperature (Degrees Celsius) for selected centres, 2012- 2016

TOWN	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
KAMPALA													
Long Term average													
2016 Max	28.4	28.3	27.5	26.1	25.4	25.2	25.1	25.6	26.6	27.2	27.2	27.2	26.7
2016 Min	18.1	18.1	18	17.6	17.5	17.2	16.5	16.4	16.6	16.9	17.3	17.4	17.3
Mean daily													
2012 Max	30.2	30	29	27.2	27.5	27	26.9	27.4	27	28.2	28	24	27.7
2012 Min	16.8	17	18	16.6	16.6	17	16.1	16	16	16.1	16	15	16.4
2013 Max	28.6	29	28			28	27.9	26.9	28	28.2	28	28	28
2013 Min	16.7	17	18			19	18.1	18.1	18	18.3	18	19	18
2014 Max	29.3	30	30	28	27.1	27	27.8	27.1	28	28.1	28	28	28.2
2014 Min	19.4	20	19	18.8	19	19	18.5	17.9	18	18.8	18	19	18.8
2015 Max	30.5	31	31	27.8	27.9	27	28	28.7	30	28.9	28	28	28.8
2015 Min	18.5	20	20	18.8	19.3	19	19	18.7	19	19.1	19	19	19
2016 Max	29.1	31.7	30.7	28.4	28.1	27.8	28.3	28.6	28.9	29.7	28.7	29.9	29.2
2016 Min	21.2	19.9	20	19.1	19.2	19.5	18.2	18.1	18.3	18.7	18.8	19.3	19.2
KASESE													
Long Term average													
2016 Max	30.9	31.1	30.3	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.7	30	30.3	29.3	28.8	29.7	29.9
2016 Min	15.8	16.7	17	17.3	16.8	16.1	15.5	16.5	16.1	16.1	16.3	15.3	16.3
Mean daily													
2012 Max	31.9	33	33	29.9	29.1	30		30.5	31	29.5		31	
2012 Min	16.1	17	18	19.4	18.5	18		17.5	17	17			17.6
2013 Max			30	30.4		31	31.2	30.3	30	29.5	31	30	
2013 Min			18	18.7		18	16.5	16.8	17	17.4	16	17	
2014 Max	32.6	32	31	30.3	30.3	31	30.9	29.7	30	30.4	30	31	
2014 Min	16	16	18	18.2	18.2	18	16.8	17.2	17	17.2	17	17	
2015 Max	32.5	33	32	30.2	30.4	30	31.6	32.6	31	29.4	29	30	31.1
2015 Min	16.4	16	18	18.6	18.1	18	17.6	17.2	18	18.6	19	18	17.8
2016 Max	31.1	33.5	34.1	30.5	31.5	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.5	29.9	31.8	31.6
2016 Min	18.4	18.8	19.7	19.5	18.9	17.9	17.4	17	16.8	16.7	17	15.1	17.8
LIRA													
Long Term average													
2016 Max	33.2	33.3	32.3	30.2	28.8	28.2	27.3	27.8	28.8	29.8	30.7	31.2	30.5
2016 Min	16	16.8	17.4	17.4	17.1	16.7	16.1	16.1	16.1	16	16	15.7	16.8
Mean Daily													
2012 Max	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2012 Min	na	na	16	16.1	15.3	15	14.6	14.7	14	14.5	14		14.9
2013 Max	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013 Min	13.8	14	14	14.8	14.4	15	13.2	13.7	14	13.8	13	13	13.8
2014 Max	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
2014 Min	13.2	13	14	14.3	13.6	14	13.8	14.6					13.9
2015 Max	33.8	34	34	31.5	29.2	29	29.8	30	31	30.7	29	30	31
2015 Min	17.9	18	19	18.3	18.9	19	18	17.4	18	17.8	17	16	17.8
2016 Max	31.8	35	34	30.2	29.7	30	28.6	29.4	30	30.9	31	33	31.2
2016 Min	17.4	19	20	19.7	19.4	19	18.4	18.3	18	18.2	19	19	18.7

Table 1.4 C(cont'd): Temperature (Degrees Celsius) for selected centres, 2012- 2016

TOWN	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
MASINDI													
Long Term average													
2016 Max	30.6	30.9	30.1	28.8	28.1	27.8	26.8	26.9	27.7	28.2	28.6	29.1	28.6
2016 Min	16.6	17.1	17.5	17.6	17.5	16.7	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.7	16.8	16.4	16.8
Mean Daily													
2012 Max	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2012 Min	14.9	15	16	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16	16	15.7
2013 Max	na	na	32	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	31.6
2013 Min			19		18.5	18	17.3	17.5	18	17.9	18	19	18.1
2014 Max	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014 Min	18.1	18	19	18.3	18.6	18	17.7	18.5	17	17.2	17	17	17.9
2015 Max	31.2	32	31	29.5	28.8	29	29.4	29.3	30	27.7	28	28	29.4
2015 Min	16	17	17	17.9	16.8	16	15.7	15.6	16	15.7	18	18	16.7
2016 Max	29.6	33.2	33.3	29.5	29.4	29	28.4	28.7	28.7	29.2	29	30.9	29.9
2016 Min	18.1	18.5	19.1	17.3	17.2	16.4	15.7	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.3	17.7	17.6
JINJA													
Long Term average													
2016 Max	28.9	28.9	28.7	27.6	27.1	26.9	26.6	27.1	28	28.3	28.1	28.2	27.9
2016 Min	15.8	16.4	17.3	17.5	17.2	16.2	15.4	15.7	16	16.6	16.6	16.1	16.4
Mean daily													
2012 Max	31.4	31	29	27.3	27.6	27	27	25.6	24	28.6	28	28	27.9
2012 Min	16	17	18	17.9	17.9	18	16.5	16.6	17	17.8	18	18	17.3
2013 Max	29.1	30	29	27.8	27.8	28	27.8	27.4	28	28.3	28	28	28.3
2013 Min	17.4	17	18	18.1	17.8	17	15.5	16.6	17	17.2	17	17	17.1
2014 Max	29.6	31	30	28.5	27.4	27	28	27.7	28	27.8	28	28	28.5
2014 Min	17.3	17	18	17.7	17.8	17	16.5	16.1	17	17.1	17	17	17
2015 Max	30.4	31	31	27.4	27.6	28	28.3	28.8	29	28.6	28	28	28.8
2015 Min	15.2	17	18	17.3	17.7	17	16.5	17.4	18	18.4	17	18	17.3
2016 Max	28.7	32	31	28.4	27.8	28	28	28.7	29	29.7	29	31	29.2
2016 Min	17.2	18	19	18.6	18.1	17	16.3	16.6	17	17.1	17	16	17.4

Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

1.4.3 Relative Humidity

Table 1.4 D: Relative humidity for selected centres, 2012– 2016

TOWN	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ARUA												
Mean R.H 06:00	67	67	73	82	85	87	89	90	88	84	76	73
Mean R.H 12:00	38	36	44	56	60	63	66	66	62	60	52	46
2012 Mean R.H 06:00	53	43	55	78	79	82	0	87	86	79	69	70
2012 Mean R.H 12:00	25	23	29	52	57	57	0	67	61	73	54	48
2013 Mean R.H 06:00	64	62	73	77	78	82	87	87	82	80	79	60
2013 Mean R.H 12:00	36	32	45	58	55	57	65	61	63	58	53	38
2014 Mean R.H 06:00	59	57	74	78	78	81	85	87	87	79	76	63
2014 Mean R.H 12:00	27	29	40	51	55	54	55	61	62	62	59	37
2015 Mean R.H 06:00	53	61	72	76	83	86	83	78	80	82	77	60
2015 Mean R.H 12:00	26	28	41	53	58	62	55	59	56	60	57	41
2016 Mean R.H 06:00	54	48	69	80	82	80	86	84	83	79	75	63
2016 Mean R.H 12:00	31	23	39	55	57	56	62	58	58	57	52	38
ENTEBBE												
Mean R.H 06:00	78	84	80	83	82	79	78	82	80	79	84	79
Mean R.H 12:00	71	68	69	73	72	70	67	68	68	66	70	69
2012 Mean R.H 06:00	55	0	62	74	72	72	67	66	69	65	0	67
2012 Mean R.H 12:00	89	0	62	74	72	72	67	66	69	65	0	67
2013 Mean R.H 06:00		83	81	85	86	80	77	86	83	84	81	77
2013 Mean R.H 12:00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014 Mean R.H 06:00	87	80	82	87	86	85	83	87	88	87	85	86
2014 Mean R.H 12:00	66	63	68	74	75	73	70	75	69	70	69	70
2015 Mean R.H 06:00	74	82	79	82	85	83	82	83	80	85	87	86
2015 Mean R.H 12:00	51	63	60	72	74	68	68	67	67	68	77	68
2016 Mean R.H 06:00	83	85	85	89	85	83	81	80	82	79	83	79
2016 Mean R.H 12:00	67	63	68	74	76	63	64	67	68	66	69	63
GULU												
Mean R.H 06:00	59	62	67	79	80	58	83	83	81	77	76	70
Mean R.H 12:00	32	32	38	55	57	40	58	60	58	53	50	45
2012 Mean R.H 06:00	47	51	60	78	82	0	86	87	84	74	77	72
2012 Mean R.H 12:00	26	24	27	55	58	0	63	65	60	51	54	46
2013 Mean R.H 06:00	63	60	75	80	78	78	84	83	81	81	75	-
2013 Mean R.H 12:00	38	31	47	57	53	53	58	60	59	57	51	-
2014 Mean R.H 06:00	58	49	65	75	80	84	87	87	81	82	77	64
2014 Mean R.H 12:00	30	26	42	51	58	61	61	62	57	64	54	41
2015 Mean R.H 06:00	48	56	57	82	83	85	78	79	77	79	79	66
2015 Mean R.H 12:00	24	26	32	62	61	61	52	54	52	56	59	49
2016 Mean R.H 06:00	64	48	65	85	82	81	83	82	83	75	72	56
2016 Mean R.H 12:00	15	25	36	56	63	56	58	56	59	50	50	32

Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

Table 1.4 D(ct'd): Relative humidity for selected centres, 2012– 2016

TOWN	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
JINJA												
Mean R.H 06:00	79	77	79	82	84	84	86	85	83	82	80	82
Mean R.H 12:00	48	50	55	62	64	61	56	59	59	59	60	59
2012 Mean R.H 06:00	75	68	79	85	84	85	89	88	83	80	82	82
2012 Mean R.H 12:00	36	41	52	64	61	65	61	57	59	60	61	63
2013 Mean R.H 06:00	81	75	82	81	84	80	82	85	83	82	76	78
2013 Mean R.H 12:00	54	48	56	61	62	56	53	58	60	59	59	58
2014 Mean R.H 06:00	84	70	77	82	85	85	84	84	80	85	83	80
2014 Mean R.H 12:00	51	41	51	59	65	84	58	62	57	64	61	57
2015 Mean R.H 06:00	68	78	72	84	83	86	84	82	80	79	87	84
2015 Mean R.H 12:00	37	48	45	63	63	66	59	54	54	62	66	61
2016 Mean R.H 06:00	84	83	76	86	87	86	85	81	81	74	78	67
2016 Mean R.H 12:00	57	47	53	65	65	62	58	53	56	51	55	43
KABALE												
Mean R.H 06:00	45	40	48	55	61	52	44	52	56	60	38	48
Mean R.H 12:00	73	72	79	83	86	83	75	84	85	82	69	72
2012 Mean R.H 06:00	92	89	93	96	97	96	93	93	95	97	95	97
2012 Mean R.H 12:00	45	47	55	69	71	61	50	49	60	66	71	67
2013 Mean R.H 06:00	95	95	98	97	96	90	88	90	95	92	94	96
2013 Mean R.H 12:00	55	53	65	64	65	47	40	49	61	60	68	61
2014 Mean R.H 06:00	96	93	96	99	94	88	91	94	95	93	94	95
2014 Mean R.H 12:00	54	56	65	65	63	54	45	56	59	64	64	62
2015 Mean R.H 06:00	91	96	91	97	96	95	90	84	93	96	96	97
2015 Mean R.H 12:00	52	56	55	69	63	59	44	42	56	75	71	65
2016 Mean R.H 06:00	95	94	98	97	96	93	92	88	91	93	94	95
2016 Mean R.H 12:00	61	57	61	74	65	55	45	40	52	59	65	56
KASESE												
Mean R.H 06:00	75	74	79	82	84.8	83	63	83.7	84	82	55	60
Mean R.H 12:00	47	44	49	54	58.9	51	36	50.7	54	59	38	41
2012 Mean R.H 06:00	73	72	76	85	90	88		86	86	82	-	-
2012 Mean R.H 12:00	42	39	44	60	61	53		52	57	61	-	-
2013 Mean R.H 06:00	-	-	82	84	-	82	79	83	84	-	-	79
2013 Mean R.H 12:00	-	-	50	55	-	48	42	52	56	-	-	55
2014 Mean R.H 06:00	74	73	79	82	83	81	76	85	87	82	84	78
2014 Mean R.H 12:00	52	44	50	59	57	51	49	57	61	55	60	51
2015 Mean R.H 06:00	74	77	75	82	85	85	84	77	84	85	85	79
2015 Mean R.H 12:00	45	44	43	55	59	57	48	41	52	65	61	56
2016 Mean R.H 06:00	83	74	76	80	85	86	86	85	84	81	86	81
2016 Mean R.H 12:00	50	39	42	62	49	50	46	46	49	50	57	46

Source: Uganda National Meteorological Authority

1.5 Water supply

Table 1.5 A: Amount of Water produced (cubic metres) by NSWC, 2011/12-2015/16

Town	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Kampala Metropolitan	58,621,020	60,791,013	63,832,767	63,801,990	66,305,796
Jinja	5,246,721	6,298,511	6,886,306	6,924,470	7,186,106
Entebbe	4,043,707	4,887,885	5,228,955	5,797,043	5,956,707
Tororo	677,153	733,417	774,503	1,339,764	928,634
Mbale	1,483,003	1,476,422	1,551,125	2,103,242	1,827,683
Mbarara	2,473,624	2,826,557	2,987,590	3,501,956	4,340,476
Masaka	1,535,220	1,798,572	1,884,964	2,209,846	2,220,698
Lira	1,335,798	1,308,255	1,407,656	2,009,065	1,947,853
Gulu	768,814	1,273,685	1,160,347	1,140,778	1,206,148
Kasese	742,229	793,110	799,126	995,882	1,061,867
Fort Portal	836,634	869,219	893,353	955,931	1,007,843
Kabale	593,671	637,683	591,942	654,234	670,657
Arua	696,962	744,088	830,077	1,186,756	1,360,880
Bushenyi/Ishaka	397,160	432,700	538,670	712,432	1,187,455
Soroti	755,062	776,365	821,611	1,264,277	981,405
Hoima	361,019	428,791	503,462	482,159	612,327
Masindi	483,831	522,828	565,571	596,404	628,558
Mubende	349,048	391,124	447,997	456,957	559,936
Lugazi	215,589	309,154	319,118	292,854	310,023
Iganga	-	-	-	0	-
Kisoro	-	-	567,943	404,792	385,222
Kitgum	-	-	172,172	316,190	337,147
Mityana	-	-	403,044	465,778	485,975
Kamuli/Mbulambuti	-	-	-	-	166,096
Nebbi	-	-	160,912	191,384	378,392
Pader	-	-	47,023	69,300	113,286
Apac/Aduku	-	-	56,863	99,686	130,117
Luwero	-	-	119,224	418,331	560,177
Wobulenzi	-	-	42,216	-	-
Kabwohe/Itendero	-	-	37,997	-	-
Kalisizo	-	-	18,225	-	-
Rukungiri	-	-	41,188	173,500	224,296
Kanungu	-	-	48,408	178,753	217,152
Kitagata	-	-	2,655	-	-
Bweyale/Kiryandongo	-	-	9,101	95,901	115,228
Kaliro	-	-	13,481	-	-
Kamwenge	-	-	11,850	89,318	-
Adjumani	-	-	-	-	139,669
Reshere	-	-	-	-	79,688
Ntungamo	-	-	-	-	244,564
Mpondwe	-	-	-	-	434,412
Ruhama	-	-	-	-	72,733
Kigumba	-	-	14,994	95,316	104,933
Lyantonde	-	-	4,648	110,909	315,282
Bombo	-	-	11,575	-	-
Kyotera	-	-	-	117,867	424,945
Paidha	-	-	-	92,248	-
Ibanda	-	-	-	267,752	310,905
Total	81,616,265	87,299,379	93,808,658	99,613,066	105,541,271

Source: National Water and Sewerage Corporation

Table 1.5 B: Amount of Water billed (Cubic metres), 2011/12-2015/16 by NWSC

Town	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Kampala Metropolitan	36,108,690	37,816,387	40,252,490	63,780,999	66,296,391
Jinja	3,195,749	3,298,862	3,337,127	5,889,428	5,618,326
Entebbe	3,194,267	3,523,586	3,727,184	5,293,787	5,420,384
Tororo	566,665	615,757	620,645	793,739	900,505
Mbale	1,255,884	1,263,292	1,326,300	1,605,087	1,827,683
Mbarara	2,164,720	2,387,789	2,405,884	3,353,719	4,079,509
Masaka	1,004,602	1,102,569	1,179,505	2,039,074	1,912,729
Lira	980,463	1,007,353	1,052,729	1,919,862	1,819,100
Gulu	598,952	773,637	842,014	1,030,048	1,073,728
Kasese	578,341	601,221	610,389	971,987	1,011,050
Fort Portal	663,131	618,986	682,351	908,144	978,820
Kabale	493,064	498,943	485,503	589,858	621,755
Arua	534,786	533,313	559,741	1,085,306	1,085,713
Bushenyi/ Ishaka	305,815	311,003	357,031	671,113	1,033,004
Soroti	623,364	656,405	692,649	924,139	976,905
Hoima	281,716	284,375	342,836	457,496	582,226
Masindi	369,905	412,300	443,673	520,566	586,970
Mubende	308,250	336,485	366,746	427,659	522,138
Lugazi	186,010	228,649	239,843	292,659	306,968
Iganga	353,795	382,849	443,839	811,042	1,040,874
Kisoro	-	-	287,407	404,792	385,222
Kitgum	-	-	113,136	217,720	250,384
Mityana	-	-	220,054	445,611	442,603
Kamuli/Mbulambuti	-	-	-	-	159,877
Nebbi/Paidha	-	-	105,850	175,347	343,118
Pader	-	-	30,030	65,447	93,857
Apac/Aduku	-	-	41,585	99,694	130,117
Luwero	-	-	95,597	418,484	558,617
Wobulenzi	-	-	36,184	-	-
Kabwohe/Itendero	-	-	27,073	-	-
Kalisizo	-	-	14,882	-	-
Rukungiri	-	-	33,283	173,500	222,485
Kanungu	-	-	40,876	178,125	217,152
Kitagata	-	-	2,655	-	-
Bweyale/Kiryandongo	-	-	7,174	95,746	115,228
Kaliro	-	-	8,713	-	-
Kamwenge	-	-	6,951	80,452	124,293
Adjumani	-	-	-	-	139,669
Moroto	-	-	-	-	127,207
Reshere	-	-	-	-	72,049
Ntungamo	-	-	-	-	221,365
Mpondwe	-	-	-	-	392,397
Ruhama	-	-	-	-	72,733
Kigumba	-	-	11,406	94,481	104,933
Lyantonde	-	-	4,437	101,309	-
Bombo	-	-	8,427	-	-
Kyotera	-	-	-	110,427	364,978
Paidha	-	-	-	87,504	-
Ibanda	-	-	-	301,293	306,852
Total	53,768,169	56,653,761	61,064,199	96,415,644	102,775,679

Source: National Water and Sewerage Corporation

Table 1.5 C: Amount of Water Supplied and Billing efficiency, 2014/15 by NWSC

Town	H2O Produced	H2O Supplied (m3)	H2O Sold (m3)	Billing Efficiency
Kampala Metropolitan	66,305,796	66,296,391	45,222,907	68.2
Jinja	7,186,106	5,618,326	4,008,132	55.8
Entebbe/Kajansi	5,956,707	5,420,384	4,530,377	76.1
Tororo	928,634	900,505	768,670	82.8
Mbale	1,827,683	1,827,683	1,619,820	88.6
Mbarara	4,340,476	4,079,509	3,092,476	71.2
Masaka	2,220,698	1,912,729	1,491,159	67.1
Lira	1,947,853	1,819,100	1,295,340	66.5
Gulu	1,206,148	1,073,728	880,632	73.0
Kasese	1,061,867	1,011,050	801,565	75.5
Fort Portal	1,007,843	978,820	816,016	81.0
Kabale	670,657	621,755	556,246	82.9
Arua	1,360,880	1,085,713	805,271	59.2
Bushenyi/ Ishaka	1,187,455	1,033,004	783,959	66.0
Soroti	981,405	976,905	843,369	85.9
Hoima	612,327	582,226	398,402	65.1
Masindi	628,558	586,970	522,891	83.2
Mubende	559,936	522,138	472,191	84.3
Lugazi	310,023	306,968	228,772	73.8
Iganga		1,040,874	747,641	
Kisoro	385,222	385,222	288,788	75.0
Kitgum	337,147	250,384	226,720	67.2
Mityana	485,975	442,603	345,103	71.0
Kamuli/Mbulambuti	166,096	159,877	124,952	75.2
Nebbi/Paidha	378,392	343,118	282,316	74.6
Pader	113,286	93,857	70,547	62.3
Apac/Aduku	130,117	130,117	107,566	82.7
Luwero	560177	558617	480,416	85.8
Wobulenzi	-	-	-	-
Kabwohe/Itendero	-	-	-	-
Kalisizo	-	-	-	-
Rukungiri	224,296	222,485	157,862	70.4
Kanungu	217152	217152	161,859	74.5
Kitagata				
Bweyale/Kiryandongo	115228	115228	102,318	88.8
Kaliro	-	-	-	-
Moroto	-	127,207	109,621	-
Kamwenge	-	124,293	97,074	-
Adjumani	139,669	139,669	122,326	87.6
Reshere	79688	127207	65,026	81.6
Ntungamo	244,564	72,049	177,650	72.6
Mpondwe	434,412	221,365	294,316	67.8
Ruhama	72,733	392,397	51,117	70.3
Kigumba	104,933	72,733	88,258	84.1
Lyantonde	315282	104933	171,093	54.3
Bombo	-	-	-	-
Kyotera	424945	364978	303,465	71.4
Paidha	-	-	-	-
Ibanda	310905	306852	258,647	83.2
Total	105,541,271	102,775,679	73,972,876	70.1

Source: National Water and Sewerage Corporation

2.0 Demography Statistics

2.1 Population

Table 2.1 A: Estimated Mid-Year population by age groups, 2014 – 2017

	2014			2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	3,180,707	2,950,546	6,131,253	3,313,600	3,155,100	6,468,700	3,399,400	3,273,100	6,672,500
5-9	2,842,451	2,709,387	5,551,838	2,918,500	2,755,400	5,673,900	2,965,900	2,780,900	5,746,800
10-14	2,496,389	2,424,087	4,920,476	2,545,800	2,508,800	5,054,600	2,618,600	2,558,100	5,176,700
15-19	1,970,750	1,986,301	3,957,051	2,135,700	2,197,700	4,333,400	2,213,500	2,257,700	4,471,200
20-24	1,474,106	1,711,238	3,185,344	1,623,000	1,827,100	3,450,100	1,725,800	1,896,100	3,621,900
25-29	1,156,405	1,329,520	2,485,925	1,223,000	1,484,500	2,707,500	1,272,900	1,537,700	2,810,600
30-34	915,438	1,036,053	1,951,491	970,800	1,144,100	2,114,900	1,011,000	1,206,700	2,217,700
35-39	732,085	803,708	1,535,793	772,800	872,500	1,645,300	800,000	907,100	1,707,100
40-44	619,653	652,688	1,272,341	627,800	678,900	1,306,700	646,300	709,300	1,355,600
45-49	454,967	466,109	921,076	503,100	527,800	1,030,900	520,100	547,100	1,067,200
50-54	372,131	436,099	808,230	371,100	412,600	783,700	390,500	427,800	818,300
55-59	226,370	254,157	480,527	269,400	321,000	590,400	277,800	330,600	608,400
60-64	194,448	245,500	439,948	197,800	242,600	440,400	204,000	250,600	454,600
65-69	136,730	164,390	301,120	142,900	181,100	324,000	144,300	183,500	327,800
70-74	115,111	162,134	277,245	102,800	135,400	238,200	102,100	135,000	237,100
75+	173,091	241,901	414,992	164,200	233,800	398,000	156,800	223,500	380,300
Total	17,060,832	17,573,818	34,634,650	17,882,300	18,678,400	36,560,700	18,449,000	19,224,800	37,673,800

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.1 B: Census Population and Mid-Year Population estimates by District, 2015-2017

District	Census population		Population estimates		
	2002	2014	2015	2016	2017
Buikwe	329,858	422,771	429,200	437,200	445,300
Bukomansimbi	139,556	151,413	152,000	152,700	153,300
Butambala	86,755	100,840	101,700	102,600	103,800
Buvuma	42,483	89,890	94,600	100,300	106,700
Gomba	133,264	159,922	161,600	163,800	165,900
Kalangala	34,766	54,293	56,000	58,000	60,000
Kalungu	160,684	183,232	184,400	186,200	187,700
Kampala	1,189,142	1,507,080	1,528,800	1,555,600	1,583,000
Kayunga	294,613	368,062	373,000	379,100	385,400
Kiboga	108,897	148,218	151,100	154,700	158,400
Kyankwanzi	120,575	214,693	223,000	233,500	244,400
Kyotera	226,182	278,660	282,100	286,400	290,800
Luwero	341,317	456,958	465,400	475,700	486,400
Lwengo	242,252	274,953	276,700	279,000	281,400
Lyantonde	66,039	93,753	96,000	98,400	101,200
Masaka	228,170	297,004	301,900	307,900	314,000
Mityana	266,108	328,964	333,100	338,400	343,500
Mpigi	187,771	250,548	255,000	260,800	266,400
Mubende	423,422	684,348	706,200	733,400	761,700
Mukono	423,052	596,804	610,000	626,300	643,100
Nakaseke	137,278	197,373	202,000	207,800	213,800
Nakasongola	127,064	181,795	185,900	191,300	196,600
Rakai	178,144	237,649	241,900	247,300	252,600
Ssembabule	180,045	252,597	258,000	264,900	271,800
Wakiso	907,988	1,997,418	2,107,200	2,244,200	2,391,500
Sub total- Central region	6,575,425	9,529,238	9,776,800	10,085,500	10,408,700

Table 2.1 B ct'd: Census Population and Mid-Year Population estimates by District, 2015-2017

District	Census Population		Population estimates		
	2002	2014	2015	2016	2017
Eastern					
Amuria	180,022	270,928	278,200	287,100	296,500
Budaka	136,489	207,597	213,200	220,400	227,800
Bududa	123,103	210,173	217,700	227,100	237,000
Bugiri	266,944	382,913	395,200	410,200	426,000
Bukedea	122,433	203,600	210,400	219,200	228,100
Bukwo	48,952	89,356	93,000	97,500	102,400
Bulambuli	97,273	174,513	181,400	190,100	199,100
Busia	225,008	323,662	331,200	340,600	350,400
Butaleja	157,489	244,153	251,200	260,000	269,000
Butebo	93,330	144,971	149,200	154,400	159,800
Buyende	191,266	323,067	334,400	348,600	363,300
Iganga	355,473	504,197	515,500	529,500	544,100
Jinja	387,573	471,242	476,700	483,300	490,100
Kaberamaido	131,650	215,026	222,000	230,800	240,000
Kaliro	154,667	236,199	242,700	250,900	259,300
Kamuli	361,399	486,319	495,400	506,700	518,200
Kapchorwa	74,268	105,186	107,600	110,400	113,500
Katakwi	118,928	166,231	169,800	174,300	178,800
Kibuku	128,219	202,033	208,000	215,700	223,400
Kumi	165,365	239,268	245,000	252,100	259,300
Kween	67,171	93,667	95,700	98,000	100,600
Luuka	185,526	238,020	241,600	246,200	250,800
Manafwa	115,451	149,544	151,900	154,900	157,900
Mayuge	324,674	473,239	484,800	499,200	513,900
Mbale	332,571	488,960	501,300	516,400	532,100
Namayingo	145,451	215,443	218,100	221,400	224,800
Namisindwa	147,115	204,281	208,800	214,100	220,000
Namutumba	167,691	252,557	259,300	267,800	276,400
Ngora	101,867	141,919	144,900	148,600	152,500
Pallisa	162,540	241,919	248,200	255,900	263,900
Serere	176,479	285,903	295,100	306,500	318,300
Sironko	185,819	242,421	246,400	251,400	256,400
Soroti	193,310	296,833	305,200	315,600	326,300
Tororo	379,399	517,080	527,200	539,700	552,700
Sub Total	6,204,915	9,042,420	9,266,300	9,544,600	9,832,700

Table 2.1 B ct'd: Census Population and Mid-Year Population estimates by District, 2015-2017

District	Census Population		Population estimates		
	2002	2014	2015	2016	2017
Northern					
Abim	51,803	107,966	113,500	120,300	127,600
Adjumani	202,290	225,251	226,400	227,900	229,500
Agago	184,018	227,792	230,600	234,300	238,000
Alebtong	163,047	227,541	232,400	238,300	244,600
Amolatar	96,189	147,166	151,300	156,400	161,600
Amudat	63,572	105,769	109,400	113,800	118,600
Amuru	135,723	186,696	190,400	195,200	199,900
Apac	249,656	368,626	378,100	389,500	401,600
Arua	559,075	782,077	798,900	819,600	840,900
Dokolo	129,385	183,093	187,100	192,300	197,400
Gulu	193,337	275,613	281,900	289,600	297,700
Kaabong	202,758	167,879	171,000	175,200	179,400
Kitgum	167,030	204,048	206,400	209,500	212,500
Koboko	129,148	206,495	212,900	220,900	229,200
Kole	165,922	239,327	245,000	252,000	259,200
Kotido	122,541	181,050	185,600	191,400	197,200
Lamwo	115,345	134,371	135,600	136,900	138,400
Lira	290,601	408,043	417,000	427,900	439,200
Maracha	145,705	186,134	188,900	192,400	195,900
Moroto	77,243	103,432	105,400	107,600	110,100
Moyo	194,778	139,012	141,400	144,600	147,600
Nakapiripirit	90,922	156,690	162,400	169,500	177,100
Napak	112,697	142,224	144,300	146,700	149,300
Nebbi	166,834	238,959	244,400	251,300	258,400
Nwoya	41,010	133,506	144,600	159,300	175,400
Omoro	105,190	160,732	165,200	170,800	176,600
Otuke	62,018	104,254	108,000	112,400	117,100
Oyam	268,415	383,644	392,500	403,400	414,800
Pader	142,320	178,004	180,400	183,400	186,400
Pakwach	99,478	157,835	162,600	168,700	174,900
Yumbe	251,784	484,822	506,400	533,800	562,600
Zombo	169,048	240,081	245,500	252,200	259,100
Sub Total	5,148,882	7,188,132	7,365,500	7,587,100	7,817,800

Table 2.1 B ct'd: Census Population and Mid-Year Population estimates by District, 2015-2017

District/ Region	Census Population		Population Projections		
	2002	2014	2015	2016	2017
Western					
Buhweju	82,881	120,720	123,700	127,200	131,100
Buliisa	63,363	113,161	117,700	123,200	129,000
Bundibugyo	158,909	224,387	229,300	235,500	241,900
Bunyangabu	127,062	170,247	173,400	177,300	181,200
Bushenyi	205,671	234,443	236,000	238,100	240,200
Hoima	343,618	572,986	592,600	617,100	642,400
Ibanda	198,635	249,625	253,000	257,300	261,700
Isingiro	316,025	486,360	500,200	517,300	535,000
Kabale	194,939	230,609	232,800	235,500	238,300
Kabarole	229,852	298,989	303,800	309,900	316,100
Kagadi	228,329	351,033	361,000	373,200	386,100
Kakumiro	108,357	293,108	313,600	340,000	368,600
Kamwenge	263,730	414,454	426,800	442,200	458,100
Kanungu	204,732	252,144	255,200	259,200	263,100
Kasese	523,033	694,987	707,400	722,600	738,300
Kibaale	69,196	140,947	147,800	156,500	165,700
Kiruhura	212,219	328,077	337,500	349,200	361,300
Kiryandongo	187,707	266,197	272,200	279,600	287,200
Kisoro	220,312	281,705	285,900	291,100	296,400
Kyegegwa	110,925	281,637	300,000	323,600	348,900
Kyenjojo	266,246	422,204	435,100	451,200	467,800
Masindi	208,420	291,113	297,400	305,000	313,100
Mbarara	361,477	472,629	480,500	490,200	500,200
Mitooma	160,802	183,444	184,700	186,300	187,900
Ntoroko	51,069	67,005	68,200	69,600	70,900
Ntungamo	379,987	483,841	491,000	499,800	508,800
Rubanda	172,780	196,896	198,200	200,000	201,600
Rubirizi	101,804	129,149	131,200	133,200	135,800
Rukiga	90,599	100,726	101,400	101,800	102,500
Rukungiri	275,162	314,694	317,000	319,800	322,500
Sheema	180,234	207,343	208,900	211,000	212,900
Sub Total	6,298,075	8,874,860	9,083,500	9,343,500	9,614,600

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.2 Education

Table 2.2 A: Primary school enrolment by class and sex, 2012- 2016

Class/Year	Sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
P1	Male	943,061	945,886	973,641	929,397	949,261
	Female	934,740	937,917	958,848	912,609	939,586
	Total	1,877,801	1,883,803	1,932,489	1,842,006	1,888,847
P2	Male	642,732	653,310	676,340	640,607	676,636
	Female	641,390	654,435	672,893	637,367	676,257
	Total	1,284,122	1,307,745	1,349,233	1,277,974	1,352,893
P3	Male	644,642	656,110	682,153	642,761	672,964
	Female	646,626	656,482	680,633	640,433	676,329
	Total	1,291,268	1,312,592	1,362,786	1,283,194	1,349,293
P4	Male	647,063	653,289	673,677	631,502	655,305
	Female	652,931	664,026	685,771	641,020	672,730
	Total	1,299,994	1,317,315	1,359,448	1,272,522	1,328,035
P5	Male	552,338	561,709	579,905	541,290	564,606
	Female	566,562	577,080	598,368	560,408	591,859
	Total	1,118,900	1,138,789	1,178,273	1,101,698	1,156,465
P6	Male	441,656	455,609	476,069	443,672	466,660
	Female	450,682	464,436	487,014	458,267	491,638
	Total	892,338	920,045	963,083	901,939	958,298
P7	Male	286,440	293,610	315,627	293,434	309,041
	Female	277,777	285,821	311,716	291,550	313,052
	Total	564,217	579,431	627,343	584,984	622,093
Total	Male	4,157,932	4,219,523	4,377,412	4,122,663	4,294,473
	Female	4,170,708	4,240,197	4,395,243	4,141,654	4,361,451
	Grand Total	8,328,640	8,459,720	8,772,655	8,264,317	8,655,924

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 2.2 B: Primary Gross Intake Rate (PGI) and Net Intake Rate (PNI) by district, 2011- 2015

District	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	PGI	PNI	PGI	PNI	PGI	PNI	PGI	PNI	PGI	PNI
Central										
Buikwe	100	44	97	46	89	37	97	33	119	47
Bukomansimbi	155	8	142	74	156	89	177	80	204	104
Butambala	158	84	156	89	174	90	185	83	226	114
Buvuma	160	56	150	64	176	71	231	89	153	65
Gomba	156	77	161	81	140	73	146	66	139	65
Kalangala	77	33	93	35	99	41	102	37	111	49
Kalungu	209	113	212	112	227	119	265	115	229	105
Kampala	57	27	59	29	65	35	75	36	73	40
Kayunga	172	85	160	81	127	64	144	64	144	70
Kiboga	111	47	105	38	110	43	122	42	157	60
Kyankwanzi	167	63	157	57	151	59	153	51	142	53
Luwero	186	100	201	99	177	90	177	79	226	99
Lwengo	201	91	184	89	185	93	210	88	202	94
Lyantonde	204	91	226	104	234	111	215	104	201	96
Masaka	165	75	141	66	156	80	161	68	126	61
Mityana	135	59	118	57	119	58	126	50	115	58
Mpigi	125	61	127	65	129	65	135	62	137	62
Mubende	148	60	136	53	115	45	127	44	135	54
Mukono	128	60	119	53	107	46	122	47	111	50
Nakaseke	182	90	201	91	184	85	201	81	243	106
Nakasongola	178	92	174	91	161	85	156	67	137	65
Rakai	146	72	147	70	152	77	166	69	171	77
Sembabule	261	112	261	115	265	116	286	106	234	104
Wakiso	74	33	70	33	82	38	88	44	59	29
Eastern										
Budaka	175	98	181	87	176	87	194	94	167	87
Bududa	144	76	146	68	163	82	167	78	148	65
Bukedea	162	86	164	88	160	87	190	71	184	81
Bukwo	226	127	203	106	217	120	237	114	207	112
Bulambuli	155	101	150	84	164	98	176	94	120	64
Bugiri	133	69	122	64	118	64	125	57	141	69
Busia	173	99	163	97	161	93	173	80	168	83
Butaleja	208	122	208	120	225	135	261	144	219	122
Buyende	163	80	170	80	161	77	169	73	121	59
Iganga	109	56	110	53	106	53	121	52	140	72
Jinja	74	45	88	52	56	32	80	44	101	59
Kaberamaido	163	105	150	94	152	96	186	86	172	99
Kaliro	131	70	146	73	145	79	155	71	147	77
Kamuli	112	64	120	65	106	59	108	53	139	75
Kapchorwa	131	79	126	74	114	62	121	67	153	85
Katakwi	154	83	160	88	167	90	195	86	204	92
Kibuku	157	80	154	82	162	80	174	77	158	70
Kumi	143	89	135	83	130	82	153	70	160	80
Luuka	132	64	111	58	126	63	139	60	163	84
Kween	133	68	124	71	105	59	113	59	141	85
Mayuge	133	68	122	55	146	57	136	53	92	44
Manafwa	165	91	151	87	168	94	175	81	182	89
Mbale	157	81	136	74	135	75	135	68	119	59
Namayingo	127	49	123	44	114	57	126	52	147	64
Namutumba	175	98	147	78	158	78	209	107	165	75
Ngora	127	71	123	73	111	64	138	61	155	87
Pallisa	153	94	143	81	134	76	163	78	158	87
Serere	137	81	125	75	133	81	161	74	168	82
Sironko	149	87	134	71	146	84	149	72	175	84
Soroti	100	54	105	54	110	58	124	52	107	49
Tororo	139	73	145	81	144	80	161	86	171	89

Table 2.2 B(cont'd): Primary Gross Intake Rate (PGI) and Net Intake Rate (PNI) by district, 2011 –2015

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	PGI	PNI	PGI	PNI	PGI	PNI	PGI	PNI	PGI	PNI
Northern										
Abim	256	201	262	209	216	182	219	181	91	72
Adjumani	47	31	46	30	48	31	53	34	85	54
Agago	126	102	115	96	125	105	132	110	155	122
Alebtong	136	116	137	116	137	119	150	123	128	105
Amudat	28	24	28	24	33	30	21	19	22	18
Amolatar	159	128	158	127	158	130	164	131	123	100
Amuria	95	79	91	75	84	69	86	65	119	94
Amuru	109	84	110	81	112	84	130	93	111	77
Apac	144	122	144	123	138	121	150	125	129	111
Arua	170	144	164	139	165	144	160	137	154	133
Dokolo	142	115	135	111	115	95	125	99	111	91
Gulu	144	115	146	116	138	115	146	119	128	104
Kaabong	52	45	49	42	51	44	49	42	107	89
Kitgum	128	100	117	94	115	93	112	91	126	100
Koboko	111	91	108	85	110	90	114	93	130	106
Kole	132	114	130	110	128	112	128	104	112	94
Kotido	42	33	39	31	42	35	38	30	42	33
Lamwo	134	106	134	106	115	94	130	100	141	111
Lira	133	111	134	114	140	121	142	121	124	104
Maracha	183	159	174	149	179	160	184	160	162	145
Moroto	45	35	44	33	37	29	39	29	47	36
Moyo	42	30	39	27	37	26	37	26	100	69
Nakapiripirit	56	45	50	40	40	32	41	31	40	31
Napak	45	33	55	43	48	38	46	37	50	38
Nebbi	142	116	141	114	151	125	157	126	129	108
Nwoya	310	238	324	261	367	302	366	279	91	72
Otuke	204	170	172	142	172	149	163	162	128	109
Oyam	152	132	135	119	138	124	149	143	128	111
Pader	145	117	129	104	131	110	148	125	157	134
Yumbe	75	62	64	53	57	48	60	49	57	48
Zombo	131	111	134	114	135	115	142	123	114	96
Western										
Bullisa	144	118	131	109	142	125	137	118	96	81
Bundibugyo	93	77	92	76	78	67	86	72	103	86
Buhweju	110	89	94	76	91	76	115	97	105	86
Bushenyi	110	89	108	90	106	91	115	98	139	119
Hoima	93	75	93	76	86	73	90	75	78	63
Ibanda	126	103	118	95	109	88	125	103	87	73
Isingiro	113	87	109	85	98	79	107	82	86	67
Kabale	136	113	136	113	134	114	137	117	138	116
Kabarole	127	100	122	96	111	92	110	90	103	86
Kamwenge	128	98	115	87	122	96	123	95	92	72
Kanungu	124	96	115	92	113	94	125	101	125	102
Kasese	115	96	106	87	103	88	114	96	128	109
Kiruhura	114	91	105	82	102	84	105	85	90	71
Kibaale	119	94	118	94	117	97	124	99	108	86
Kiryandongo	91	74	101	79	90	72	97	80	108	83
Kisoro	136	116	137	116	136	117	133	115	122	105
Kyegegwa	157	116	158	116	141	103	157	120	89	68
Kyenjojo	102	76	100	78	97	80	99	124	83	67
Masindi	94	76	99	77	79	64	88	71	111	89
Mbarara	111	87	110	87	116	96	121	101	114	95
Mitooma	119	96	115	95	109	92	114	96	139	117
Ntungamo	117	91	107	83	103	85	88	67	115	93
Ntoroko	97	74	90	76	73	62	82	67	98	78
Rubirizi	127	103	119	97	113	92	101	82	92	75
Rukungiri	127	102	119	96	105	86	104	84	108	88
Sheema	115	94	110	93	110	94	104	88	117	87
National	118	98	115	96	113	96	117	97	109	91

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 2.2 C: Primary Gross Enrolment and Primary Net Enrolment Rates by district, 2011 – 2015

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	PGE	PNE	PGE	PNE	PGE	PNE	PGE	PNE	PGE	PNE
Central										
Buikwe	93	76	95	79	84	70	85	72	88	73
Bukomansimbi	113	99	113	98	127	115	131	116	138	124
Butambala	114	98	122	107	130	114	125	108	139	120
Buvuma	125	104	154	124	179	160	198	172	103	86
Gomba	123	105	132	112	116	103	111	97	94	81
Kalangala	60	48	54	45	73	60	78	62	87	72
Kalungu	145	123	148	126	156	138	168	143	139	119
Kampala	61	50	64	53	76	64	82	71	78	66
Kayunga	147	123	140	116	114	97	120	100	100	84
Kiboga	91	71	91	73	91	76	90	71	103	83
Kyankwanzi	118	94	111	90	115	97	114	91	86	68
Luwero	136	116	146	125	127	112	125	105	137	117
Lwengo	138	116	137	117	135	120	137	120	112	97
Lyantonde	120	103	138	121	147	132	149	133	123	105
Masaka	12	103	113	97	122	109	127	110	91	79
Mityana	112	93	104	88	101	88	98	84	84	72
Mpigi	108	89	119	100	110	95	115	96	107	92
Mubende	105	85	107	87	85	71	88	70	85	69
Mukono	111	91	105	88	100	84	109	91	91	77
Nakaseke	128	110	143	121	130	112	138	118	155	132
Nakasongola	146	114	145	116	143	118	131	104	95	76
Rakai	114	98	119	103	120	106	117	97	106	90
Sembabule	157	132	153	132	160	143	161	139	121	104
Wakiso	77	63	78	65	89	75	89	75	61	51
Eastern										
Budaka	169	145	166	130	170	147	180	154	135	116
Bududa	127	108	129	110	131	116	133	109	107	91
Bukedea	154	127	156	127	160	132	165	130	135	106
Bukwo	240	212	227	198	218	194	228	203	177	157
Bulambuli	162	142	167	146	170	149	172	150	101	88
Bugiri	123	105	115	99	113	100	112	93	103	87
Busia	166	141	162	137	162	141	163	135	138	115
Butaleja	169	149	172	152	179	163	190	168	141	127
Buyende	137	117	141	122	136	120	139	121	90	78
Iganga	116	99	129	111	119	105	124	107	119	104
Jinja	87	75	98	84	67	59	91	80	98	85
Kaberamaido	157	134	158	134	161	137	162	130	136	114
Kaliro	114	95	130	110	126	109	132	113	112	97
Kamuli	121	104	119	101	108	96	107	92	115	101
Kapchorwa	142	114	138	114	121	105	123	106	142	120
Katakwi	134	107	136	114	135	116	134	109	126	100
Kibuku	143	125	145	125	145	129	156	131	121	105
Kumi	142	120	139	115	132	111	134	108	134	108
Luuka	139	117	114	97	129	112	131	111	133	116
Kween	138	117	137	116	112	99	122	103	126	111
Mayuge	134	116	116	99	116	103	126	107	70	61
Manafwa	146	130	143	125	145	132	148	124	143	124
Mbale	146	123	137	114	138	116	140	116	110	90
Namayingo	123	102	100	83	111	97	108	89	110	94
Namutumba	154	133	136	120	153	136	174	152	125	107
Ngora	140	116	136	112	127	107	132	102	130	104
Pallisa	137	121	137	117	136	120	148	126	123	106
Serere	130	115	133	118	146	131	146	125	130	109
Sironko	152	133	137	119	137	121	143	123	142	118
Soroti	119	92	114	90	122	97	123	93	94	73
Tororo	143	117	157	129	159	135	164	138	141	116

Table 2.2 C(Ct'd): Primary Gross Enrolment and Primary Net Enrolment Rates by district

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	PGE	PNE	PGE	PNE	PGE	PNE	PGE	PNE	PGE	PNE
Northern										
Abim	256	201	262	209	216	182	219	181	91	72
Adjumani	47	31	46	30	48	31	53	34	85	54
Agago	126	102	115	96	125	105	132	110	155	122
Alebtong	136	116	137	116	137	119	150	123	128	105
Amudat	28	24	28	24	33	30	21	19	22	18
Amolatar	159	128	158	127	158	130	164	131	123	100
Amuria	95	79	91	75	84	69	86	65	119	94
Amuru	109	84	110	81	112	84	130	93	111	77
Apac	144	122	144	123	138	121	150	125	129	111
Arua	170	144	164	139	165	144	160	137	154	133
Dokolo	142	115	135	111	115	95	125	99	111	91
Gulu	144	115	146	116	138	115	146	119	128	104
Kaabong	52	45	49	42	51	44	49	42	107	89
Kitgum	128	100	117	94	115	93	112	91	126	100
Koboko	111	91	108	85	110	90	114	93	130	106
Kole	132	114	130	110	128	112	128	104	112	94
Kotido	42	33	39	31	42	35	38	30	42	33
Lamwo	134	106	134	106	115	94	130	100	141	111
Lira	133	111	134	114	140	121	142	121	124	104
Maracha	183	159	174	149	179	160	184	160	162	145
Moroto	45	35	44	33	37	29	39	29	47	36
Moyo	42	30	39	27	37	26	37	26	100	69
Nakapiripirit	56	45	50	40	40	32	41	31	40	31
Napak	45	33	55	43	48	38	46	37	50	38
Nebbi	142	116	141	114	151	125	157	126	129	108
Nwoya	310	238	324	261	367	302	366	279	91	72
Otuke	204	170	172	142	172	149	163	162	128	109
Oyam	152	132	135	119	138	124	149	143	128	111
Pader	145	117	129	104	131	110	148	125	157	134
Yumbe	75	62	64	53	57	48	60	49	57	48
Zombo	131	111	134	114	135	115	142	123	114	96
Western										
Bulisa	144	118	131	109	142	125	137	118	96	81
Bundibugyo	93	77	92	76	78	67	86	72	103	86
Buhweju	110	89	94	76	91	76	115	97	105	86
Bushenyi	110	89	108	90	106	91	115	98	139	119
Hoima	93	75	93	76	86	73	90	75	78	63
Ibanda	126	103	118	95	109	88	125	103	87	73
Isingiro	113	87	109	85	98	79	107	82	86	67
Kabale	136	113	136	113	134	114	137	117	138	116
Kabarole	127	100	122	96	111	92	110	90	103	86
Kamwenge	128	98	115	87	122	96	123	95	92	72
Kanungu	124	96	115	92	113	94	125	101	125	102
Kasese	115	96	106	87	103	88	114	96	128	109
Kiruhura	114	91	105	82	102	84	105	85	90	71
Kibaale	119	94	118	94	117	97	124	99	108	86
Kiryandongo	91	74	101	79	90	72	97	80	108	83
Kisoro	136	116	137	116	136	117	133	115	122	105
Kyegegwa	157	116	158	116	141	103	157	120	89	68
Kyenjojo	102	76	100	78	97	80	99	124	83	67
Masindi	94	76	99	77	79	64	88	71	111	89
Mbarara	111	87	110	87	116	96	121	101	114	95
Mitooma	119	96	115	95	109	92	114	96	139	117
Ntungamo	117	91	107	83	103	85	88	67	115	93
Ntoroko	97	74	90	76	73	62	82	67	98	78
Rubirizi	127	103	119	97	113	92	101	82	92	75
Rukungiri	127	102	119	96	105	86	104	84	108	88
Sheema	115	94	110	93	110	94	104	88	117	87
National	118	98	115	96	113	96	117	97	109	91

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 2.2 D: Pupil Teacher Ratio and Pupil Classroom Ratio by District, 2012 – 2016

District	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	PTR	PCR	PTR	PCR	PTR	PCR	PTR	PCR	PTR	PCR
Central										
Buikwe	43	47	40	49	46	45	36	51	35	43
Bukomansimbi	51	60	53	68	52	66	53	37	55	73
Butambala	42	42	34	36	39	38	34	45	33	41
Buvuma	43	56	50	82	59	77	36	123	41	54
Gomba	52	55	47	60	44	51	35	57	36	44
Kalangala	30	28	29	26	27	29	29	25	31	31
Kalungu	48	60	48	64	49	68	45	84	45	57
Kampala	29	38	26	34	30	41	28	42	25	34
Kayunga	52	59	50	57	41	53	44	67	38	51
Kiboga	33	44	31	43	28	35	27	42	27	37
Kyankwanzi	38	48	34	46	35	45	33	58	32	44
Luwero	48	52	43	55	44	50	37	49	38	46
Lwengo	48	56	48	60	52	62	38	71	41	50
Lyantonde	43	47	40	46	34	43	36	51	36	36
Masaka	37	43	31	38	33	39	30	43	29	38
Mityana	38	40	33	38	39	39	33	47	31	37
Mpigi	42	49	41	54	40	46	36	51	37	44
Mubende	53	50	45	58	45	54	39	61	35	42
Mukono	42	49	39	43	44	51	37	53	38	45
Nakaseke	46	44	40	41	50	46	39	49	43	46
Nakasongola	39	43	34	39	31	36	29	39	25	33
Rakai	44	60	43	61	41	59	39	70	39	55
Sembabule	39	56	37	56	38	64	36	60	36	51
Wakiso	30	37	26	36	26	39	27	40	26	36
Eastern										
Budaka	61	75	57	75	58	83	61	108	61	83
Bududa	48	59	47	59	46	70	50	74	54	65
Bugiri	62	73	63	68	62	71	58	80	58	70
Bukedea	42	78	43	79	43	101	43	80	44	74
Bukwo	54	61	51	59	50	101	61	86	61	81
Bulambuli	55	76	51	68	50	63	48	35	47	63
Busia	58	74	56	72	56	68	54	76	56	69
Butaleja	71	94	68	100	64	133	59	108	63	94
Buyende	55	70	48	70	59	66	56	99	50	66
Iganga	43	61	36	57	39	59	34	58	37	59
Jinja	40	53	36	51	40	53	37	58	36	49
Kaberamaido	74	78	74	83	68	81	63	72	60	66
Kaliro	47	71	46	73	47	70	45	101	52	82
Kamuli	53	63	49	63	47	64	44	63	48	62
Kapchorwa	37	49	39	57	40	56	36	77	37	53
Katakwi	64	76	68	83	65	82	64	79	62	71
Kibuku	48	72	42	71	42	72	43	67	41	67
Kumi	71	94	72	99	74	97	67	124	72	93
Kween	50	51	47	69	45	74	42	133	35	51
Luuka	48	64	40	58	39	75	38	81	43	63
Manafwa	62	80	63	82	53	77	55	93	55	72
Mayuge	47	53	51	62	61	62	60	103	58	78
Mbale	47	68	46	65	45	63	42	87	43	64
Namayingo	70	82	63	76	53	68	60	72	58	66
Namutumba	64	79	61	90	43	76	39	75	43	70
Ngora	61	72	58	78	48	66	43	62	44	52
Pallisa	56	70	52	72	50	68	47	64	48	65
Serere	63	67	55	67	52	69	49	71	52	66
Sironko	53	66	53	73	50	63	48	66	46	59
Soroti	56	60	49	60	52	61	47	57	50	56
Tororo	68	85	66	84	69	80	59	83	59	75

Table 2.2 D(Ct'd): Pupil Teacher Ratio and Pupil Classroom Ratio by District, 2012 – 2016

District	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	PTR	PCR	PTR	PCR	PTR	PCR	PTR	PCR	PTR	PCR
Northern										
Abim	54	66	51	78	43	74	48	83	49	77
Adjumani	54	53	55	54	59	61	69	74	59	65
Agago	85	73	84	73	80	78	82	75	83	78
Alebtong	67	78	63	81	60	99	63	88	60	78
Amolatar	58	68	50	66	53	66	43	70	47	63
Amudat	60	77	63	97	51	59	57	68	61	68
Amuria	66	82	62	78	62	81	56	73	56	67
Amuru	65	70	64	66	62	72	64	75	58	69
Apac	63	79	63	83	67	89	63	96	70	87
Arua	64	101	65	101	62	103	62	101	62	97
Dokolo	66	66	67	66	59	64	59	75	64	69
Gulu	45	58	44	58	44	59	43	60	44	57
Kaabong	91	99	92	108	95	140	74	98	92	124
Kitgum	53	58	55	64	52	69	50	57	51	52
Koboko	57	81	59	89	55	89	60	120	60	86
Kole	60	82	57	74	53	108	54	115	49	84
Kotido	81	51	82	80	74	68	79	94	75	72
Lamwo	75	64	75	68	75	67	62	62	66	59
Lira	52	67	51	70	53	94	51	78	51	73
Maracha	66	115	69	131	68	171	67	222	70	145
Moroto	30	43	27	35	24	42	23	40	24	40
Moyo	46	52	47	50	45	50	39	50	38	44
Nakapiripirit	39	59	38	54	29	55	31	55	31	54
Napak	85	76	76	72	70	72	66	159	65	60
Nebbi	62	88	61	86	64	98	62	104	64	80
Nwoya	68	65	68	74	56	67	54	62	53	62
Otuke	58	64	59	74	64	94	55	102	56	60
Oyam	64	80	64	77	69	68	59	86	64	77
Pader	74	59	79	67	82	67	80	73	82	77
Yumbe	49	79	49	85	52	85	51	86	54	88
Zombo	66	93	62	89	60	97	59	94	60	84
Western										
Buhweju	38	39	36	38	40	39	36	44	36	37
Bulisa	60	103	61	64	59	90	52	87	51	73
Bundibugyo	46	52	43	54	43	55	40	71	40	52
Bushenyi	35	32	33	33	35	37	33	37	33	34
Hoima	49	55	42	53	39	46	37	47	36	45
Ibanda	39	38	34	35	37	39	33	58	34	39
Isingiro	51	47	44	44	44	46	35	43	37	38
Kabale	39	44	37	42	38	47	35	47	36	46
Kabarole	51	64	48	61	48	62	40	66	40	50
Kamwenge	53	52	48	50	49	51	41	56	42	47
Kanungu	41	46	39	41	33	38	33	46	34	37
Kasese	43	59	41	61	40	60	37	60	37	52
Kibaale	52	53	43	49	42	46	37	48	35	41
Kiruhura	45	45	41	44	44	50	39	56	37	38
Kiryandongo	55	70	52	70	55	70	53	96	49	63
Kisoro	50	45	48	48	48	48	46	55	46	48
Kyegegwa	56	53	50	52	48	50	42	58	43	48
Kyenjojo	62	62	53	58	52	58	52	78	46	51
Masindi	46	57	44	57	40	57	36	63	35	47
Mbarara	34	34	32	34	36	37	33	50	33	36
Mitooma	40	39	35	37	34	36	34	40	34	37
Ntoroko	38	49	36	46	38	53	32	42	34	34
Ntungamo	43	39	42	41	40	42	38	50	37	41
Rubirizi	42	44	38	45	38	45	37	45	39	43
Rukungiri	33	35	32	35	36	34	30	39	28	32
Sheema	39	38	37	38	36	49	28	34	29	28
National	48	57	46	57	46	58	43	63	43	54

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 2.2 E: Secondary school enrolment by class, 2012- 2016

CLASS	Sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
S1	Male	164,920	179,013	180,634	166,922	183,195
	Female	152,366	167,524	168,067	159,669	175,529
	Total	317,286	346,537	348,701	326,591	358,724
S2	Male	154,798	158,539	169,257	154,799	177,788
	Female	141,499	146,962	157,759	144,463	168,262
	Total	296,297	305,501	327,016	299,262	346,050
S3	Male	136,022	149,995	150,346	145,404	164,684
	Female	122,981	134,924	138,873	134,447	152,645
	Total	259,003	284,919	289,219	279,851	317,329
S4	Male	116,727	133,314	142,623	126,314	144,783
	Female	100,027	116,960	125,630	115,934	132,027
	Total	216,754	250,274	268,253	242,248	276,810
S5	Male	53,230	51,769	46,193	41,899	48,516
	Female	34,319	33,991	30,456	28,418	32,737
	Total	87,549	85,760	76,649	70,317	81,253
S6	Male	45,650	54,582	49,338	39,825	46,440
	Female	28,968	35,166	32,074	25,914	30,671
	Total	74,618	89,448	81,412	65,739	77,111
Total	Male	671,347	727,212	738,391	675,163	765,406
	Female	580,160	635,527	652,859	608,845	691,871
	Grand Total	1,251,507	1,362,439	1,391,250	1,284,008	1,457,277

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 2.2.F: Secondary education accessibility indicators by district, 2014-2015

	2014				2015			
	GIR	NIR	GER	NER	GIR	NIR	GER	NER
Central								
Buikwe	41	11	31	29	43	13	31	28
Bukomansimbi	38	6	28	26	27	11	23	22
Butambala	105	36	89	84	101	23	92	86
Buvuma	24	1	10	9	9	0	6	5
Gomba	37	4	25	23	25	2	19	18
Kalangala	17	1	7	6	20	1	16	12
Kalungu	66	14	52	48	61	11	46	43
Kampala	42	16	30	27	38	13	25	23
Kayunga	46	11	35	31	33	7	27	25
Kiboga	41	6	30	28	39	8	29	27
Kyankwanzi	29	4	16	15	21	4	14	13
Luwero	65	16	52	48	59	16	46	42
Lwengo	41	9	26	25	37	8	28	26
Lyantonde	50	6	34	30	43	3	28	25
Masaka	73	27	56	52	41	1	35	32
Mityana	49	14	39	36	32	7	24	22
Mpigi	63	13	50	46	53	12	41	38
Mubende	34	4	24	21	31	4	22	20
Mukono	45	13	41	37	34	8	27	25
Nakaseke	40	7	32	29	35	8	25	23
Nakasongola	63	12	41	37	41	8	30	28
Rakai	47	11	31	29	38	10	29	27
Sembabule	35	9	23	21	26	5	19	16
Wakiso	37	14	30	27	35	12	26	23
Eastern								
Amuria	23	1	15	13	25	1	18	15
Budaka	79	9	53	47	54	8	39	34
Bududa	38	3	25	21	27	2	18	16
Bugiri	40	7	27	24	26	5	19	17
Bukedea	43	6	27	23	30	5	21	18
Bukwo	84	16	57	52	56	10	42	40
Bulambuli	103	18	50	47	40	6	29	25
Busia	65	8	42	36	45	4	32	27
Butaleja	51	4	32	28	32	3	24	22
Buyende	49	8	29	26	28	6	19	18
Iganga	70	16	56	51	57	10	46	43
Jinja	65	14	49	44	62	13	48	43
Kaberamaido	40	6	25	22	22	1	15	13
Kaliro	80	6	54	48	39	3	29	26
Kamuli	54	11	37	34	39	10	30	28
Kapchorwa	77	15	60	54	46	8	44	40
Katakwi	31	3	18	16	19	1	12	10
Kibuku	69	15	48	43	43	7	31	28
Kumi	33	3	22	19	24	2	16	14
Kween	61	7	42	39	47	8	38	34
Luuka	65	9	41	38	50	8	34	32
Manafwa	58	6	37	33	50	5	35	31
Mayuge	50	9	31	29	13	2	10	9
Mbale	90	20	73	64	61	12	50	44
Namayingo	34	2	17	15	27	1	17	16
Namutumba	74	10	49	44	47	5	37	34
Ngora	62	6	40	34	47	7	37	32
Pallisa	57	6	37	34	39	5	28	25
Serere	43	3	24	21	18	1	13	11
Sironko	45	7	32	29	33	4	26	24
Soroti	75	16	50	43	44	5	35	30
Tororo	64	9	43	37	44	5	34	29

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 2.2.F (Ct'd): Secondary education accessibility indicators by district, 2014-2015

	2014				2015			
	GIR	NIR	GER	NER	GIR	NIR	GER	NER
Northern								
Abim	77	7	44	41	16	1	13	12
Amudat	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Kaabong	3	0	2	2	9	0	5	4
Kotido	13	0	8	6	12	0	9	8
Moroto	17	1	9	8	19	1	13	9
Nakapiripirit	9	1	5	4	8	1	4	10
Napak	9	0	5	4	11	1	7	5
Adjumani	13	0	7	6	4	0	8	7
Agago	20	2	11	10	21	1	13	11
Alebtong	18	1	11	10	8	0	7	6
Amolatar	29	4	19	17	17	3	13	12
Amuru	24	1	15	13	16	1	12	10
Apac	17	0	10	9	9	2	6	6
Arua	32	4	21	19	85	9	16	14
Dokolo	25	1	16	14	12	0	8	7
Gulu	46	6	30	26	27	3	20	17
Kitgum	60	7	36	33	54	4	39	34
Koboko	35	4	18	16	33	5	21	18
Kole	43	4	25	20	20	4	16	14
Lamwo	14	0	7	7	17	1	11	10
Lira	53	5	37	33	27	2	18	16
Maracha	28	6	18	16	23	3	14	12
Moyo	15	1	8	7	12	1	22	18
Nebbi	30	2	19	17	16	1	9	8
Nwoya	64	6	36	29	14	0	10	9
Otuke	39	7	25	23	30	1	17	15
Oyam	14	0	10	8	7	0	5	4
Pader	22	1	11	10	21	2	13	12
Yumbe	18	2	11	9	29	3	9	8
Zombo	23	1	13	11	16	1	11	9
Western								
Buhweju	29	2	20	18	24	1	16	12
Bushenyi	60	14	51	46	57	13	47	42
Ibanda	56	7	41	35	44	6	32	28
Isingiro	30	3	20	17	20	2	13	11
Kabale	52	9	40	36	38	6	31	28
Kanungu	51	8	35	32	47	6	32	28
Kiruhura	21	3	16	14	21	2	15	13
Kisoro	38	4	25	22	18	2	14	11
Mbarara	50	11	38	33	37	7	30	26
Mitooma	58	10	41	36	60	9	44	39
Ntungamo	43	4	29	24	36	4	28	24
Rubirizi	61	8	36	32	26	2	17	15
Rukungiri	56	5	41	36	50	7	38	33
Sheema	64	15	51	45	73	15	53	47
Bulisa	32	5	17	16	11	0	6	5
Bundibugyo	28	2	14	12	27	1	15	12
Hoima	38	6	26	23	29	6	23	20
Kabarole	58	6	43	37	38	6	28	26
Kamwenge	37	3	23	19	24	1	17	14
Kasese	36	3	27	23	39	5	27	24
Kibaale	36	4	23	20	30	4	20	18
Kiryandongo	37	8	22	20	84	3	22	20
Kyegegwa	41	4	22	20	19	1	13	11
Kyenjojo	32	3	20	18	26	3	17	16
Masindi	35	7	22	20	40	5	26	23
Ntoroko	25	1	12	11	29	2	16	15
National	43	8	30	26	33	6	25	22

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 2.2 G: Student Teacher (STR) and Student Classroom Ratio (SCR), 2012 - 2016

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	STR	SCR	STR	SCR	STR	SCR	STR	SCR	STR	SCR
Central										
Buikwe	27	47	22	51	20	51	21	54	22	55
Bukomansimbi	25	37	29	53	29	55	28	50	30	49
Butambala	28	55	19	55	18	72	20	55	23	43
Buvuma	11	19	12	25	11	20	11	53	16	49
Gomba	20	39	18	46	17	33	17	53	18	40
Kalangala	13	39	12	58	12	40	13	35	9	29
Kalungu	49	43	21	14	21	41	20	47	20	45
Kampala	29	52	21	57	19	49	21	59	19	51
Kayunga	30	41	21	62	19	48	25	52	21	50
Kiboga	31	53	18	62	18	50	21	56	19	50
Kyankwanzi	18	30	15	37	15	37	20	47	15	37
Luwero	27	48	21	57	20	44	20	50	21	55
Lwengo	32	58	22	89	24	51	23	49	22	56
Lyantonde	23	52	20	53	20	50	19	77	20	52
Masaka	29	47	18	48	19	33	19	49	19	40
Mityana	38	59	20	57	20	53	21	67	19	48
Mpigi	22	39	15	47	16	39	17	39	15	41
Mubende	29	53	24	57	24	47	25	51	20	48
Mukono	34	43	20	58	18	43	23	57	22	55
Nakaseke	21	46	18	54	17	47	17	36	16	34
Nakasongola	27	49	23	52	21	46	22	43	21	35
Rakai	38	55	29	60	26	47	27	51	29	58
Sembabule	30	42	18	53	19	50	21	53	20	46
Wakiso	25	46	19	49	20	52	20	51	19	50
Eastern										
Amuria	35	55	25	68	23	55	19	54	18	39
Budaka	37	62	28	87	29	72	30	74	35	95
Bududa	43	71	33	66	32	47	39	56	47	65
Bugiri	36	51	26	60	28	54	28	63	27	57
Bukedea	30	60	28	65	23	61	27	66	26	58
Bukwo	28	57	29	61	29	56	25	55	27	62
Bulambuli	57	62	31	107	32	74	34	63	31	50
Busia	43	70	28	74	30	55	30	54	31	63
Butaleja	36	59	26	92	25	57	32	63	29	49
Buyende	44	55	31	71	28	57	29	87	27	60
Iganga	36	61	26	69	28	65	30	69	30	53
Jinja	34	57	27	64	25	58	25	54	25	54
Kaberamaido	32	61	24	56	25	46	26	52	21	43
Kaliro	34	57	37	85	36	64	45	83	47	78
Kamuli	33	54	28	73	28	61	29	60	31	66
Kapchorwa	32	56	27	71	26	77	23	48	24	48
Katakwi	32	57	27	62	25	52	22	42	23	41
Kibuku	29	70	20	67	23	73	25	61	29	60
Kumi	32	62	23	69	26	53	29	60	29	63
Kween	28	57	26	63	22	54	26	112	24	56
Luuka	36	67	26	82	24	75	26	56	29	65
Manafwa	37	69	29	73	29	59	30	45	26	66
Mayuge	44	63	28	74	30	63	32	76	31	94
Mbale	47	74	25	74	28	83	28	79	28	132
Namayingo	31	47	35	99	33	54	43	72	41	54
Namutumba	47	69	35	89	34	70	36	76	39	75
Ngora	29	65	26	74	26	50	24	62	22	46
Pallisa	32	45	26	65	28	49	30	75	31	59
Serere	35	67	24	86	26	70	23	60	24	57
Sironko	34	49	21	56	23	49	22	61	23	66
Soroti	29	70	25	80	26	74	24	66	25	75
Tororo	34	58	26	70	26	61	27	57	27	63

2.3 Labour

Table 2.3 A: Selected Labour Market Indicators for Employed Persons Aged 14-64 years, 2012/13

Indicator category	Male	Female	Total
Size of the working force (000's)	6,827	7,069	13,896
Proportion in subsistence agricultural production	36.9	49.4	43.3
Employed Population			
Size of the labour force (000's)	4,693	4,030	8,724
Size of the employed force (000's)	4,310	3,576	7,886
Proportion of the employed force in school (percent)	8.0	11.0	9.3
Activity Rates			
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	59.7	46.4	52.8
Employment – to – Population Ratio (EPR)	54.9	41.3	47.8
Unemployment rate (strict definition)	8.0	11.0	9.4
Urban	6.2	9.9	8.0
Rural	8.8	11.5	10.0
Unemployment rate (relaxed definition)	9.6	16.9	13.1
Urban	10.2	16.1	13.0
Rural	8.2	18.3	13.2
Underemployment rates			
Time related	9.5	8.2	8.9
Skills related	6.8	4.0	5.6
Income related	11.7	14.3	12.9
Marginally attached to labour force e.g. discouraged workers	2.3	4.2	3.5
Status in employment of the employed force			
Self employed	45.6	60.9	52.6
Paid employee	54.4	39.1	47.4
Industry of Employment (ISIC Rev4)			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.9	33.7	33.8
Sale, maintenance, repair of vehicles and personal goods	18.7	27.4	22.7
Manufacturing	13.3	18.0	15.4
Education	4.8	4.7	4.7
Construction	8.2	0.2	4.6
Other service activities ⁶	4.5	4.3	4.4
Transport storage and communications	7.4	0.4	4.2
Hotels, bars and restaurants	1.1	5.4	3.0
Others	8.2	6.1	7.2
Occupation (ISCO 08)			
Elementary occupation	36.8	40.3	38.4
Service workers	20.3	34.3	26.6
Craft and related workers	16.3	11.1	13.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	10.0	6.9	8.6
Technicians and associate professionals	5.6	4.8	5.3
Plant and machine operators	7.0	0.4	4.0
Professionals	2.2	1.2	1.8
Others	1.8	1.1	1.5
Total	100	100	100

Source: Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13, UBOS

⁶ Activities of religious organizations repair of computers and communication equipment, computers and peripheral equipment, communication equipment, personal and household goods, washing and (dry-) cleaning of textile and fur products, hairdressing and other beauty treatment, etc.

Table 2.3 B: Education Level Attained for Employed Persons, 14-64 years, 2012/13

	Male	Female	Total
Primary or below	62.7	74.6	68.1
No formal schooling	8.5	22.1	14.6
Primary	54.3	52.5	53.5
Secondary	23.5	15.4	19.8
Incomplete Secondary	20.9	14.2	17.9
Complete S6	2.5	1.1	1.9
Specialised training	11.9	8.1	10.2
Post primary specialised training	5.3	3.5	4.5
Post-secondary specialised training	4.2	3.1	3.7
Degree and above	2.5	1.5	2.1
Not stated	1.9	1.9	1.9
Total	100	100	100

Source: Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13, UBOS

Table 2.3 C: Share of Females in Employment by Industry and Occupation, 2012/13

	2012/13
Industry (ISIC REV4)	45.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	54.9
Manufacturing	52.9
Education	44.7
Construction	1.9
Transport storage and communications	43.9
Construction	4.4
Hotels ,restaurants and bars	80.1
Others	40.2
Occupation (ISCO-08)	45.4
Elementary occupations	47.6
Service workers	58.3
Crafts and related workers	36.0
Agricultural and fisheries workers	36.4
Technicians and associate professionals	41.3
Plant and machine operators	4.1
Professionals	31.7
Others	34.7

Source: Uganda National Household Surveys 2012/13, UBOS

Table 2.3 D: Selected Urban Labour Force Survey 2015 Indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Kampala	Peri-	Total
Size of the population ('000)					
Total population	1,492.5	1,391.1	1,765.1	1,391.1	3,156.3
Working age population (14-64 years)	932.2	915.6	1,082.0	915.6	1,997.6
Youth population (18-30 years)	454.0	479.2	548.8	479.2	1,029.0
Child population (5-17 years)	393.1	448.2	1,765.1	1,391.1	841.3
Size of the Labour Force					
Labour force ('000)	753.5	689.8	666.1	777.1	1,443.2
Working population ('000)	739.5	637.3	614.7	762.1	1,376.8
Employed population ('000)	715.4	602.9	599.8	718.5	1,318.3
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	80.8	64.7	72.7	71.8	72.3
Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)	76.7	56.6	65.5	66.4	66.0
Quality of the labour force					
Proportion of the labour force with at least secondary	76.0	65.4	72.3	69.6	70.9
Specialization and skill of the Labour Force					
None	41.0	39.6	43.8	37.4	40.3
Trade or technical skill and an area of specialization	15.5	11.8	12.1	15.2	13.8
Trade or technical skill only	28.3	33.7	27.8	33.5	30.9
Specialization only	15.2	14.9	16.3	14.0	15.1
Status in employment (percent)					
(a) Employees	53.3	44.1	51.1	47.5	49.1
(b) Employers	12.0	8.3	8.9	11.5	10.3
(c) Own-account worker	30.4	41.3	37.2	33.8	35.4
(d) Contributing family workers	3.9	5.9	2.8	6.5	4.8
(e) Others ⁷	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4
Industry of the main job (percent)					
Sales, maintenance and repair (trade)	26.7	37.2	34.9	28.7	31.5
Manufacturing	9.8	7.4	7.8	9.4	8.7
Transport and storage	14.6	0.3	7.3	8.7	8.0
Activities of households as employers	2.8	11.2	6.0	7.1	6.6
Construction	11.7	0.2	5.0	7.6	6.4
Other service activities ⁸	4.2	8.8	7.0	5.7	6.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.1	5.9	1.8	9.5	6.0
Accommodation and food service activities	2.7	9.3	8.0	3.8	5.7
Education	4.3	7.4	5.8	5.7	5.7
Human health and social work	2.1	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.9
Others	15.1	8.7	13.8	10.8	12.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda National Household Surveys 2012/13, UBOS

⁷ Others include Members of producer cooperatives, volunteers and unpaid trainee workers

⁸ Includes: Activities of professional membership organizations, activities of religious organizations, repair of computers and peripheral equipment, repair of communication equipment, repair of consumer electronics, repair of household appliances and home and garden equipment, repair of footwear and leather goods, repair of other personal and household goods, washing and (dry-) cleaning of textile and fur products, hairdressing and other beauty treatment

Table 2.3 D: Selected Urban Labour Force Survey 2015 Indicators (Cont'd)

Indicator	Male	Female	Kampala City	Peri-urban	Total
Occupation of the main job (percent)					
Service and sales workers	30.0	61.8	49.9	40.2	44.6
Craft and related trades workers	19.6	6.4	13.0	14.1	13.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	16.1	0.7	8.4	9.6	9.0
Professionals	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7
Elementary occupations	9.4	6.4	6.7	9.1	8.0
Technicians and associate professionals	7.6	5.2	7.1	6.0	6.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	3.5	4.9	1.0	6.9	4.2
Managers	3.3	2.6	2.3	3.6	3.0
Clerical support workers	1.8	3.2	3.1	1.9	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Hours of work					
Average actual hours of work per week	53.3	49.9	52.1	51.5	51.8
Average hours per week spent on non-economic activities	9.3	20.1	16.0	14.6	15.3
Proportion of employed persons working for excessive hours a week (more than 48 hours)	71.7	62.8	66.1	68.9	67.6
Monthly earnings (Ugx '000)					
Median monthly earnings (Paid employment)	400	154	300	300	300
Selected Decent Work Indicators					
Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family workers to total employment	34.5	47.3	40.0	40.7	40.4
Share of wage employment in non-agricultural employment	54.0	46.0	51.0	49.6	50.3
Unionised or in similar association (percent) – paid employment	15.0	9.6	12.9	12.7	12.8
Labour underutilisation					
Unemployment rate (working age 14-64 years)	5.0	12.6	10.0	7.5	8.7
Youth unemployment rate (18-30 years)	7.8	17.5	14.4	11.4	12.7
Time related labour under-utilisation	8.0	11.9	9.0	10.5	9.8
Combined rate of unemployment and time-related under-employment	10.5	15.3	13.4	12.8	13.0
Potential labour force (marginally attached to the labour force)	2.5	9.5	5.9	6.5	6.2
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	6.6	17.6	13.1	11.9	12.4
Composite labour underutilization	12.9	24.5	19.2	19.1	19.1

Source: UBOS

Table 2.3 D: Selected Urban Labour Force Survey 2015 Indicators (Cont'd)

Indicator	Male	Female	Kampala City	Peri-urban	Total
Components of labour underutilisation					
Unemployment rate	30.4	32.5	37.4	27.1	31.8
Time related labour under-utilisation	50.4	28.9	32.0	38.9	35.7
Potential labour force (marginally attached to the labour force)	19.2	38.6	30.6	34.1	32.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Additional measures for monitoring labour market performance					
Skills-related inadequate employment	17.7	14.8	16.3	16.5	16.4
Wage-related inadequate employment rates (paid employment)	32.9	68.3	50.6	45.2	47.8
Proportion of working population in informal employment (percent)	84.2	88.6	85.8	86.6	86.2
Proportion of the working age population that was not economically active	16.1	32.0	25.4	23.8	24.6
Population aged 14-30 Neither in Employment nor Education Training (NEET)	7.2	27.4	18.8	18.4	18.6
Household Enterprises					
Proportion of households with a household enterprise	33.8	39.8	37.1	34.2	35.5
Industry of household enterprise					
Trade	54.0	59.0	61.2	50.3	55.5
Other service activities	8.0	13.3	11.4	8.0	9.6
Manufacturing	10.4	6.7	7.2	11.3	9.3
Agriculture	6.1	8.2	2.7	10.4	6.7
Transport and storage	7.9	1.1	4.7	6.9	5.8
Hotels , bars and restaurants	3.8	6.2	5.4	3.7	4.5
Others	9.8	5.4	7.4	9.5	8.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UBOS

Table 2.3 E: Selected Labour Indicators on Children, 2011/12

Indicator Category	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Children population aged 5-17 years (000's)	6,191.1	6,168.5	1,655.2	10,704.4	12,354.1
10-17 years who are Household Heads (percent)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Education characteristics					
Total children 6-17 in school (000's)	4,919	5,013	1,344	8,588	9,932
6-17 Attending school (percent)	88.1	89.7	90.2	88.7	88.9
Mean age at first primary school attendance (years)	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.2
Working Children					
Children aged 5-17 at work (000s)	2,249	2,160	258	4,152	4,409
Total children working aged 6-17 (000s)	2,213	2,127	255	4,086	4,341
Activities of children 6-17 years (percent)					
Work only	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.4
In school only	54.4	56.5	77.9	52.0	55.4
In school and work	33.7	33.1	12.4	36.7	33.4
Neither in school nor work	6.0	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.7
Proportion of Children age 5-17 involved in household chores	62.8	67.8	58.1	66.4	65.3
Sector of employment (percent)					
Primary	93.2	93.8	60.8	95.0	93.0
Production	3.0	1.5	8.4	1.9	2.3
Services	4.7	4.8	30.8	3.1	4.7
Status in employment (percent)					
Self employed	14.7	13.1	14.0	13.9	13.9
Contributing family workers	78.6	83.3	63.2	82.0	80.9
Paid employment	6.7	3.6	22.7	4.1	5.2
Occupation (percent)					
Agricultural and fishery workers	88.4	91.6	58.8	91.9	90.0
Elementary occupations	6.3	2.8	10.2	4.2	4.6
Service workers	2.2	3.9	21.7	1.9	3.0
Craft and related worker and others	3.1	1.7	9.3	2.0	2.4
Involvement in child labour ('000s)					
5 -11 in economic activity	734.1	715.7	60.7	1,389.2	1,449.8
12 – 13 in economic activity excluding those in light	128.6	123.6	17.5	234.7	252.2
14-17 in hazardous work	93.2	73.9	48.6	118.5	167.2
14-17 working excessive hours	52.0	29.8	6.3	75.4	81.8
14-17 working conditions	38.0	20.3	12.1	46.2	58.3
14-17 Total	183.3	124.0	67.1	240.2	307.3
Total child labour ('000s)	1,045.9	963.4	145.3	1,864.0	2,009.3
Child labour as percentage of working children	46.5	35.3	56.4	44.9	45.6
Child labour as percentage of all children	16.9	15.6	8.8	17.4	16.3
Total hazardous Work ('000s)					
Hazardous child labour as percentage of child labour	28.0	22.2	60.9	22.5	25.2

Source: National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/2012, UBOS

Table 2.3.F: Selected Working Youth (18-30) Indicators, 2011/12-2012/13

Indicator Category	2011/12					2012/13
	Sex		Residence		Total	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population Size ('000s)	15,456	15,883	4,915	26,425	31,340	34,092
Youth Population (18-30 yrs. in 000's)	2,913	3,382	1,364	4,931	6,296	6,424
Youth in Labour force (000's)	2,173	2,272	926	3,518	4,444	5,544
Activity Rates						
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	74.6	67.2	67.7	71.2	70.6	86.3
Employment population ratio (EPR)	71.5	62.7	59.4	68.8	66.8	83.4
Unemployment rate	4.0	6.4	12.3	3.4	5.2	3.3
Under employment						
a) Time related	12.7	12.8	7.0	14.1	12.8	9.2
b) Skills related	4.0	3.5	10.0	2.2	3.7	5.0
c) Income related	11.0	8.2	12.8	8.8	9.6	8.4
Average hours of work (per week)	46.3	41.4	61.4	39.7	43.9	43.4
Median wages (in 000's per month)	189	140	240	135	163	120
Activity status						
In employment only	60.6	58.5	54.4	60.9	59.5	73.5
In school only	17.7	12.7	19.4	13.8	15.0	4.7
In both schooling and employment	11.4	4.5	5.0	8.4	7.7	9.9
Neither attending school nor in	10.4	24.3	21.2	16.9	17.8	11.9
Status in employment of main job						
Wage employment	30.4	17.6	46.8	18.5	23.9	24.8
Self employed	52.5	61.5	46.4	59.6	57.1	50.0
Contributing family helpers	17.0	20.9	6.7	22.0	19.0	25.2
Sector of employment of main job (
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65.9	77.0	20.3	80.5	71.4	66.2
Production	9.7	3.9	15.2	5.3	6.8	8.8
Services	24.4	19.1	64.5	14.1	21.7	25.0
Occupation of main job						
Agricultural and fisheries	51.7	62.3	10.3	68.2	57.1	58.2
Service workers	12.3	19.4	42.6	9.5	15.9	13.4
Elementary occupation	12.3	6.9	10.8	9.3	9.6	14.4
Craft and related workers	11.2	3.9	14.1	5.9	7.5	6.5
Technicians and Associates	4.1	4.4	6.3	3.8	4.3	3.1
Plant and machine operators	6.4	0.5	8.5	2.2	3.4	2.7
Professionals	1.3	1.1	3.8	0.6	1.2	1.0
Others	0.9	1.5	3.5	0.5	1.1	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent in informal employment	94.7	95.3	92.1	97.2	95.0	95.1

Source: National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey (NLF & CAS) 2011/2012 and UNHS 2012/13, UBOS

Note: The statistics in this table are presented based on the resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982) and related guidelines.

Table 2.3 G: Percentage distribution of jobs advertised by occupation, 2011 – 2015

Occupations (ISCO 88 and 08)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Legislators, senior officials, managers, and administrators	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.1	17.6
Specialized managers	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	16.0
Others	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.6
Professionals (graduates)	54.7	49.2	45.3	52.7	53.2
Social science and related professionals	15.0	11.3	10.2	9.5	1.9
Secondary education teaching professionals	2.0	10.5	0.2	6.2	3.3
Accountants, business administrators, and business	14.6	8.8	10.0	13.8	15.6
Health professionals e.g. medical doctors, dentist, pharmacists	4.3	3.9	4.0	5.6	5.8
Mathematicians, statisticians	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.2	0.9
Architects, engineers, cartographers, surveyors, town planners	4.7	1.8	4.8	3.7	1.8
Biologists, zoologists, botanists, bacteriologists	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.5
System designers, computer programmers	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.8
College, university, and higher education teaching professionals	2.2	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.9
Education methods specialists					16.5
Other professionals	5.0	6.4	8.3	7.3	3.2
Associate professionals (diploma and certificate holders)	33.7	39.0	25.4	29.0	13.3
Primary education teaching associate professionals	7.8	24.0	0.5	1.1	2.8
Nurses and midwives	5.9	3.4	13.6	9.1	4.8
Post-primary education teaching associate professionals				5.0	
Finance and sales associate professional	5.2	2.9	2.1	2.4	1.2
Physical science and engineering technicians	2.3	1.8	1.2	2.0	0.5
Biological and other life science technicians	1.2	0.7	2.1	0.9	2
Social work associate professionals	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5
Other teaching associate professionals	2.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	
Medical assistants	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.3
Other associate professional	7.3	5.3	3.2	5.6	1.2
Clerks	4.5	3.8	1.5	4.3	9.9
Secretaries and keyboard operating clerks	2.4	2.4	0.6	3.4	0.9
Numerical clerks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.4
other clerks	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6
Plant, machine operators and assemblers	2.5	2.4	3.2	4.3	1.8
Motor vehicle drivers	2.4	2.0	3.0	3.5	1.3
Others	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5
Elementary occupations	2.5	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.0
Messengers, watchers and security worker	2.3	1.4	1.4	3.0	
Others	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Others	1.9	3.9	22.6	3.7	3.2
Protective service workers, policemen, prison warders			21.2	1.7	
Others			1.4	2.0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number	11,978	17,106	14,264	11,323	12,687

Source: New vision and The Monitor newspapers, UBOS

NB: A vacancy is entered only once even if it appears more than once in the same newspaper or different newspaper

Note: The number for 2014 excludes 106,007 jobs advertisements and recruited for the National Population and Housing Census 2014 as Parish/Ward Supervisors and Enumerators

Table 2.3 H: Percentage Distribution of Jobs Advertised by Major Industrial Divisions, 2011–15

Industry (ISIC Rev 3 & Rev 4)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public administration	49.0	54.0	50.0	49.5	59.0
International organizations	9.5	5.4	11.3	15.9	2.9
Other service activities	21.4	14.0	5.0	6.0	11.4
Manufacturing	3.9	3.8	5.0	5.4	2.4
Health and social work	3.0	4.4	7.1	5.1	6.2
Financial intermediation	2.7	1.9	4.0	3.9	1.3
Education	6.0	13.8	4.2	3.6	12.2
Others	4.5	2.7	13.5	10.6	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of jobs advertisements'	11,978	17,106	14,264	11,323	12,687

Source: UBOS

NB: A vacancy is entered only once even if it appears more than once in the same newspaper or different newspaper

Note excludes 106,007 jobs advertisements and recruited for the National Population and Housing census 2014 as Parish/Ward Supervisors and Enumerators

Table 2.3 I: Average Monthly Employee Earnings (for the 49 manufacturing and hotel establishments, 2014–2016 ('000 Shillings))

Activity	2014	2015	2016	percent change
Manufacture of food and beverages	319	437	361	-17.4
Manufacture of textiles and footwear	348	346	391	13.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products	270	286	338	18.1
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	626	743	868	16.7
Manufacture of chemicals, plastic products and pharmaceuticals	634	698	1,158	65.9
Manufacture of clay, cement, and other non-metallic products	832	795	981	23.4
Manufacture of metallic products	1,734	2,194	2,073	-5.5
Manufacture of batteries and carpentry	1,659	998	1,052	5.4
Total	613	751	803	7.0

Source: Establishment survey, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.5 Health

Table 2.5A: Number of Health Facilities by Ownership Status, 2012/13

District	Govt	Ngo	Private	Total	District	Govt	Ngo	Private	Total
Central Region					Eastern Region				
Buikwe	20	13	0	33	Amuria	27	11	0	38
Bukomansimbi	7	6	0	13	Budaka	13	6	0	19
Butambala	14	6	4	24	Bududa	13	3	0	16
Buvuma	9	2	0	11	Bugiri	35	14	1	50
Gomba	17	2	0	19	Bukedea	15	5	0	20
Kalangala	10	1	0	11	Bukwo	15	1	0	16
Kalungu	13	11	0	24	Bulambuli	18	3	0	21
Kampala	20	40	1332	1392	Busia	29	5	0	34
Kayunga	20	4	0	24	Butaleja	23	2	0	25
Kiboga	19	3	18	40	Buyende	10	13	0	23
Kyankwanzi	14	5	2	21	Iganga	40	16	1	57
Luwero	14	22	3	39	Jinja	53	14	46	113
Lwengo	16	22	0	38	Kaberamaido	14	5	1	20
Lyantonde	19	2	7	28	Kaliro	13	8	0	21
Masaka	26	6	0	32	Kamuli	36	17	1	54
Mityana	32	21	0	53	Kapchorwa	15	3	2	20
Mpigi	20	13	0	33	Katakwi	23	4	0	27
Mubende	59	12	0	71	Kibuku	14	3	0	17
Mukono	36	9	0	45	Kumi	15	9	0	24
Nakaseke	18	6	0	24	Kween	16	6	0	22
Nakasongola	29	4	0	33	Luuka	22	6	0	28
Rakai	69	24	6	99	Manafwa	16	7	0	23
Sembabule	20	3	1	24	Mayuge	34	8	0	42
Wakiso	63	40	0	103	Mbale	33	12	2	47
Total Central Region	584	277	1373	2234	Namayingo	25	7	0	32
Northern					Namutumba	25	10	0	35
Abim	17	2	0	19	Ngora	10	2	0	12
Adjumani	30	3	0	33	Pallisa	26	7	0	33
Agago	32	1	0	33	Serere	16	6	0	22
Alebtong	15	3	0	18	Sironko	22	6	0	28
Amolatar	10	2	0	12	Soroti	24	6	1	31
Amudat	7	1	0	8	Tororo	62	5	7	74
Amuru	27	5	0	32	Total Eastern Region	752	230	62	1044
Apac	28	4	0	32	Western Region				
Arua	54	16	1	71	Buhweju	12	4	1	17
Dokolo	16	1	0	17	Buliisa	7	0	0	7
Gulu	54	18	1	73	Bundibugyo	22	3	0	25
Kaabong	33	4	0	37	Bushenyi	25	11	0	36
Kitgum	20	2	0	22	Hoima	43	11	0	54
Koboko	14	1	0	15	Ibanda	40	5	0	45
Kole	10	1	0	11	Isingiro	54	8	1	63
Kotido	16	3	0	19	Kabale	89	31	19	139
Lamwo	22	1	0	23	Kabarole	41	15	4	60
Lira	22	7	0	29	Kamwenge	29	9	0	38
Maracha	12	2	0	14	Kanungu	25	22	0	47
Moroto	11	4	0	15	Kasese	71	19	17	107
Moyo	35	6	0	41	Kibaale	35	17	0	52
Nakapiripirit	13	7	0	20	Kiruhura	35	4	0	39
Napak	10	2	0	12	Kiryandongo	19	3	0	22
Nebbi	33	7	0	40	Kisoro	31	4	0	35
Nwoya	13	4	0	17	Kyegegwa	14	1	0	15
Otuke	13	1	0	14	Kyenjojo	16	10	0	26
Oyam	26	3	0	29	Masindi	33	5	5	43
Pader	32	3	0	35	Mbarara	48	8	2	58
Yumbe	26	2	0	28	Mitooma	16	6	0	22
Zombo	13	6	0	19	Ntoroko	6	1	2	9
Total Northern Region	664	122	2	788	Ntungamo	39	2	0	41
					Rubirizi	13	3	0	16
					Rukungiri	53	35	0	88
					Sheema	27	8	0	35
					Total western Region	843	245	51	1139

Table 2.5 B: Countrywide routine immunization rates for all antigens, 2015/16

District	BCG	DPT3	Polio 3	Measles	District	BCG	DPT3	Polio 3	Measles
Central					Northern				
Buikwe	95	95	93	84	Abim	95	159	157	154
Bukomansimbi	67	68	67	63	Adjumani	70	86	82	84
Butambala	115	101	96	80	Agago	97	128	199	113
Buvuma	75	93	91	83	Alebtong	79	82	81	69
Gomba	84	118	113	94	Amolatar	96	110	110	88
Kalangala	89	127	125	118	Amudat	71	99	99	94
Kalungu	77	71	70	63	Amuria	94	127	118	96
Kampala	162	135	131	130	Amuru	97	116	115	136
Kayunga	127	120	103	219	Apac	72	79	77	82
Kiboga	109	102	101	81	Arua	96	87	88	79
Kyankwanzi	89	103	101	85	Dokolo	85	99	100	91
Luwero	97	111	104	97	Gulu	77	82	111	77
Lwengo	92	99	90	344	Kaabong	126	157	149	153
Lyantonde	118	98	120	85	Kitgum	84	122	89	110
Masaka	113	104	99	119	Koboko	83	93	98	88
Mityana	107	105	95	229	Kole	84	81	80	79
Mpigi	107	119	116	159	Kotido	80	151	148	122
Mubende	124	114	110	101	Lamwo	77	109	108	86
Mukono	90	92	90	135	Lira	91	91	97	107
Nakaseke	118	93	91	266	Maracha	84	103	95	162
Nakasongola	74	88	81	67	Moroto	74	112	110	122
Rakai	91	96	98	91	Moyo	54	70	69	66
Sembabule	88	111	112	103	Nakapiripirit	72	92	90	78
Wakiso	68	87	84	88	Napak	125	161	158	218
Eastern					Western				
Amuria	94	127	118	96	Buhweju	80	95	97	67
Budaka	95	93	87	73	Bulisa	87	82	81	59
Bududa	70	95	94	99	Bundibugyo	102	136	179	277
Bugiri	118	123	118	105	Bushenyi	95	97	94	79
Bukwo	91	108	107	104	Hoima	103	95	87	82
Bulambuli	65	66	61	59	Ibanda	92	112	103	111
Busia	88	89	81	73	Isingiro	110	132	147	112
Butaleja	106	94	91	86	Kabale	54	53	51	48
Buyende	155	114	99	93	Kabarole	119	114	128	257
Iganga	95	85	81	74	Kagadi				
Jinja	112	120	119	107	Kakumiro		94	82	75
Kaberamaido	101	108	107	88	Kamwenge	91	93	92	82
Kaliro	116	108	105	84	Kanungu	76	100	100	89
Kamuli	116	121	113	233	Kasese	97	108	104	93
Kapchorwa	89	87	86	77	Kibaale	20	23	20	21
Katakwi	89	140	137	104	Kiruhura	87	95	91	102
Kibuku	87	76	70	66	Kiryandongo	122	139	139	128
Kumi	74	93	93	80	Kisoro	89	91	88	75
Kween	90	109	110	101	Kyegegwa	86	89	76	78
Luuka	100	119	119	95	Kyenjojo	92	94	88	83
Manafwa	127	147	149	120	Masindi	84	85	84	79
Mayuge	91	87	82	68	Mbarara	87	86	84	75
Mbale	137	128	128	148	Mitooma	68	89	84	80
Namayingo	115	123	162	117	Ntoroko	92	125	180	96
Namutumba	130	121	122	110	Ntungamo	78	82	79	73
Ngora	97	117	113	101					
Pallisa	92	104	104	84					
Serere	124	131	129	97					
Sironko	69	97	93	97					
Soroti	111	119	117	91					
Tororo	91	102	94	93					
					Uganda				

Source: Ministry of Health – HMIS

Table 2.5 C: Out Patient Department per capita Utilisation in Government and PNFP health facilities, percent, 2012/13-2015/16

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Central					Northern				
Buikwe	1.1	1	1.1	1	Abim	2.9	2.7	1.6	1
Bukmansimbi	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	Adjumani	1.3	1	2.2	2
Butambala	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	Agago	0.9	1	1.4	1
Buvuma	1.2	1	0.6	0.6	Alebtong	0.5	0.6	0.6	0
Gomba	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	Amolatar	2.9	1	1	0
Kalangala	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.9	Amudat	0.4	0.3	0.6	0
Kalungu	1.1	1	1.1	1	Amuru	1.1	1.2	1.3	1
Kampala		1.1	2.5	1.6	Apac	0.8	1.2	0.9	1
Kayunga	0.9	0.8	1	0.8	Arua	0.9	1.1	1.8	1
Kiboga	1.1	1	1.2	1.4	Dokolo	0.8	0.9	1	0
Kyankwanzi	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	Gulu	1.8	2	2.6	1
Luwero	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	Kaabong	0.6	0.6	1.6	1
Lwengo	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	Kitgum	1	1	1.6	2
Lyantonde	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	Koboko	0.7	0.7	1	0
Masaka	1.5	1.4	2	1.5	Kole	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
Mityana	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	Kotido	0.8	0.8	1.1	0
Mpigi	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	Lira	1.1	1.4	1.7	1
Mubende	1	0.8	0.8	0.7	Maracha	1.1	0.9	1.1	1
Mukono	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	Moroto	0.9	1	1.5	1
Nakaseke	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	Moyo	0.8	0.8	2.6	2
Nakasongola	2	1.7	1.6	1.4	Nakapiripirit	1	0.7	0.9	0
Rakai	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	Napak	0.8	0.7	1	1
Sembabule	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	Nebbi	1.3	1.3	1.3	1
Wakiso	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	Nwoya	3.1	2.6	1.1	1
Eastern					Omoro				1
Amuria	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.3	Otuke	1.3	1	1	0
Budaka	1	1	0.9	0.8	Oyam	0.6	0.6	0.7	0
Bududa	1	1	1	0.8	Pader	0.9	0.9	1.2	1
Bugiri	0.8		1	0.8	Yumbe	0.5	0.5	0.8	0
Bukedea	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	Zombo	0.7	0.8	0.7	0
Bukwo	2.1	2	1.8	1.7	Western				
Bulambuli	3.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	Buhweju	1.1	1.2	0.9	
Busia	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	Bulisa	1	1.1	0.8	
Butaleja	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	Bundibugyo	1.1	1.1	1.3	
Buyende	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	Bushenyi	1.2	1.3	1.5	
Iganga	1.1	1	1.2	1.2	Hoima	1.1	1.2	1.5	
Jinja	1.7	1.5	1.9	2	Ibanda	1.4	1.3	1.5	
Kaberamaido	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	Isingiro	1.6	1.6	1.4	
Kaliro	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	Kabale	1.8	1.7	1.6	
Kamuli	1.1	1	1.2	1.4	Kabarole	1.7	1.5	1.6	
Kapchorwa	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	Kamwenge	1.2	1	0.8	
Katakwi	1.3	1.4	2	1.5	Kanungu	1.5	1.4	1.3	
Kibuku	1	0.9	0.9	0.8	Kasese	0.9	0.9	1.1	
Kumi	1.2	1	1.5	1.2	Kibaale	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Kween	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	Kiruhura	1.4	1.1	1.1	
Luuka	0.9	0.9	1	0.9	Kiryandongo	0.5	0.6	0.9	
Manafwa	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	Kisoro	1.9	1.6	1.5	
Mayuge	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	Kyegegwa	1.2	1.1	0.7	
Mbale	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	Kyenjojo	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Namayingo	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	Masindi	1	1	1.4	
Namutumba	1	0.9	1	0.7	Mbarara	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Ngora	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	Mitooma	1	1	1.1	
Pallisa	0.9	0.9	1	0.8	Ntoroko	0.7	0.7	1.1	
Serere	0.8	1	1.2	1.1	Ntungamo	1	1	0.9	
Sironko	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	Rubirizi	1	1	1	
Soroti	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.8	Rukungiri	1.6	1.6	1.7	
Tororo	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	Sheema	1.4	1.3	2.3	
					Uganda	1.1	1	1	

Source: Ministry of Health HMIS 2015/16

2.6 Crime Statistics

Table 2.6 A: Distribution of Prisoners by district and category, 2015 - 2016

Region District	2015				2016			
	Convicts	Remands	Debtors	Total	Convicts	Remands	Debtors	Total
Central	5,351	5,606	77	11,034	6,626	5,732	72	12,430
Bukomansimbi	46	20	-	66	81	27	0	108
Buikwe	768	187	4	959	581	176	1	758
Butambala	26	83	-	109	41	57	0	98
Buvuma	12	18	-	30	5	38	0	43
Gomba	93	26	-	119	44	27	0	71
Kalangala	41	18	1	60	48	25	0	73
Kalungu	129	45	2	176	153	54	4	211
Luuka	61	19	1	81	75	30	2	107
Kayunga	304	167	4	475	368	173	0	541
Kiboga	59	232	1	292	145	159	2	306
Kyankwanzi	29	-	-	29	44	0	0	44
Lwengo	122	87	-	209	45	142	0	187
Luwero	149	214	3	366	173	263	10	446
Lyantonde	29	40	1	70	40	26	0	66
Nakaseke	70	122	-	192	110	119	0	229
Nakasongola	486	516	1	1,003	986	462	2	1450
Masaka	358	790	31	1,179	413	847	14	1274
Mityana	90	124	1	215	110	124	1	235
Mpigi	132	175	1	308	234	201	5	440
Mubende	446	515	2	963	632	611	2	1245
Mukono	89	211	7	307	300	264	6	570
Rakai	242	163	5	410	288	175	6	469
Sembabule	112	71	5	188	178	123	7	308
Wakiso	1,519	1,782	8	3,309	1,607	1,639	12	3,258
EASTERN	3,616	4,173	46	7,835	4,331	4,633	60	9,024
Amuria	37	71	-	108	61	50	0	111
Budaka	43	11	-	54	23	10	0	33
Bugiri	57	23	-	80	49	43	0	92
Bukedea	61	89	-	150	38	51	0	89
Bukwo	9	14	1	24	26	17	0	43
Busia	11	87	-	98	14	110	0	124
Butaleja	10	25	-	35	10	37	0	47
Buyende	60	16	-	76	64	27	0	91
Iganga	100	229	11	340	162	279	6	447
Jinja	1,384	1,019	6	2,409	1,345	1,394	0	2,739
Mbale	210	675	7	892	425	582	17	1,024
Namayingo	17	36	-	53	37	42	0	79
Namutumba	58	18	1	77	72	4	0	76
Ngora					47	52	1	100
Manafwa	5	56	4	65	7	74	4	85
Mayuge	406	41	1	448	450	71	0	521
Kaberamaido	29	29	1	59	55	55	1	111
Kibuku	7	10	-	17	6	9	3	18
Kaliro	47	34	-	81	42	55	0	97
Kamuli	62	102	-	164	78	119	0	197
Kapchorwa	21	154	1	176	22	129	1	152
Katakwi	21	125	-	146	57	110	0	167
Kumi	55	68	1	124	73	80	2	155
Kween	60	-	-	60	121	0	0	121
Tororo	428	325	6	759	498	423	9	930
Pallisa	28	89	3	120	41	88	8	137
Sironko	36	301	-	337	71	83	4	158
Serere	46	61	-	107	41	59	0	100
Soroti	247	446	2	695	321	550	2	873

Source: Uganda Prison services

Table 2.6 A (Ct'd): Distribution of Prisoners by district and category, 2015-2016

Region District	2015				2016			
	Convicts	Remands	Debtors	Total	Convicts	Remands	Debtors	Total
NORTHERN	3,548	4,685	29	8,262	4,867	4,945	47	9,859
Abim	128	42	-	170	293	24	0	317
Adjumani	218	212	-	430	363	116	0	479
Agago	53	100	-	153	71	123	1	195
Alebtong	21	38	-	59	58	40	0	98
Amolatar	22	40	-	62	31	63	0	94
Amuru	47	-	-	47	11			11
Apac	180	153	2	335	188	171	2	361
Arua	248	754	9	1,011	316	732	16	1,064
Dokolo	58	25	-	83	71	43	0	114
Gulu	953	1,224	4	2,181	1,088	1,211	5	2,304
Kaabong	8	20	-	28	41	39	0	80
Koboko	67	102	1	170	107	132	1	240
Kitgum	72	196	5	273	156	221	11	388
Kole	16	19	-	35	26	26	0	52
Kotido	24	93	-	117	43	76	1	120
Lamwo	61	25	-	86	21	41	0	62
Lira	241	672	4	917	443	599	4	1,046
Moroto	187	195	-	382	298	252	0	550
Moyo	17	61	-	78	20	38	0	58
Nakapiripirit	328	65	-	393	328	63	0	391
Nebbi	165	56	3	224	330	51	4	385
Otuke	12	31	1	44	19	51	1	71
Oyam	260	279	-	539	344	252	0	596
Pader	32	69	-	101	66	364	1	431
Yumbe	38	30	-	68	70	115	0	185
Zombo	92	184	-	276	65	102	0	167
WESTERN	4,710	6,973	126	11,809	5,921	6,937	134	12,992
Buhweju	28	33	-	61	29	36	0	65
Bulisa	18	28	-	46	17	68	0	85
Bundibugyo	15	84	3	102	16	45	2	63
Bushenyi	100	712	28	840	217	603	42	862
Hoima	92	259	4	355	147	163	8	318
Ibanda	480	192	4	676	518	192	2	712
Isingiro	31	198	-	229	113	202	0	315
Kabale	174	491	5	670	209	453	4	666
Kabarole	951	950	12	1,913	910	884	7	1,801
Kamwenge	83	99	2	184	154	85	0	239
Kagadi					41	65		106
Kakumiro					99	54		153
Kanungu	50	151	-	201	83	133	0	216
Kasese	800	222	7	1,029	970	246	4	1,220
Kibaale	106	159	3	268	8	123	3	134
Kiruhura	65	184	2	251	156	151	0	307
Kiryandongo	69	87	-	156	140	120	0	260
Kisoro	17	72	-	89	72	93	0	165
Kyegegwa	12	57	1	70	18	45	2	65
Kyenjojo	23	99	2	124	54	54	2	110
Masindi	932	874	13	1,819	952	1,000	16	1,968
Mbarara	456	1,496	36	1,988	789	1,462	30	2,281
Mitooma	22	-	-	22	17	55	0	72
Ntungamo	73	216	1	290	54	209	2	265
Rukungiri	113	310	3	426	131	347	10	488
Rubanda					7	49		56
National	20,424	24,803	300	45,527	24,676	26,236	335	51,247

Source: Uganda Prison services

Table 2.6 B: Prison Capacity and Occupancy Rate by District, 2015 – 2016

Region	2015			2016		
	Total prisoners	Prison Capacity	Occupancy rate (%)	Total prisoners	Prison Capacity	Occupancy rate (%)
Central	11,115	4,077	273	12,537	4,045	310
Bukomansim	66	34	194	108	34	318
Buikwe	959	359	267	758	298	254
Butambala	109	18	606	98	18	544
Buvuma	30	8	375	43	8	538
Gomba	119	33	361	71	23	309
Kalangala	60	70	86	73	70	104
Kalungu	176	97	181	211	97	218
Kampala	6,587	1,720	383	6,942	1,720	404
Kayunga	475	241	197	540	233	232
Kiboga	292	73	400	306	73	419
Kyankwanzi	29	9	322	44	9	489
Lwengo	209	68	307	187	53	353
Luwero	366	150	244	446	150	297
Lyantonde	70	13	538	66	13	508
Nakaseke	192	39	492	229	39	587
Nakasongola	1,003	600	167	1,450	600	242
Masaka	1,179	285	414	1,274	300	425
Mityana	215	59	364	235	59	398
Mpigi	308	89	346	440	107	411
Mubende	963	246	391	1,245	256	486
Mukono	307	116	265	571	185	309
Rakai	410	214	192	469	214	219
Sembabule	188	112	168	308	112	275
Wakiso	3,309	1,090	304	3,258	1,072	304
Eastern	7,754	3,951	196	8,917	4,005	223
Amuria	108	32	338	111	32	347
Budaka	54	26	208	33	16	206
Bugiri	80	31	258	92	31	297
Bukedea	150	119	126	89	48	185
Bukwo	24	9	267	43	9	478
Busia	98	21	467	124	21	591
Butaleja	35	150	23	47	150	31
Buyende	76	16	475	91	16	569
Iganga	340	156	218	447	156	287
Luuka	81	54	150	107	54	198
Jinja	2,409	759	317	2,739	759	361
Mbale	892	539	165	1,024	539	190
Namayingo	53	6	883	79	6	1,317
Namutumba	77	107	72	76	107	71
Ngora				100	71	141
Manafwa	65	25	260	85	25	340
Mayuge	448	163	275	521	163	320
Kaberamaido	59	36	164	111	36	308
Kibuku	17	7	243	18	7	257
Kaliro	81	42	193	97	42	231
Kamuli	164	83	198	197	83	237
Kapchorwa	176	137	128	152	137	111
Katakwi	146	19	768	167	19	879
Kumi	124	52	238	155	52	298
Kween	60	40	150	121	40	303
Tororo	759	754	101	930	754	123
Pallisa	120	57	211	137	67	205
Sironko	337	26	1,296	158	26	608
Serere	107	29	369	100	29	345
Soroti	695	510	136	873	510	171

Source: Uganda Prison services

Table 2.6 B (Ct'd): Prison Capacity and Occupancy Rate by District, 2014 - 2015

Region	2015			2016		
	Total	Prison	Occupancy	Total	Prison	Occupancy
District	prisoners	Capacity	rate (%)	prisoners	Capacity	rate (%)
Northern	8,262	2,738	302	9,859	2,833	348
Abim	170	84	202	317	84	377
Adjumani	430	251	171	479	251	191
Agago	153	19	805	195	19	1,026
Alebtong	59	47	126	98	47	209
Amolatar	62	56	111	94	56	168
Amuru	47	11	427	11	70	16
Apac	335	127	264	361	127	284
Arua	1,011	234	432	1,064	234	455
Dokolo	83	60	138	114	60	190
Gulu	2,181	527	414	2,304	527	437
Kaabong	28	12	233	80	12	667
Koboko	170	103	165	240	103	233
Kitgum	273	78	350	388	90	431
Kole	35	21	167	52	21	248
Kotido	117	26	450	120	26	462
Lamwo	86	55	156	62	43	144
Lira	917	194	473	1,046	194	539
Moroto	382	264	145	550	264	208
Moyo	78	34	229	58	34	171
Nakapiripirit	393	126	312	391	126	310
Nebbi	224	55	407	385	55	700
Otuke	44	20	220	71	20	355
Oyam	539	183	295	596	183	326
Pader	101	45	224	431	56	770
Yumbe	68	21	324	185	46	402
Zombo	276	85	325	167	55	304
Western	11,809	4,031	293	12,992	4,009	324
Buhweju	61	18	339	65	18	361
Bulisa	46	10	460	85	10	850
Bundibugyo	102	7	1,457	63	7	900
Bushenyi	840	325	258	862	275	314
Hoima	355	105	338	318	105	303
Ibanda	676	481	141	712	464	153
Isingiro	229	28	818	315	28	1,125
Kabale	670	243	276	666	216	308
Kabarole	1,913	687	278	1801	687	262
Kamwenge	184	23	800	239	40	598
Kagadi				106	31	342
Kakumiro				153	31	494
Kanungu	201	33	609	216	33	655
Kasese	1,029	475	217	1220	475	257
Kibaale	268	92	291	134	30	447
Kiruhura	251	100	251	307	94	327
Kiryandongo	156	154	101	260	154	169
Kisoro	89	18	494	165	18	917
Kyegegwa	70	22	318	65	22	296
Kyenjojo	124	24	517	110	24	458
Masindi	1,819	501	363	1968	501	393
Mbarara	1,988	541	367	2281	547	417
Mitooma	22	17	129	72	17	424
Ntungamo	290	40	725	265	40	663
Rukungiri	426	87	490	488	87	561
Rubanda				56	27	207
National	45,527	16,517	276	51,247	16,612	309

Source: Uganda Prison services

3 Production Statistics

3.1 Agriculture

Table 3.1A: Production Volumes for Selected Cash Crops (Tonnes), 2012- 2016

Production (Procured)						
Year	Robusta	Arabica	Total	Tea	Cotton	Sugarcane
2012	133,830	52,295	186,125	57,939	47,577	2,523,916
2013	166,986	55,908	222,895	60,970	18,571	2,635,223
2014	164,777	47,395	211,872	65,373	14,594	3,352,895
2015	180,020	49,129	229,150	58,588	17,275	3,431,543
2016	184,145	58,916	243,061	39,299	20,339	3,067,466

Note: Procurement is used as a proxy for production for the above cash crops.

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), Uganda Tea Authority, CDO

Table 3.1 B: Area planted for selected food crops (Ha), 2012- 2016

Crop	2008/09*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Plantain Bananas (All types)	915,877	979,000	972,125	973,292	973,340	970,250
Cereals						
Millet	249,987	175,000	175,000	175,175	175,173	175,874
Maize	1,014,260	1,093,786	1,101,453	1,103,105	1,125,168	1,128,543
Sorghum	399,252	372,972	373,345	373,345	373,382	373,083
Rice	75,086	92,298	92,944	94,803	95,277	95,515
Wheat	-	13,657	13,527	13,797	13,799	13,812
Total		1,747,713	1,756,269	1,760,225	1,782,799	1,786,827
Root Crops						
S/potatoes	440,256	452,000	452,665	454,476	454,478	454,933
Irish	32,759	38,938	38,949	39,338	39,339	39,373
Cassava	871,389	851,000	851,403	852,255	852,340	852,809
Total	1,344,404	1,341,938	1,343,017	1,346,069	1,346,157	1,347,115
Pulses						
Beans	617,522	669,000	672,273	674,290	674,964	674,700
Field Peas	43,837	28,846	28,878	28,880	28,966	29,070
Cow peas	23,817	25,462	25,341	25,366	25,391	25,406
Pigeon Peas	29,801	33,000	33,459	33,483	33,500	33,511
Total	714,977	756,308	759,951	762,019	762,821	762,687
Oil crops						
Gnuts	345,232	421,000	421,866	422,287	422,710	422,836
Soya Beans	36,444	45,995	46,409	46,549	46,688	46,782
Simsim	175,597	207,000	207,014	207,117	207,324	207,376
Sunflower	-	230,000	238,078	242,840	249,640	249,704
Total	557,273	903,995	913,367	918,793	926,362	926,698

*Source: MAAIF and UBOS *Uganda Census of Agriculture*

Table 3.1 C: Production for selected food crops (Tonnes), 2012- 2016

Crop	2008/09*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Plantain Bananas(All types)	4,297,345	4,503,299	4,374,563	4,574,471	4,623,367	3,395,875
Cereals						
Millet	276,928	244,438	227,500	236,486	236,484	193,461
Maize	2,361,956	2,734,465	2,748,137	2,647,453	2,812,919	2,482,795
Sorghum	375,795	335,675	298,676	298,676	410,720	365,622
Rice	190,736	212,286	213,772	237,008	238,193	214,910
Wheat	-	20,290	20,290	22,076	22,078	22,100
Root Crops						
S/potatoes	1,818,769	1,852,222	1,810,660	1,817,903	2,045,153	1,910,718
Irish	154,435	185,103	175,270	180,956	173,093	171,271
Cassava	2,894,311	2,806,824	2,979,911	2,812,721	2,727,487	2,728,988
Pulses						
Beans	929,276	869,607	941,182	1,011,435	1,079,943	809,640
Field Peas	16,452	11,550	17,327	15,884	13,035	12,500
Cow peas	11,057	10,135	12,670	12,683	12,696	11,433
Pigeon Peas	11,330	13,382	13,384	13,393	13,400	13,069
Other						
Gnuts	244,683	295,000	295,306	295,601	295,897	274,844
Soya Beans	23,623	23,000	23,205	27,929	28,013	25,730
Simsim	101,028	124,000	124,208	144,982	145,127	134,795
Sun flower	-	230,000	238,078	242,840	244,647	237,219

*Uganda Census of Agriculture

Source: MAAIF and UBOS

Table 3.1D: Total production of Major Crops by district - UCA 2008/09 (Metric Tonnes)

District	Cereals					Root Crops		
	Plantain Bananas	Finger Millet	Maize	Sorghum	Rice	Sweet Potatoes	Irish Potatoes	Cassava
Central								
Kalangala	531	0	776	0	0	4,343	0	7,950
Kampala	3,004	0	245	0	0	796	0	1,054
Kayunga	14,657	710	18,107	130	207	29,331	0	33,867
Kiboga	65,380	46	34,875	58	251	7,969	916	14,186
Luwero	37,534	0	29,849	0	362	15,741	77	39,732
Lyantonde	38,588	513	3,675	0	0	1,148	4,905	4,093
Masaka	195,218	108	82,287	115	0	33,757	106	64,965
Mityana	34,150	0	13,321	85	0	8,346	944	9,666
Mpigi	114,653	3	19,578	76	12	21,478	362	39,219
Mubende	204,109	627	171,089	350	0	36,274	1,483	41,188
Mukono	36,026	160	18,882	15	837	37,501	0	41,669
Nakaseke	27,511	138	6,375	29	58	10,786	48	13,771
Nakasongola	1,632	9,674	14,835	0	0	66,419	0	49,405
Rakai	139,314	151	18,213	1,313	0	9,022	3,539	14,589
Ssembabule	98,643	1,605	12,464	358	0	6,294	158	12,744
Wakiso	28,884	0	5,287	149	447	23,200	753	21,712
Sub-Total	1,039,834	13,735	449,858	2,678	2,174	312,405	13,291	409,810
Eastern								
Amuria	143	1,897	1,353	6,963	775	7,400	0	10,870
Budaka	726	1,700	4,812	1,299	475	4,957	0	13,200
Bududa	60,138	60	11,259	0	0	857	366	11,498
Bugiri	13,227	1,547	63,603	888	4,185	10,415	0	50,536
Bukedea	102	4,181	27,703	2,335	328	2,520	0	45,090
Bukwo	3,959	34	45,644	0	0	715	472	89
Busia	596	1,060	10,701	1,918	11,188	8,689	0	33,870
Butaleja	446	8,055	18,829	2,882	3,433	8,315	0	29,190
Iganga	13,263	786	303,262	192	31,492	270,853	348	164,995
Jinja	6,435	163	18,497	66	253	59,858	0	29,533
Kaberamaido	286	2,826	3,801	9,932	27	7,952	0	23,989
Kaliro	3,540	3,625	16,639	230	2,876	36,845	0	16,581
Kamuli	17,296	8,418	81,969	427	2,481	151,725	0	108,863
Kapchorwa	26,892	0	49,904	0	0	156	1,913	920
Katakwi	0	819	255	4,206	26	2,798	0	11,569
Kumi	21	1,435	2,708	4,471	499	21,003	0	36,564
Manafwa	58,884	505	19,340	125	0	3,166	0	3,776
Mayuge	4,650	573	41,982	145	2,776	15,855	0	26,821
Mbale	99,011	1,472	42,644	427	1,066	1,076	338	32,222
Namutumba	2,095	1,155	55,788	142	2,561	21,902	0	52,043
Pallisa	87	9,892	55,884	3,884	22,865	6,131	0	33,435
Sironko	29,438	188	18,649	148	25	850	263	9,238
Soroti	0	29,868	137,657	55,544	24,689	163,648	0	141,331
Tororo	1,001	26,582	75,673	37,086	16,176	39,453	925	174,962
Sub-Total	342,236	106,841	1,108,556	133,310	128,196	847,139	4,625	1,061,185

Table 3.1D: Total production of Major Crops by district - UCA 2008/09 (Metric Tonnes)

District	Cereals			Root		Sweet Potatoes	Irish Potatoes	Cassava
	Plantain Bananas	Finger Millet	Maize	Sorghum	Rice			
Northern								
Abim	0	762	2,645	2,440	0	489	0	509
Adjumani	212	1,237	47,264	20,528	569	55,598	0	51,767
Amolatar	0	3,005	4,025	579	0	3,938	0	13,138
Amuru	0	13,130	17,954	13,790	19,042	13,726	0	47,111
Apac	150	7,116	45,728	1,294	641	20,217	0	239,932
Arua	17,106	11,341	11,626	12,338	2,604	43,070	242	147,010
Dokolo	352	7,325	16,921	3,396	167	6,926	0	42,531
Gulu	0	4,931	10,386	6,507	1,997	61,732	0	28,933
Kaabong	0	1,300	3,618	8,764	0	8	0	1,318
Kitgum	0	5,515	3,108	13,266	470	4,881	0	272
Koboko	1,523	118	5,928	1,298	436	10,193	0	10,739
Kotido	0	5,124	6,703	14,429	0	0	0	0
Lira	215	4,441	17,156	13,831	8,009	10,871	53	13,821
Moroto	0	301	3,736	11,332	0	307	0	0
Moyo	58	265	6,697	3,313	15	15,200	0	4,996
Nakapiripirit	423	0	1,730	7,368	0	1,105	0	565
Nebbi	10,132	351	19,335	2,306	98	5,272	1,016	194,456
Nyadri	201	492	6,952	5,544	631	8,944	0	53,125
Oyam	861	3,967	24,876	4,757	3,667	11,579	0	75,593
Pader	136	7,373	10,791	22,503	5,029	5,777	0	4,845
Yumbe	257	479	38,617	7,507	344	13,099	0	52,463
Sub-Total	31,626	78,573	305,796	177,090	43,719	292,932	1,311	983,124
Western								
Buliisa	114	4	12,952	147	0	837	0	27,748
Bundibugyo	39,944	0	1,078	0	71	3,314	82	21,040
Bushenyi	353,145	6,854	3,997	2,721	0	32,069	1,045	24,254
Hoima	9,846	1,328	38,372	229	10,911	26,838	2,024	60,932
Ibanda	146,079	6,551	8,106	677	104	9,282	1,911	13,505
Isingiro	601,363	2,727	6,714	5,450	0	10,293	10,756	7,518
Kabale	32,649	90	6,587	18,605	0	35,986	45,578	214
Kabarole	234,183	3,053	91,318	976	140	29,917	9,343	51,486
Kamwenge	113,212	1,449	21,729	1,428	90	18,444	4,737	20,931
Kanungu	132,431	8,141	5,046	2,047	854	26,024	860	5,674
Kasese	65,034	342	24,196	143	0	1,171	1,466	56,605
Kibaale	64,217	1,790	60,529	1,166	2,917	15,239	4,165	48,094
Kiruhura	125,218	5,411	27,317	83	0	4,264	806	12,799
Kisoro	18,319	19	9,723	3,051	0	38,437	25,617	221
Kyenjojo	50,687	5,943	54,850	820	0	40,148	23,939	38,552
Masindi	2,967	2,825	61,715	1,012	811	14,786	1,131	39,515
Mbarara	542,348	1,517	806	232	0	3,761	184	3,538
Ntungamo	193,172	20,107	59,846	23,106	0	32,892	1,004	4,551
Rukungiri	158,725	9,635	2,863	823	751	22,595	562	3,013
Sub-Total	2,883,653	77,786	497,744	62,716	16,649	366,297	135,210	440,190
National	4,297,349	276,935	2,361,954	375,794	190,738	1,818,773	154,437	2,894,309

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 3.1 D (Cont'd): Total production of Major Crops by district - UCA 2008/09
(Met Tonnes)**

District	Pulses				Oil crop		
	Beans	Field peas	Cow peas	Pigeon peas	Ground nuts	Soya beans	Sim-Sim
CENTRAL							
Kalangala	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kampala	67	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kayunga	1,154	0	0	0	640	119	99
Kiboga	7,486	139	227	0	476	3	0
Luwero	2,743	0	0	0	357	1	0
Lyantonde	3,204	1	0	0	74	0	0
Masaka	32,702	0	0	0	4,574	0	0
Mityana	4,300	0	0	0	448	0	0
Mpigi	7,212	96	40	0	502	41	0
Mubende	78,027	0	0	0	3,021	0	0
Mukono	4,202	0	0	0	727	22	11
Nakaseke	1,019	0	0	0	105	2	0
Nakasongola	3,076	66	0	0	19,183	0	16
Rakai	11,065	0	13	0	853	0	0
Ssembabule	9,368	0	0	0	1,419	0	0
Wakiso	1,596	0	0	0	376	4	0
Sub-total	167,276	302	280	0	32,757	192	126
EASTERN							
Amuria	9,528	59	468	0	2,475	69	480
Budaka	1,066	103	0	5	821	184	9
Bududa	550	0	0	0	23	3	0
Bugiri	5,576	13	0	0	1,832	532	164
Bukedea	1,247	106	296	0	2,143	18	0
Bukwo	6,544	0	0	0	0	0	0
Busia	917	29	2	0	271	132	73
Butaleja	788	84	2	0	3,470	124	144
Iganga	18,279	5	0	0	5,036	639	191
Jinja	2,760	1	0	0	409	145	25
Kaberamaido	1,908	14	342	15	474	156	1,421
Kaliro	501	21	0	0	1,336	680	63
Kamuli	2,695	9	0	0	3,387	258	277
Kapchorwa	322	0	0	0	0	0	0
Katakwi	0	0	100	19	5,815	0	77
Kumi	393	66	1,181	60	8,636	0	98
Manafwa	1,212	0	0	0	467	2	24
Mayuge	2,462	5	0	0	1,104	32	12
Mbale	23,637	0	170	0	694	20	0
Namutumba	2,579	27	55	0	5,100	162	6
Pallisa	2,292	1,336	1,246	120	3,180	399	179
Sironko	2,128	0	73	0	368	31	0
Soroti	5,380	797	3,113	0	19,599	37	3,275
Tororo	6,069	559	37	0	10,609	2,180	257
Sub-total	98,833	3,234	7,085	219	77,249	5,803	6,775

Table 3.1 D (Cont'd): Total production of Major Crops by district - UCA 2008/09

(Met Tonnes)

District	Pulses				Oil crop			
	Beans	Field peas	Cow peas	Pigeon peas	Ground nuts	Soya beans	Sim-Sim	
NORTHERN								
Abim	3,466	10	54	27	236	0	146	
Adjumani	30	1,706	23	864	6,711	5	3,235	
Amolatar	929	24	5	37	211	47	5,022	
Amuru	74,671	1,850	0	214	14,375	36	4,572	
Apac	21,731	633	14	334	7,407	3,225	25,371	
Arua	14,955	535	324	393	10,288	163	3,999	
Dokolo	2,694	45	0	60	342	72	1,713	
Gulu	30,744	1,273	0	38	6,105	1,117	11,836	
Kaabong	3,342	0	436	5	207	0	70	
Kitgum	137	132	282	850	3,509	40	10,231	
Koboko	1,635	5	21	4	1,110	0	305	
Kotido	8,085	42	556	0	1,199	0	1,327	
Lira	7,143	212	28	3,263	2,069	2,045	5,460	
Moroto	526	0	72	0	98	0	0	
Moyo	138	42	986	70	1,498	45	1,415	
Nakapiripirit	402	8	79	0	507	0	290	
Nebbi	2,895	0	9	56	2,489	0	2,104	
Nyadri	5,862	6	150	0	3,593	171	1,716	
Oyam	53,008	2,653	34	412	5,691	8,030	4,221	
Pader	3,643	715	58	4,356	8,602	617	6,764	
Yumbe	15,183	538	299	49	6,938	116	3,764	
Sub-total	251,219	10,429	3,430	11,032	83,185	15,729	93,561	
WESTERN								
Buliisa	856	0	0	0	56	0	124	
Bundibugyo	3,318	0	0	0	15	440	0	
Bushenyi	24,703	203	0	0	1,072	79	0	
Hoima	2,751	375	62	52	3,778	13	8	
Ibanda	5,621	0	0	0	1,971	19	0	
Isingiro	21,219	55	0	0	1,753	64	0	
Kabale	22,227	1,208	67	0	58	9	0	
Kabarole	25,202	0	62	0	1,694	42	0	
Kamwenge	7,581	15	0	0	1,754	37	0	
Kanungu	5,019	32	0	0	988	15	0	
Kasese	28,141	0	0	0	630	1,029	0	
Kibaale	36,608	29	0	25	12,473	9	42	
Kiruhura	17,265	0	0	0	5,356	0	0	
Kisoro	11,491	108	0	0	0	0	0	
Kyenjojo	33,392	5	1	0	7,679	2	0	
Masindi	20,045	0	0	3	7,708	51	391	
Mbarara	5,182	55	0	0	823	0	0	
Ntungamo	137,899	122	66	0	2,907	47	0	
Rukungiri	3,426	282	3	0	782	30	0	
Sub-total	411,946	2,489	261	80	51,497	1,886	565	
National	929,274	16,454	11,056	11,331	0	244,688	23,610	101,027

Table 3.1 E: Fish catch by water body (thousand tonnes), 2012 – 2016

Water Body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Lake Victoria	185,000	193,000	245,000	238,630	252,804
Lake Albert	152,560	160,000	152,000	149,040	148,159
Lake Kyoga	44,049	40,000	38,000	41,768	40,710
Lake Edward, George, & Kazinga Channel	5,208	6,248	6,246	6,354	6,638
Albert Nile	5,043	5,500	5,390	5,122	5,375
Lake Wamala	5,712	4,500	4,590	4,186	3,959
Other Waters	9,547	10,000	10,500	9,760	9,883
Total	407,119	419,248	461,726	454,860	467,528

Source: Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF).

Table 3.1 F: Livestock numbers ('000s), 2012 – 2016

Species	Livestock	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cattle	11,409	11,979	13,020	13,623	14,031	14,368
Sheep	3,413	3,842	3,937	3,842	4,198	4,307
Goats	12,450	14,012	14,433	14,011	15,312	15,725
Pigs	3,184	3,584	3,691	3,584	3,916	4,037
Poultry	37,448	36,956	43,396	44,698	46,039	46,291

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), and Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.1 G: Meat production in metric tonnes, 2012 – 2016

Year	Beef	Goat/Mutton	Pork
2012	191,280	35,666	20,867
2013	197,019	36,736	21,493
2014	202,929	37,838	22,138
2015	209,017	38,973	22,802
2016	214,033	39,987	24,190

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), and Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.1 H: Cattle Milk production in ('000,000) litres, 2012 – 2016

Year	Indigenous	Exotic	Total Milk produced
2012	703	758	1,461
2013	724	780	1,504
2014	745	804	1,550
2015	768	828	1,569
2016	848	786	1,634

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), and Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.1 I: Egg production by breed (000's), 2012 – 2016

Year	Exotic	Indigenous	Total Egg Production
2012	646,107	161,527	807,634
2013	665,490	166,373	831,863
2014	685,455	171,364	856,819
2015	706,019	176,505	882,524
2016	706,054	176,513	882,567

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), and Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.2 Index of Production

Table 3.2 A: Index of Production (2002 =100), Calendar Year 2012 –2016

Description	Weight	Years					Annual Percentage Change
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	1000	193.41	199.03	219.71	221.61	233.47	5.4
FOOD PROCESSING	400	158.39	175.18	210.88	186.51	206.25	10.6
Meat Preparation & Processing	2	97.50	131.52	120.93	80.35	58.19	-27.6
Fish Processing & Preservation	28	26.77	22.71	15.07	24.00	28.83	20.1
Edible Oils & Fats Production	42	275.92	299.44	367.25	360.16	341.32	-5.2
Dairy Production	10	441.68	426.02	422.35	339.09	338.26	-0.2
Grain Milling	9	515.45	502.22	481.50	475.41	530.47	11.6
Bakery Production	9	171.48	246.13	270.02	439.72	582.64	32.5
Sugar Processing	139	158.61	180.33	276.09	213.27	237.88	11.5
Coffee Processing	89	87.46	106.94	103.48	108.68	114.43	5.3
Tea Processing	68	153.16	161.45	143.57	114.44	157.56	37.7
Animal Feed Production	5	91.71	113.20	95.22	94.53	111.41	17.9
Other Food Processing	1	118.00	101.05	97.31	82.21	69.28	-15.7
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	201	266.40	261.35	288.28	290.07	287.35	-0.9
Beer Production	99	268.17	236.05	233.75	219.25	224.21	2.3
Soft Drinks & Bottled Water Production	69	392.78	423.93	505.67	531.58	516.57	-2.8
Tobacco Manufacturing	33	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOT WEAR	43	192.09	138.84	116.29	125.93	153.37	21.8
Cotton Ginning	12	351.04	151.46	102.85	123.67	190.59	54.1
Textile & Garment Manufacture	19	156.54	179.35	163.75	169.86	185.71	9.3
Leather & Footwear Production	11	73.76	55.11	50.01	53.09	55.89	5.3
SAWMILLING, PAPER AND PRINTING	35	234.38	248.91	222.67	246.47	251.72	2.1
Sawmilling, Papermaking, etc.	12	132.64	160.07	161.54	171.35	167.29	-2.4
Printing & Publishing	23	287.42	295.24	254.54	285.63	295.74	3.5
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	97	209.47	204.55	213.75	266.24	292.49	9.9
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Production	9	475.01	460.05	526.98	920.66	1148.29	24.7
Paint & Vanish Manufacturing	3	696.16	793.84	830.16	926.38	897.20	-3.1
Soap, Detergent, etc. Production	75	146.80	135.07	137.23	150.16	155.36	3.5
Foam Products Manufacturing	10	312.62	341.71	343.97	371.14	386.48	4.1
BRICKS & CEMENT	75	239.95	251.21	243.74	289.30	289.59	0.1
Bricks, Tiles & Other Ceramic Production	10	122.47	106.96	118.02	117.53	131.99	12.3
Cement & Lime Production	60	271.94	288.97	277.74	334.36	333.16	-0.4
Concrete Articles Manufacturing	5	97.07	93.90	93.55	100.88	90.03	-10.8
METAL PRODUCTS	83	140.00	148.71	155.83	166.97	162.98	-2.4
Iron and Steel Manufacturing	78	140.86	150.02	157.06	169.88	166.23	-2.1
Other Metal Production	5	125.96	127.08	135.66	119.23	109.56	-8.1
MISCELLANEOUS	66	152.66	161.33	190.59	200.09	214.24	7.1
Plastic Products Manufacturing	33	190.37	214.25	232.70	263.25	276.97	5.2
Furniture making	14	89.53	61.54	78.91	77.28	69.61	-9.9
Other Manufacturing nec	19	133.33	142.50	199.47	180.36	211.39	17.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.2 B: Index of Production (2002=100), Fiscal year 2011/12 - 2015/16

Description	Weight	Years					Percentage
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Change 2015/16
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	1000	185.75	198.28	205.66	222.31	224.49	1.0
FOOD PROCESSING	400	139.39	174.94	188.06	196.86	192.01	-2.5
Meat Preparation & Processing	2	160.38	94.42	129.31	97.92	66.23	-32.4
Fish Processing & Preservation	28	24.75	25.26	17.88	18.41	27.61	50.0
Edible Oils & Fats Production	42	274.67	277.47	332.81	372.81	349.22	-6.3
Dairy Production	10	412.89	441.07	423.38	383.77	321.53	-16.2
Grain Milling	9	480.38	556.15	466.38	483.56	474.87	-1.8
Bakery Production	9	189.39	189.19	272.46	311.50	553.50	77.7
Sugar Processing	139	124.08	181.01	219.77	242.13	215.59	-11.0
Coffee Processing	89	84.20	105.46	106.22	96.87	112.19	15.8
Tea Processing	68	121.83	173.30	140.79	135.33	130.61	-3.5
Animal Feed Production	5	91.24	102.26	111.09	87.56	107.56	22.8
Other Food Processing	1	128.88	106.50	99.76	87.86	73.30	-16.6
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	201	262.68	263.31	274.30	294.64	280.04	-5.0
Beer Production	99	282.17	243.90	237.39	226.88	214.59	-5.4
Soft Drinks & Bottled Water Production	69	361.94	418.44	459.76	534.01	509.04	-4.7
Tobacco Manufacturing	33	****	****	****	****	****	****
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOT WEAR	43	196.45	149.11	117.78	119.48	143.49	20.1
Cotton Ginning	12	344.80	177.68	101.58	106.43	152.44	43.2
Textile & Garment Manufacture	19	180.10	175.91	167.89	164.22	186.61	13.6
Leather & Footwear Production	11	57.14	70.89	50.09	57.48	59.40	3.3
SAWMILLING, PAPER AND PRINTING	35	209.51	251.71	230.96	229.62	247.61	7.8
Sawmilling, Papermaking, etc.	12	122.60	153.65	161.61	159.44	171.93	7.8
Printing & Publishing	23	254.83	302.84	267.12	266.20	287.08	7.8
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	97	218.09	202.73	201.21	238.35	297.18	24.7
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Production	9	491.95	446.48	450.16	719.23	1146.54	59.4
Paint & Vanish Manufacturing	3	648.96	762.26	798.52	881.31	922.37	4.7
Soap, Detergent, etc. Production	75	154.12	136.69	132.43	142.99	158.50	10.8
Foam Products Manufacturing	10	338.41	332.39	336.95	350.23	403.48	15.2
BRICKS & CEMENT	75	245.26	244.24	244.35	277.89	282.28	1.6
Bricks, Tiles & Other Ceramic Production	10	134.36	112.96	107.58	121.62	121.78	0.1
Cement & Lime Production	60	274.06	279.23	280.41	319.35	325.52	1.9
Concrete Articles Manufacturing	5	127.20	93.64	92.10	100.83	92.66	-8.1
METAL PRODUCTS	83	137.88	147.11	150.21	173.09	156.58	-9.5
Iron and Steel Manufacturing	78	139.41	148.05	151.62	175.65	158.99	-9.5
Other Metal Production	5	112.86	131.65	127.11	130.96	117.03	-10.6
MISCELLANEOUS	66	157.54	150.03	178.02	193.30	204.79	5.9
Plastic Products Manufacturing	33	186.90	207.37	218.68	251.45	262.75	4.5
Furniture making	14	91.35	61.96	87.01	76.92	58.73	-23.6
Other Manufacturing nec	19	155.10	114.82	174.13	177.58	211.34	19.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistic

3.3 Energy Statistics

Table 3.3.A: Annual imports of petroleum products (cubic meters), 2012-2016

YEAR	Petrol	Kerosene	Diesel	Jet Fuel	Total
2012	495,668	74,266	644,431	-	1,214,366
2013	567,899	73,309	672,143	-	1,313,350
2014	644,265	67,165	727,417	-	1,438,847
2015	754,398	60,346	807,772	-	1,622,516
2016	811,712	59,874	857,031	120,902	1,849,520
Annual change	7.6 percent	-0.8 percent	6.1 percent		14.0 percent

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

Table 3.3.B: Installed Electricity Capacity in MW (2012-2016)

Plant Name	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Installed Capacity	718.4	827.5	885.0	895.5	895.5
Hydro Electricity	582.4	691.5	695.0	695.0	695.0
Kiira HPP	200	200	200	200	200
Nalubale HPP	180	180	180	180	180
Bujagali Energy Limited (BEL)	150	250	250	250	250
Kasese Cobalt (KCCL)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Tibet Hima Mining Co Ltd****	5	5	5	5	5
Bugoye Hydro Limited***	13	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
AEMS Mpanga	18	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Ishasha Ecopower	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Kabalega Hydromax Buseruka	-	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Nyagak**			3.5	3.5	3.5
Thermal Electricity	120	100	136	136	136
Lugogo	-	-			
Electromax	20	50.0	86	86	86
Aggreko II - Kiira					
Jacobsen Plant - Namanve	50	50	50	50	50
IDA Plant - Mutundwe	50	0			
*Bagasse Electricity	16	36	54	65	65
Kakira Sugar Limited	12	32	50	50	50
Kinyara Sugar Works Limited	4	4	4	14.5	14.5

Source: Electricity Regulatory Authority

** - Off-grid generation

*** - Formerly Kilembe Mines Limited

**** - Formerly Tronder Power Limited

Table 3.3 C: Total Number of consumers, 2012-2016

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Domestic	429,831	456,248	540,694	640,025	797,205
Commercial	38,364	42,874	52,940	61,518	72,266
Industrial	2,020	2,263	2,528	2,746	3,054
Street Lights	327	369	359	348	311
TOTAL	470,542	501,754	596,521	704,637	872,836
ANNUAL CHANGE -percentage		6.6	18.9	18.1	23.9

Source: Electricity Regulatory Authority

Table 3.3 D: Annual Average Weighted Domestic Tariffs (Ug shs/kWh), 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
UMEME	524.5	524.5	518.7	575.6	635.2
WENRECO	360.0	400.2	491.6	559.4	600.7
FERDSULT	490.7	512.2	512.0	511.9	511.9
KIL	427.7	509.1	515.3	517.3	586.9
BECS	416.9	515.5	515.5	515.5	608.3
PACMEC	400.0	424.7	530.1	561.6	581.6
KREC	-	-	524.9	524.9	547.5
KIS	-	-	518.7	566.2	671.0
UEDCL	-	-	518.4	575.6	635.2
KISIIZI	-	-	496.0	496.0	572.4
Annual average	436.6	481.0	514.1	540.4	595.1
Annual change	10.4 percent	10.2 percent	6.9 percent	5.1 percent	10.1 percent

Source: Electricity Regulatory Authority

Table 3.3 E: Annual Average Weighted Commercial Tariffs (Ug shs/kWh), 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
UMEME	487.6	487.6	472.5	523.5	574.3
WENRECO	420.0	426.8	467.7	526.9	565.8
FERDSULT	456.9	479.8	478.5	477.2	477.2
KIL	400.7	400.8	400.8	400.8	530.0
BECS	375.0	375.0	453.5	479.7	546.4
PACMEC	375.0	384.0	497.7	532.6	540.7
KRECS			448.4	448.4	474.4
KIS			567.8	626.9	796.0
UEDCL			445.2	523.5	574.3
KISIIZI			496.0	496.0	572.4
Annual average	419.2	425.7	472.8	503.6	565.2
Annual change		1.5 percent	11.1 percent	6.5 percent	12.2 percent

Source: Electricity Regulatory Authority

Table 3.3 F: Annual Average Weighted Large Industrial Tariffs (Ug shs/kWh), 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
UMEME	312.8	312.8	308.5	336.5	356.8
WENRECO	420.0	426.8	467.7	526.9	565.8
FERDSULT	328.2	341.6	329.2	316.8	316.8
Annual Weighted average	353.7	360.4	368.4	393.4	413.1
Annual change		1.9 percent	2.2 percent	6.8 percent	5.0 percent

Source: Electricity Regulatory Authority

3.4 Mineral Statistics

Table 3.4 A: Annual mineral Production by Quantity (Tonnes), 2012-2016

Mineral	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non Metallic					
Limestone	936,264	922,372	1,090,240	979,660	1,203,074
Pozollana	650,324	623,471	742,423	686,564	846,604
Vermiculite	51,962	2,297	2,661	801	3,295
Kaolin	42,886	43,875	46,286	34,697	45,909
Metallic					
Gold	0.004	0.004	0.024	0.013	0.011
Cobalt	556	181	-	-	-
Crude cobalt carbonate	-	567	-	-	-
Wolfram	43	72	80	45	52
Synthetic Aggregate	20,472	109,906	64,604	82,716	81,413
Iron Ore	4,431	2,282	41,959	9,000	2,163
Coltan (30 percent Purity)	-	-	-	0.367	13
Tin (75 percent Purity)	-	26	45	180	83
Beryl (1 percent Beryllium)	-	-	-	-	14

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

Table 3.4 B: Annual value of Mineral Production Value (UGX '000,000), 2012-2016

Mineral	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non Metallic					
Limestone	112,352	110,685	130,829	117,559	144,369
Pozollana	13,657	13,093	15,591	14,418	17,779
Vermiculite	30,086	1,330	1,541	463	1,908
Kaolin	4,289	4,388	4,629	3,470	4,591
Metallic					
Gold	1	620	3	1	1,396
Cobalt	44,702	24,228	-	-	-
Crude cobalt carbonate	-	798	-	-	-
Wolfram	1,501	2,503	2,753	1,570	1,808
Synthetic Aggregate	31	165	97	124	122
Iron Ore	1,202	619	11,383	2,442	587
Coltan (30 percent Purity)	-	-	-	10	359
Tin (75 percent Purity)	-	872	1,515	6,136	2,840
Beryl (1 percent Beryllium)	-	-	-	-	118
TOTAL	207,819	159,300	168,340	146,194	175,875
		-23.3 percent	5.7 percent	-13.2 percent	20.3 percent

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

3.5 Transport Statistics

Table 3.5A: Number of Vehicles purchased by the Central Government, 2011 to 2015

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Cars	12	16	8	19	26	81
Pick ups	604	152	155	194	518	1623
Vans	8	-	-	-	-	8
Motor cycles	1,948	366	418	248	196	3,176
Lorries	24	15	2	1	15	57
Tractors	6	10	3	26	3	48
Trailers	7	2	29	28	-	66
Station wagons	138	95	90	108	170	601
Tipppers	-	96	-	-	10	106
Equipment	4	137	1	8	12	162
Ambulances	12	30	4	3	32	81
Miini buses	22	13	20	11	25	91
Buses	13	5	-	5	7	30
Fork lift	-	-	-	-	-	0
Water bouser	-	12	-	-	-	12
Semi-trailer	1	6	-	-	-	7
Gabbeg trucks	-	-	-	-	-	0
Low bed	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	2799	957	730	651	1,014	6,151

Table 3.5B: Number of Vehicles purchased by the Local Government, 2011 To 2015

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Cars	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pick ups	32	6	43	40	42	163
Vans	-	-	-	-	-	0
M/cycles	174	531	126	361	201	1,393
Lorries	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tractors	-	168	-	-	-	168
Trailers	3	166	-	-	-	169
Station wagons	7	-	-	3	1	11
Tipppers	-	217	-	-	-	217
Equipment	-	138	-	-	-	138
Ambulances	2	-	-	-	1	3
Miini buses	-	-	-	-	-	0
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	0
Fork lift	-	-	-	-	-	0
Water bouser	-	-	-	-	-	0
Semi-trailer	-	-	-	-	-	0
Garbage trucks	-	22	-	-	-	22
Low bed	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	218	1248	169	404	245	2,284

Source: Ministry of works

3.6 Migration and Tourism Statistics

Table 3.6 A: Total Arrival and Departures, 2012 – 2016

Period	Arrivals			Departures		
	Resident	Non Resident	Total	Resident	Non Resident	Total
Year						
2012	436,739	1,196,765	1,633,504	381,582	1,089,581	1,471,163
2013	477,584	1,206,334	1,683,918	378,212	1,187,710	1,565,922
2014	433,798	1,266,046	1,699,844	376,804	1,220,167	1,596,971
2015	426,728	1,302,802	1,729,530	399,393	1,310,199	1,709,592
2016	479,247	1,322,522	1,801,769	527,113	1,359,421	1,886,534
Quarters						
2012	436,739	1,196,765	1,633,504	381,582	1,089,581	1,471,163
Qtr1	100,481	305,606	406,087	90,374	266,290	356,664
Qtr2	102,229	298,292	400,521	99,348	277,604	376,952
Qtr3	116,157	317,675	433,832	103,352	290,089	393,441
Qtr4	117,872	275,192	393,064	88,508	255,598	344,106
2013	477,584	1,206,334	1,683,918	378,212	1,187,710	1,565,922
Qtr1	111,562	277,353	388,915	89,808	260,085	349,893
Qtr2	113,000	299,263	412,263	92,001	279,426	371,427
Qtr3	128,707	325,015	453,722	100,323	322,488	422,811
Qtr4	124,315	304,703	429,018	96,080	325,711	421,791
2014	433,798	1,266,046	1,699,844	376,804	1,220,167	1,596,971
Qtr1	111,562	303,298	414,860	75,865	257,004	332,869
Qtr2	107,570	307,044	414,614	89,972	292,312	382,284
Qtr3	110,592	338,563	449,155	107,675	345,458	453,133
Qtr4	104,074	317,141	421,215	103,292	325,393	428,685
2015	426,728	1,302,802	1,729,530	399,393	1,310,199	1,709,592
Qtr1	103,148	323,782	426,930	89,192	298,081	387,273
Qtr2	105,766	316,161	421,927	85,678	336,897	422,575
Qtr3	107,675	337,138	444,813	102,946	336,476	439,422
Qtr4	110,139	325,721	435,860	121,577	338,745	460,322
2016	479,247	1,322,522	1,801,769	527,113	1,359,421	1,886,534
Qtr1	126,208	336,808	463,016	134,440	336,227	470,667
Qtr2	103,896	300,696	404,592	125,323	331,652	456,975
Qtr3	127,038	350,046	477,084	137,289	339,114	476,403
Qtr4	122,105	334,972	457,077	130,061	352,428	482,489

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 B: Total Arrival and Departures by Migration Posts and residence status, 2016

Migration Post	Arrivals			Departures		
	Resident	Non Resident	Total	Resident	Non Resident	Total
Entebbe	254,453	432,282	686,735	229,690	478,431	708,121
Katuna	71,339	254,458	325,797	68,375	291,195	359,570
Busia	56,572	206,734	263,306	68,082	186,200	254,282
Malaba	26,378	121,508	147,886	56,434	97,734	154,168
Cyanika	11,742	104,509	116,251	27,328	98,907	126,235
Mirama Hills	30,610	55,604	86,214	44,120	46,102	90,222
Mutukula	14,054	60,850	74,904	15,999	61,721	77,720
Elegu/Atiaka	4,755	25,094	29,849	8,331	36,818	45,149
Mpondwe	2,887	31,557	34,444	2,424	32,510	34,934
Bunagana	2,250	9,705	11,955	2,371	8,156	10,527
Vvura	831	4,905	5,736	723	3,864	4,587
Goli	280	3,341	3,621	387	4,013	4,400
Oraba	476	2,562	3,038	364	2,496	2,860
Lia	298	1,815	2,113	443	2,778	3,221
Paidha	163	1,630	1,793	81	3,213	3,294
Afogi	238	1,281	1,519	275	1,816	2,091
Suam River	500	1,382	1,882	706	774	1,480
Lwakhaka	452	1,022	1,474	752	650	1,402
Others	969	2,283	3,252	228	2,043	2,271
Total	479,247	1,322,522	1,801,769	527,113	1,359,421	1,886,534

Note: Immigration posts where cards were inconsistently used are recorded under Category 'other'. These are Kikagati, Ishasha River and Lia. Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 C: Total Arrival and Departures by Migration Posts and residence status, 2015

Migration Post	Arrivals			Departures		
	Resident	Non Resident	Total	Resident	Non Resident	Total
Entebbe	221,116	402,207	623,323	190,018	418,619	608,637
Katuna	72,547	257,611	330,158	68,609	310,906	379,515
Busia	66,907	251,261	318,168	60,387	230,918	291,305
Malaba	23,401	141,258	164,659	36,837	153,913	190,750
Cyanika	6,040	68,189	74,229	5,428	20,697	26,125
Mutukula	11,219	61,405	72,624	11,516	52,103	63,619
Elegu/Atiaka	11,667	39,760	51,427	10,254	47,005	57,259
Mpondwe	3,669	29,868	33,537	2,784	25,499	28,283
Mirama Hills	4,037	27,900	31,937	8,878	26,707	35,585
Oraba	1,815	5,371	7,186	1,000	5,472	6,472
Vvura	831	4,905	5,736	723	3,864	4,587
Bunagana	1,227	4,358	5,585	282	5,776	6,058
Goli	254	3,028	3,282	319	3,099	3,418
Kikagati	840	1,451	2,291	946	1,412	2,358
Afogi	390	1,452	1,842	282	1,383	1,665
Lwakhaka	452	1,022	1,474	746	656	1,402
Paidha	66	1,065	1,131	32	1,782	1,814
Suam River	250	691	941	352	388	740
Total	426,728	1,302,802	1,729,530	399,393	1,310,199	1,709,592

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 D: Total Arrival and Departures by Sex, 2012 – 2016

Period	Arrivals				Departures			
	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total
Year								
2012	1,131,435	500,294	1,775	1,633,504	1,164,748	304,960	1,455	1,471,163
2013	1,318,847	364,083	988	1,683,918	1,272,600	292,771	551	1,565,922
2014	1,375,183	323,886	775	1,699,844	1,286,328	310,023	620	1,596,971
2015	1,273,972	453,183	2,375	1,729,530	1,382,252	325,734	1,606	1,709,592
2016	1,266,897	532,736	2,136	1,801,769	1,440,652	443,637	2,245	1,886,534
Quarters								
2012	1,131,435	500,294	1,775	1,633,504	1,164,748	304,960	1,455	1,471,163
Qtr1	278,190	123,041	466	406,087	283,431	72,881	352	356,664
Qtr2	280,201	119,734	586	400,521	298,499	78,017	436	376,952
Qtr3	296,810	144,607	431	433,832	317,068	83,966	338	401,372
Qtr4	276,234	112,912	292	393,064	265,750	70,096	329	336,175
2013	1,318,847	364,083	988	1,683,918	1,272,600	292,771	551	1,565,922
Qtr1	295,699	92,888	328	388,915	285,714	64,009	170	349,893
Qtr2	320,670	91,477	116	412,263	297,678	73,676	73	371,427
Qtr3	350,101	103,506	115	453,722	330,280	92,436	95	422,811
Qtr4	352,377	76,212	429	429,018	358,928	62,650	213	421,791
2014	1,375,183	323,886	775	1,699,844	1,286,328	310,023	620	1,596,971
Qtr1	351,396	63,260	204	414,860	275,333	57,481	55	332,869
Qtr2	330,961	83,414	239	414,614	309,994	72,126	164	382,284
Qtr3	352,802	96,131	222	449,155	364,447	88,477	209	453,133
Qtr4	340,024	81,081	110	421,215	336,554	91,939	192	428,685
2015	1,273,972	453,183	2,375	1,729,530	1,382,252	325,734	1,606	1,709,592
Qtr1	326,182	100,113	635	426,930	316,209	70,756	308	387,273
Qtr2	303,390	117,854	683	421,927	353,384	68,695	496	422,575
Qtr3	325,493	118,785	535	444,813	350,226	88,816	380	439,422
Qtr4	318,907	116,431	522	435,860	362,433	97,467	422	460,322
2016	1,266,897	532,736	2,136	1,801,769	1,440,652	443,637	2,245	1,886,534
Qtr1	339,002	123,768	246	463,016	379,771	90,650	246	470,667
Qtr2	287,056	116,893	643	404,592	347,466	108,857	652	456,975
Qtr3	328,786	147,381	917	477,084	349,381	126,144	878	476,403
Qtr4	312,053	144,694	330	457,077	364,034	117,986	469	482,489

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 E: Migration Statistics: Entebbe Arrivals, 2012 – 2016

Ugandans			Non Ugandans								Grand Total	
Residents	Non Residents		Resident	Non Residents								
	Residents	Total		Western Europe	Other Europe	North America	COMESA	Other Africa	Others & Not Stated	Total		
Period												
Year												
2012	165,145	16,380	181,525	40,369	91,047	7,804	58,295	99,955	54,825	87,609	439,904	621,429
2013	192,890	14,533	207,423	34,733	90,040	6,954	58,573	99,672	60,125	93,311	443,408	650,831
2014	199,045	15,046	214,091	40,574	87,013	9,101	64,342	109,791	77,576	80,611	469,008	683,099
2015	177,162	16,882	194,044	43,954	86,283	7,399	51,594	86,131	78,234	75,684	429,279	623,323
2016	209,537	25,714	235,251	44,916	90,418	7,522	60,574	95,527	70,640	81,887	451,484	686,735
Quarters												
2012												
Qtr1	33,747	3,625	37,372	12,308	23,849	2,376	14,338	29,358	11,771	18,362	112,362	149,734
Qtr2	38,627	4,027	42,654	9,234	20,039	2,108	16,849	23,183	14,405	22,260	108,078	150,732
Qtr3	45,002	4,670	49,672	11,855	27,864	1,948	16,045	25,410	16,075	26,150	125,347	175,019
Qtr4	47,769	4,058	51,827	6,972	19,295	1,372	11,063	22,002	12,574	20,837	94,115	145,942
2013												
Qtr1	43,253	3,440	46,693	9,782	24,989	1,836	14,600	25,391	13,461	24,450	114,509	161,202
Qtr2	47,535	3,191	50,726	8,072	19,591	1,731	15,032	26,359	15,509	23,609	109,903	160,629
Qtr3	53,192	3,473	56,665	8,880	24,862	1,722	16,658	25,131	16,705	22,733	116,691	173,356
Qtr4	48,910	4,429	53,339	7,999	20,598	1,665	12,283	22,791	14,450	22,519	102,305	155,644
2014												
Qtr1	59,532	2,409	61,941	9,416	24,290	2,913	19,925	38,800	20,862	24,557	140,763	202,704
Qtr2	50,721	4,244	54,965	10,262	19,286	2,292	16,775	26,934	20,455	20,070	116,074	171,039
Qtr3	44,523	3,753	48,276	12,593	24,863	2,043	16,463	24,735	18,241	18,692	117,630	165,906
Qtr4	44,269	4,640	48,909	8,303	18,574	1,853	11,179	19,322	18,018	17,292	94,541	143,450
2015												
Qtr1	41,829	4,116	45,945	13,288	22,673	2,314	14,069	22,380	24,651	19,061	118,436	164,381
Qtr2	44,269	3,629	47,898	10,617	18,904	1,881	12,472	22,450	17,649	18,506	102,479	150,377
Qtr3	44,396	3,708	48,104	10,502	22,618	1,624	12,813	21,410	18,874	18,812	106,653	154,757
Qtr4	46,668	5,429	52,097	9,547	22,088	1,580	12,240	19,891	17,060	19,305	101,711	153,808
2016												
Qtr1	58,967	8,198	67,165	14,669	26,674	2,467	17,094	26,711	20,454	22,921	130,990	198,155
Qtr2	43,769	5,204	48,973	8,837	16,597	1,303	13,619	19,803	14,112	18,736	93,007	141,980
Qtr3	56,021	4,908	60,929	10,228	25,246	1,803	15,441	24,394	17,293	20,290	114,695	175,624
Qtr4	50,780	7,404	58,184	11,182	21,901	1,949	14,420	24,619	18,781	19,940	112,792	170,976

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 F: Migration Statistics: Entebbe Departures, 2012 – 2016

Ugandans				Non Ugandans								Grand Total
Period	Non			Resident	Non Residents							
	Residents	Residents	Total						Other & Not Stated	Total		
					Western Europe	Other Europe	North America	COMESA	Other Africa			
Year												
2012	140,259	13,425	153,684	36,597	82,094	7,103	53,456	90,772	44,697	77,501	392,220	545,904
2013	142,616	16,961	159,577	33,176	90,718	6,667	53,324	95,459	52,948	84,053	416,345	575,922
2014	137,076	11,726	148,802	31,155	78,952	6,982	49,107	110,018	65,692	66,297	408,203	557,005
2015	157,302	14,490	171,792	32,716	75,200	7,222	47,263	136,696	67,081	70,667	436,845	608,637
2016	194,579	13,154	207,733	35,111	99,955	7,214	56,273	154,285	64,568	82,982	500,388	708,121
Quarters												
2012												
Qtr1	33,217	4,133	37,350	7,417	21,360	2,080	13,401	24,852	10,757	16,996	96,863	134,213
Qtr2	36,032	2,873	38,905	9,420	18,750	1,882	14,191	22,175	12,055	20,376	98,849	137,754
Qtr3	39,648	3,360	43,008	9,380	25,861	1,773	16,659	22,881	11,975	21,917	110,446	153,454
Qtr4	31,362	3,059	34,421	10,380	16,123	1,368	9,205	20,864	9,910	18,212	86,062	120,483
2013												
Qtr1	32,652	4,877	37,529	8,724	24,089	1,963	12,895	21,849	11,672	21,301	102,493	140,022
Qtr2	36,288	3,309	39,597	8,775	21,392	1,626	13,772	24,253	12,701	20,641	103,160	142,757
Qtr3	37,627	4,872	42,499	8,152	25,385	1,552	16,085	22,566	14,501	21,544	109,785	152,284
Qtr4	36,049	3,903	39,952	7,525	19,852	1,526	10,572	26,791	14,074	20,567	100,907	140,859
2014												
Qtr1	28,068	3,366	31,434	6,216	18,149	1,711	10,890	27,514	13,783	14,648	92,911	124,345
Qtr2	32,807	2,403	35,210	8,042	17,970	1,788	12,501	27,679	15,402	15,613	98,995	134,205
Qtr3	40,760	3,560	44,320	7,707	25,697	1,898	16,126	31,405	16,131	18,823	117,787	162,107
Qtr4	35,441	2,397	37,838	9,190	17,136	1,585	9,590	23,420	20,376	17,213	98,510	136,348
2015												
Qtr1	37,032	5,200	42,232	7,430	20,727	1,753	12,436	27,748	16,490	16,138	102,722	144,954
Qtr2	32,771	2,119	34,890	6,819	14,359	1,727	10,202	42,892	15,252	15,681	106,932	141,822
Qtr3	40,075	3,574	43,649	7,764	20,900	1,730	13,158	33,451	16,994	17,856	111,853	155,502
Qtr4	47,424	3,597	51,021	10,703	19,214	2,012	11,467	32,605	18,345	20,992	115,338	166,359
2016												
Qtr1	50,823	2,676	53,499	9,628	24,332	2,045	15,131	41,993	16,367	22,252	131,748	185,247
Qtr2	44,757	3,106	47,863	8,814	24,620	1,658	14,467	37,724	15,899	20,203	123,385	171,248
Qtr3	54,331	3,832	58,163	9,578	26,066	1,679	13,738	35,518	16,934	21,221	124,734	182,897
Qtr4	44,668	3,540	48,208	7,091	24,937	1,832	12,937	39,050	15,368	19,306	120,521	168,729

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 G: Migration Statistics: Malaba and Busia Arrivals, 2012 – 2016

Period	Ugandans			Non Ugandans								Grand Total
	Residents	Non Residents	Total	Residents				Non Residents				
				Western Europe	Other Europe	North America	COMESA	Other Africa	Others & Not Stated	Total		
Year												
2012	81,834	3,673	85,507	10,605	3,289	292	2,801	298,332	20,696	10,698	346,713	432,220
2013	85,575	2,610	88,185	6,809	3,395	428	2,768	295,084	22,667	4,207	335,358	423,543
2014	67,655	2,421	70,076	7,784	4,021	371	2,639	278,291	22,938	4,420	320,464	390,540
2015	76,915	3,187	80,102	13,393	3,869	431	2,621	350,974	27,374	4,063	402,725	482,827
2016	71,731	22,951	94,682	11,219	3,672	382	2,469	272,676	21,555	4,537	316,510	411,192
Quarters												
2012												
Qtr1	18,390	717	19,107	2,549	834	90	616	72,589	6,309	2,810	85,797	104,904
Qtr2	17,969	978	18,947	2,947	716	60	699	73,293	4,640	2,562	84,917	103,864
Qtr3	23,305	989	24,294	2,889	1,006	93	973	77,917	5,373	2,986	91,237	115,531
Qtr4	22,170	989	23,159	2,220	733	49	513	74,533	4,374	2,340	84,762	107,921
2013												
Qtr1	21,368	649	22,017	1,970	830	116	627	68,263	6,206	966	78,978	100,995
Qtr2	20,148	667	20,815	1,525	920	87	676	75,662	5,775	1,206	85,851	106,666
Qtr3	25,042	703	25,745	2,126	1,048	102	888	81,186	5,724	1,227	92,301	118,046
Qtr4	19,017	591	19,608	1,188	597	123	577	69,973	4,962	808	78,228	97,836
2014												
Qtr1	14,457	372	14,829	1,556	1,074	97	650	55,155	4,846	1,058	64,436	79,265
Qtr2	16,233	440	16,673	1,771	1,019	76	661	64,654	5,719	1,227	75,127	91,800
Qtr3	18,017	748	18,765	2,243	1,111	113	766	77,879	6,444	1,181	89,737	108,502
Qtr4	18,948	861	19,809	2,214	817	85	562	80,603	5,929	954	91,164	110,973
2015												
Qtr1	17,199	662	17,861	3,108	882	77	688	81,163	8,413	801	95,132	112,993
Qtr2	19,244	860	20,104	3,135	832	99	600	88,415	7,115	1,006	101,202	121,306
Qtr3	18,524	625	19,149	3,147	1,088	93	672	86,062	5,717	1,016	97,795	116,944
Qtr4	21,948	1,040	22,988	4,003	1,067	162	661	95,334	6,129	1,240	108,596	131,584
2016												
Qtr1	14,355	5,646	20,001	4,038	794	85	562	69,404	5,667	845	81,395	101,396
Qtr2	16,070	5,069	21,139	2,170	769	108	562	64,513	5,608	1,025	74,755	95,894
Qtr3	18,139	6,129	24,268	2,141	931	116	608	66,749	4,456	1,272	76,273	100,541
Qtr4	23,167	6,107	29,274	2,870	1,178	73	737	72,010	5,824	1,395	84,087	113,361

Table 3.6 H: Migration Statistics: Malaba and Busia Departures, 2012 – 2016

Ugandans			Non Ugandans								Grand Total	
Resident	Non Residents	Total	Residents		Non Residents							
Period			Western Europe	Other Europe	North America	COMESA	Other Africa	Others & Not Stated		Total		
Year												
2012	79,198	2,366	81,564	10,211	3,787	198	3,228	266,890	19,736	12,539	316,589	398,153
2013	71,922	2,264	74,186	7,452	3,964	514	3,057	274,944	24,159	4,758	318,848	393,034
2014	73,799	2,136	75,935	6,628	4,606	825	2,846	268,801	23,376	3,968	311,050	386,985
2015	84,879	2,810	87,689	12,345	3,245	1,521	2,759	349,632	20,679	4,185	394,366	482,055
2016	110,828	2,903	113,731	13,688	4,399	837	2,461	246,364	21,437	5,533	294,719	408,450
Quarters												
2012												
Qtr1	19,221	722	19,943	2,154	1,028	67	656	62,885	3,840	3,043	73,673	93,616
Qtr2	20,201	593	20,794	2,941	775	41	870	64,845	4,842	3,159	77,473	98,267
Qtr3	22,334	675	23,009	2,879	1,250	52	1,061	72,383	5,031	3,590	86,246	109,255
Qtr4	17,442	376	17,818	2,237	734	38	641	66,777	6,023	2,747	79,197	97,015
2013												
Qtr1	17,865	710	18,575	1,658	916	111	804	59,586	5,429	1,211	69,715	88,290
Qtr2	17,498	513	18,011	1,848	904	116	752	64,796	6,342	1,071	75,829	93,840
Qtr3	20,321	574	20,895	2,216	1,274	140	903	75,602	5,755	1,382	87,272	108,167
Qtr4	16,238	467	16,705	1,730	870	147	598	74,960	6,633	1,094	86,032	102,737
2014												
Qtr1	14,070	455	14,525	1,185	1,129	194	709	50,337	4,812	898	59,264	73,789
Qtr2	18,566	476	19,042	1,597	1,141	198	738	66,138	6,162	900	76,874	95,916
Qtr3	19,915	584	20,499	1,581	1,321	309	792	73,391	5,483	1,237	84,114	104,613
Qtr4	21,248	621	21,869	2,265	1,015	124	607	78,935	6,919	933	90,798	112,667
2015												
Qtr1	19,294	806	20,100	1,822	942	290	780	76,156	5,327	901	86,218	106,318
Qtr2	20,375	717	21,092	2,938	603	629	657	102,874	5,040	1,059	113,800	134,892
Qtr3	20,110	600	20,710	3,092	961	359	703	81,339	4,433	1,086	91,973	112,683
Qtr4	25,100	687	25,787	4,493	739	243	619	89,263	5,879	1,139	102,375	128,162
2016												
Qtr1	27,976	1,014	28,990	5,066	864	86	606	63,331	5,084	865	75,902	104,892
Qtr2	25,907	713	26,620	3,086	791	151	610	56,380	4,880	1,105	67,003	93,623
Qtr3	25,025	584	25,609	2,904	1,279	283	575	61,400	5,059	1,735	73,235	98,844
Qtr4	31,920	592	32,512	2,632	1,465	317	670	65,253	6,414	1,828	78,579	111,091

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 I: Migration Statistics: Katuna Arrivals, 2012 – 2016

Ugandans			Non Ugandans								Grand Total	
Resident	Non Residents	Total	Residents		Non Residents							
Period					Western	Other	North	Other	Others	Total		
					Europe	Europe	America		COMESA			Africa
Year												
2012	75,199	3,909	79,108	6,730	2,522	314	1,960	247,284	2,927	4,856	266,593	345,701
2013	87,999	2,432	90,431	5,707	1,832	312	1,747	222,683	3,148	1,993	237,422	327,853
2014	75,103	2,830	77,933	7,309	2,157	537	1,810	263,921	1,830	2,322	279,886	357,819
2015	60,580	2,972	63,552	11,967	1,985	263	1,559	247,242	1,914	1,676	266,606	330,158
2016	58,676	2,324	61,000	691	120	20	1,791	243,972	1,931	1,618	264,797	325,797
Quarters												
2012												
Qtr1	17,911	811	18,722	1,838	701	100	568	65,646	872	1,331	71,056	89,778
Qtr2	16,588	887	17,475	1,715	540	64	445	61,438	613	1,372	66,187	83,662
Qtr3	18,820	1,254	20,074	1,900	806	78	583	65,609	863	1,579	71,418	91,492
Qtr4	21,880	957	22,837	1,277	475	72	364	54,591	579	574	57,932	80,769
2013												
Qtr1	20,765	800	21,565	1,363	432	100	355	43,769	545	767	47,331	68,896
Qtr2	20,710	577	21,287	1,418	430	55	450	53,934	779	312	57,378	78,665
Qtr3	21,279	449	21,728	1,677	556	70	526	61,974	1,239	390	66,432	88,160
Qtr4	25,245	606	25,851	1,249	414	87	416	63,006	585	524	66,281	92,132
2014												
Qtr1	18,440	389	18,829	1,254	379	96	388	62,134	410	1,195	65,856	84,685
Qtr2	16,826	542	17,368	1,547	473	121	520	59,991	444	437	63,533	80,901
Qtr3	20,484	922	21,406	2,309	767	172	545	72,886	513	385	77,577	98,983
Qtr4	19,353	977	20,330	2,199	538	148	357	68,910	463	305	72,920	93,250
2015												
Qtr1	14,079	790	14,869	2,166	507	71	373	57,239	464	368	61,188	76,057
Qtr2	16,253	920	17,173	2,633	561	74	396	63,235	517	456	67,872	85,045
Qtr3	16,666	715	17,381	3,569	535	71	445	68,990	500	465	74,575	91,956
Qtr4	13,582	547	14,129	3,599	382	47	345	57,778	433	387	62,971	77,100
2016												
Qtr1	13,562	510	14,072	0	0	0	447	55,666	394	419	60,869	74,941
Qtr2	14,389	578	14,967	165	36	7	368	60,299	536	323	64,940	79,907
Qtr3	15,673	622	16,295	1,230	196	32	460	67,274	542	468	72,932	89,227
Qtr4	15,052	614	15,666	985	175	34	516	60,733	459	408	66,056	81,722

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 J: Migration Statistics: Katuna Departures, 2012 – 2016

Period	Ugandans			Non Ugandans								Grand Total	
	Resident	Non Residents	Total	Residents				Non Residents					
				Western Europe	Other Europe	North America	COMESA	Other Africa	Others & Not Stated	Total			
Year													
2012	58,593	2,511	61,104	4,286	2,353	172	1,817	206,954	1,943	4,472	221,997	283,101	
2013	55,942	2,608	58,550	4,699	2,077	276	1,657	221,870	2,569	1,760	234,908	293,458	
2014	66,537	2,457	68,994	4,568	2,453	356	1,741	258,465	2,097	1,613	271,293	340,287	
2015	58,193	2,430	60,623	10,416	2,128	695	1,513	300,425	2,107	1,608	318,892	379,515	
2016	58,709	2,662	61,371	7,879	2,746	438	2,019	278,470	2,081	2,007	298,199	359,570	
Quarters													
2012													
Qtr1	14,596	705	15,301	863	583	44	516	50,679	545	1,022	54,252	69,553	
Qtr2	16,020	705	16,725	1,235	605	40	496	56,910	493	1,463	61,242	77,967	
Qtr3	15,046	642	15,688	1,147	738	44	529	51,724	495	1,394	56,071	71,759	
Qtr4	12,931	459	13,390	1,041	427	44	276	47,641	410	593	50,432	63,822	
2013													
Qtr1	14,036	684	14,720	879	434	72	399	38,829	391	408	41,412	56,132	
Qtr2	12,882	682	13,564	1,276	494	39	409	55,452	923	379	58,972	72,536	
Qtr3	13,031	586	13,617	1,115	584	52	499	56,324	629	464	59,667	73,284	
Qtr4	15,993	656	16,649	1,429	565	113	350	71,265	626	509	74,857	91,506	
2014													
Qtr1	14,198	485	14,683	1,062	509	51	397	55,891	471	441	58,822	73,505	
Qtr2	14,910	601	15,511	1,141	475	65	427	56,968	438	348	59,862	75,373	
Qtr3	19,537	727	20,264	923	906	123	586	72,359	603	474	75,974	96,238	
Qtr4	17,892	644	18,536	1,442	563	117	331	73,247	585	350	76,635	95,171	
2015													
Qtr1	11,171	470	11,641	1,419	467	159	327	65,097	452	321	68,242	79,883	
Qtr2	12,420	647	13,067	1,496	494	218	373	75,014	488	411	78,494	91,561	
Qtr3	18,356	818	19,174	2,688	685	152	447	85,114	626	484	90,196	109,370	
Qtr4	16,246	495	16,741	4,813	482	166	366	75,200	541	392	81,960	98,701	
2016													
Qtr1	13,376	582	13,958	660	165	20	507	64,625	487	454	69,477	83,435	
Qtr2	14,975	687	15,662	2,290	837	117	435	71,446	539	507	76,171	91,833	
Qtr3	15,322	672	15,994	2,459	709	136	464	66,006	524	447	70,745	86,739	
Qtr4	15,036	721	15,757	2,470	1,035	165	613	76,393	531	599	81,806	97,563	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 K: Mutukula, Elegu, Western, WestNile and Northern borders points Arrivals, 2012 – 2016

Ugandans				Non Ugandans								Grand Total
Residents	Non Residents	Total	Non Residents									
Period			Western Europe	Other Europe	North America	COMESA	Other Africa	Others & Not Stated	Total			
Year												
2012	52,131	1,872	54,003	4,725	2,876	230	1,772	106,424	47,602	16,522	180,151	234,154
2013	59,301	1,418	60,719	4,570	2,935	541	1,933	144,255	61,008	5,731	220,973	281,692
2014	29,919	1,725	31,644	6,409	4,309	326	1,589	173,470	48,347	2,292	236,742	268,386
2015	35,369	1,481	36,850	7,388	2,896	208	1,399	163,394	75,796	5,291	256,372	293,222
2016	61,896	939	62,835	8,609	3,546	161	2,078	229,765	68,487	2,564	315,210	378,045
Quarters												
2012												
Qtr1	11,325	475	11,800	1,383	858	78	372	26,778	11,745	4,267	45,481	57,281
Qtr2	13,899	540	14,439	1,250	691	74	577	27,197	13,495	4,540	47,824	62,263
Qtr3	13,309	489	13,798	1,183	685	56	487	26,361	13,116	4,119	46,007	59,805
Qtr4	13,598	368	13,966	909	642	22	336	26,088	9,246	3,596	40,839	54,805
2013												
Qtr1	11,948	320	12,268	1,113	531	109	276	30,080	12,789	656	45,554	57,822
Qtr2	12,621	305	12,926	971	472	96	409	33,228	15,719	2,482	53,377	66,303
Qtr3	15,413	382	15,795	1,098	949	167	620	37,373	17,127	1,026	58,365	74,160
Qtr4	19,319	411	19,730	1,388	983	169	628	43,574	15,373	1,567	63,677	83,407
2014												
Qtr1	5,630	284	5,914	1,277	1,021	57	449	29,445	9,424	619	42,292	48,206
Qtr2	8,475	423	8,898	1,735	1,357	81	492	42,637	15,121	553	61,976	70,874
Qtr3	8,650	512	9,162	1,773	985	89	355	49,079	13,766	555	66,602	75,764
Qtr4	7,164	506	7,670	1,624	946	99	293	52,309	10,036	565	65,872	73,542
2015												
Qtr1	9,642	414	10,056	1,837	767	53	353	34,887	24,151	1,395	63,443	73,499
Qtr2	7,925	343	8,268	1,690	478	28	313	39,477	13,853	1,092	56,931	65,199
Qtr3	8,838	399	9,237	2,033	956	83	392	48,560	18,420	1,475	71,919	81,156
Qtr4	8,964	325	9,289	1,828	695	44	341	40,470	19,372	1,329	64,079	73,368
2016												
Qtr1	15,255	240	15,495	2,174	1,030	37	551	52,498	16,207	532	73,029	88,524
Qtr2	13,989	227	14,216	1,817	654	31	492	52,386	16,670	545	72,595	86,811
Qtr3	18,675	275	18,950	2,750	1,029	64	570	67,327	20,181	821	92,742	111,692
Qtr4	13,977	197	14,174	1,868	833	29	465	57,554	15,429	666	76,844	91,018

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 L: Mutukula, Elegu, Other West and Northern borders points Departures, 2012 – 2016

Period	Ugandans			Non Ugandans								Grand Total
	Residents	Non Residents	Total	Residents		Non Residents						
				West Europe	Other Europe	North America	COMESA	Other Africa	Others & Not Stated	Total		
Year												
2012	47,318	2,233	49,551	5,119	3,786	261	1,875	122,552	42,354	18,507	194,454	244,005
2013	57,679	1,624	59,303	4,726	5,496	748	2,483	156,395	71,546	2,811	244,205	303,508
2014	52,115	2,217	54,332	4,926	4,306	456	2,191	187,264	55,301	3,918	258,362	312,694
2015	38,622	1,361	39,983	4,920	2,436	140	1,313	115,837	70,082	4,674	199,402	239,385
2016	95,453	1,322	96,775	9,079	4,788	410	2,560	220,660	73,547	2,574	313,618	410,393
Quarters												
2012												
Qtr1	11,659	576	12,235	1,247	1,049	85	432	30,910	9,126	4,198	47,047	59,282
Qtr2	12,159	714	12,873	1,340	764	28	524	30,478	12,417	4,540	50,091	62,964
Qtr3	12,910	553	13,463	1,298	1,094	52	460	34,783	11,143	4,563	53,393	66,856
Qtr4	10,590	390	10,980	1,234	879	96	459	26,381	9,668	5,206	43,923	54,903
2013												
Qtr1	13,105	362	13,467	889	937	220	507	33,619	15,228	582	51,982	65,449
Qtr2	12,213	405	12,618	1,221	764	74	475	31,476	15,201	465	49,676	62,294
Qtr3	16,746	449	17,195	1,115	2,281	209	896	47,096	19,369	915	71,881	89,076
Qtr4	15,615	408	16,023	1,501	1,514	245	605	44,204	21,748	849	70,666	86,689
2014												
Qtr1	10,114	455	10,569	952	877	113	593	32,015	14,792	1,258	50,600	61,169
Qtr2	11,623	528	12,151	1,286	842	111	519	46,773	14,309	830	64,670	76,821
Qtr3	15,806	686	16,492	1,446	1,509	120	638	53,365	15,694	911	73,683	90,175
Qtr4	14,572	548	15,120	1,242	1,078	112	441	55,111	10,506	919	69,409	84,529
2015												
Qtr1	9,898	428	10,326	1,126	779	36	383	24,211	17,928	1,329	45,792	56,118
Qtr2	7,822	321	8,143	1,037	422	19	266	30,764	12,631	1,018	46,157	54,300
Qtr3	9,527	351	9,878	1,334	643	39	358	31,780	16,505	1,330	51,989	61,867
Qtr4	11,375	261	11,636	1,423	592	46	306	29,082	23,018	997	55,464	67,100
2016												
Qtr1	23,333	394	23,727	1,791	1,300	104	550	50,831	18,198	592	73,366	97,093
Qtr2	23,048	341	23,389	2,446	866	90	570	51,998	20,447	465	76,882	100,271
Qtr3	24,751	327	25,078	2,919	1,380	97	703	59,631	17,367	748	82,845	107,923
Qtr4	24,321	260	24,581	1,923	1,242	119	737	58,200	17,535	769	80,525	105,106

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 M: Tourist/ Visitor Arrivals by Country of Usual residence, 2012 – 2016

Country of Residence	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Africa	929,569	935,983	988,641	1,046,968	1,047,013
Egypt	2,080	2,494	2,658	2,644	3,211
Ethiopia	6,466	5,432	6,099	6,298	7,020
Kenya	393,369	380,614	360,664	409,417	352,817
Rwanda	256,004	280,431	348,175	300,747	362,865
Sudan	43,258	40,067	49,281	45,221	35,353
Tanzania	79,795	74,485	57,197	95,933	86,091
DR Congo	42,604	49,925	55,628	79,430	90,148
Other Africa	105,993	102,535	108,939	107,278	109,508
America	70,749	73,075	76,616	61,583	71,078
Canada	10,186	9,729	10,424	9,124	9,863
USA	55,912	56,766	60,226	49,414	57,959
Other America	4,651	6,580	5,966	3,045	3,256
Asia	61,192	66,814	70,002	65,959	72,837
China	8,645	10,792	14,633	17,051	19,175
India	24,849	28,647	29,620	26,671	30,210
Japan	4,186	3,889	4,029	3,179	3,791
Pakistan	2,950	3,085	2,419	2,864	3,790
Other Asia	20,562	20,401	19,301	16,194	15,871
Europe	108,364	108,641	110,476	106,630	110,316
Austria	2,132	1,724	5,623	3,574	3,245
Belgium	5,094	5,050	5,045	4,623	5,240
Czechoslovakia	383	536	404	497	877
Denmark ¹	3,890	3,426	3,513	4,360	5,404
Finland	642	490	612	512	450
France	4,938	4,594	4,180	4,694	5,041
Germany	11,701	11,070	11,824	9,585	10,586
Ireland	2,414	1,694	1,708	1,601	1,579
Italy	6,732	7,128	5,859	6,776	7,153
Netherlands	8,275	7,510	8,781	8,247	9,165
Norway	2,705	2,543	3,833	3,160	3,228
Russia	4,250	3,542	5,397	3,582	2,536
Sweden	5,866	5,670	5,559	5,028	5,265
Switzerland	2,362	2,896	1,932	2,212	2,298
United Kingdom	42,508	43,009	36,577	40,851	39,539
Yugoslavia	26	24	54	86	56
Other Europe	4,446	7,735	9,575	7,242	8,654
Middle East	8,105	10,424	10,525	13,391	13,668
Oceania	9,551	10,421	8,256	6,153	6,289
Australia	7,165	7,842	6,420	4,969	4972
New Zealand	690	598	840	787	823
Other Oceania	1,696	1,981	996	397	494
Others & Not Stated	9,235	976	1,530	2,118	1,321
Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 N: Selected Tourism Indicators, 2012 – 2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	percentage Change 2012- 2016
Inbound Tourism ('000)						
Visitor Arrivals by region	1,197	1,206	1,266	1,303	1322	13.2
Africa	930	936	989	1,047	1047	14.9
Europe	108	109	110	107	110	-4.2
America	71	73	77	62	71	0.3
Asia	61	67	70	66	73	1.8
Middle East	8	10	11	13	14	0.5
Oceania	10	10	8	6	6	
Other & Not Stated	9	1	1	2	1	-0.2
Air	416	423	443	402	432	2.9
Road	781	783	823	901	890	10.3
Busia and Malaba	340	331	315	393	328	7.5
Katuna	264	328	275	258	254	-0.9
Other Border Posts	177	124	233	250	308	7
Sex						
Male	827	946	1,028	965	924	8.5
Female	369	256	237	336	397	4.5
Age group (Years)						
Less than 20	56	47	74	59	65	1.1
20- 39	649	737	752	709	712	5.4
40- 59	432	368	378	454	462	7.4
60+	48	38	52	56	66	1.5
Visitor Arrivals by purpose of Visit						
Leisure, recreation and holidays	227	188	220	208	237	14.2
Business and professional	205	223	232	322	290	-10
Visiting friends and relatives	424	528	441	453	499	10
Others	341	267	373	320	297	-7.2
Tourism Expenditure (USD Million)						
In-bound Tourism	834	979	1,039	1,069	1,085	1.5
Outbound Tourism	469	471	511	523	568	8.6

Note: 2016 inbound expenditure is based on the average expenditure per tourist in 2012 expenditure and motivation Survey

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.6 O: Visitors to National Parks (Citizens and Foreigners), 2012 – 2016

National Parks	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Queen Elizabeth	60,803	70,798	66,844	72,964	85,905
Murchison Falls	58,172	69,193	58,769	65,366	75,360
Lake Mburo	22,927	14,068	26,980	24,979	26,012
Bwindi Impenetrable	18,259	21,695	20,611	16,476	19,522
Kibaale	10,372	10,834	12,097	10,463	11,760
Semliki	3,591	5,752	4,824	10,389	8,214
Mgahinga Gorilla	2,497	8,952	3033	2,648	3,840
Kidepo Valley	2,300	2,890	4091	5,663	7,824
Rwenzori Mountains	1,663	2,724	2758	3,343	3,192
Mount Elgon	1,565	2,096	2314	2,669	3,335
Toro Semliki	0	4,948	564	598	761
Total	182,149	213,950	202,885	215,558	245,725

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 3.6 P: 2016 Visitors to National Parks by Category

National Parks	Foreigners		EAC Residents	Students Uganda	Others	Total
	Non residents	Residents				
Queen Elizabeth	22,020	4,130	17,629	42,126	-	85,905
Murchison Falls	29,868	7,643	25,650	10,814	1385	75,360
Lake Mburo	8,723	1,851	8,395	7,043	-	26,012
Bwindi Impenetrable	18,050	372	972	126	2	19,522
Kibaale	10,809	272	327	349	3	11,760
Semiliki	286	153	1,612	6,148	15	8,214
Kidepo Valley	2,032	648	4,791	279	74	7,824
Rwenzori Mountains	1,069	197	317	1,609	-	3,192
Mount Elgon	418	287	1,840	790	-	3,335
Mgahinga Gorilla	2,470	171	518	674	7	3,840
Toro Semiliki SWR	204	54	91	341	71	761
Total	95,949	15,778	62,142	70,299	1,557	245,725

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

4.0: Macro Economic Statistics

4.1 National Accounts

Table 4.1 A: Calendar Year Summary & Memorandum Item Statistics, 2009/10 prices

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices					
At current prices (Billion shillings)	61,226	66,517	72,351	81,229	86,756
At constant 2009/10 prices (Billion shillings)	47,056	49,276	51,517	54,413	55,791
Quantity index (2009/10=100)	115	120	126	133	136
Constant price growth rates (%)	3.2	4.7	4.5	5.6	2.5
Implied deflators (2009/10=100)	130	135	140	149	156
GDP per capita at current prices					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	1,936	2,043	2,159	2,296	2,384
GDP per capita (US \$)	773	790	830	708	697
GDP per capita at constant 2009/10 prices					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	1,488	1,513	1,537	1,538	1,533
GDP per capita (US \$)	733	746	758	758	756
Memorandum items					
Population ('000)	31,625	32,558	33,510	35,382	36,391
Exchange rate UGS per US \$	2,505	2,587	2,600	3,241	3,420

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1B: Value added by Economic Activity at Current prices, CY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
		16,073	16,662	18,069	19,321	20,358
Cash crops	AA	1,086	1,096	1,236	1,369	1,564
Food crops	AB	8,544	8,528	9,599	10,071	10,390
Livestock	AC	2,832	3,008	3,049	3,380	3,753
Agriculture Support Services	AD	22	25	26	31	32
Forestry	AE	2,693	2,998	3,022	3,208	3,252
Fishing	AF	895	1,007	1,136	1,263	1,367
Industry						
		12,567	13,718	14,521	16,585	18,153
Mining & quarrying	B	580	535	514	534	605
Manufacturing	C	5,843	6,046	6,028	7,339	7,780
Electricity	D	564	571	615	709	823
Water	E	1,290	1,591	1,838	2,044	2,403
Construction	F	4,289	4,976	5,527	5,960	6,542
Services						
		28,362	31,236	34,182	38,817	41,356
Trade and Repairs	G	8,629	8,981	9,148	11,002	11,105
Transportation and Storage	H	1,787	2,170	2,268	2,482	2,711
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	1,611	1,860	1,973	2,051	2,361
Information and Communication	J	1,728	2,012	2,396	2,719	1,954
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,595	1,625	2,097	2,348	2,717
Real Estate Activities	L	2,408	2,864	3,182	3,617	3,985
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,965	1,761	1,825	2,057	2,212
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	1,008	990	1,210	1,421	1,313
Public Administration	O	1,801	1,904	1,977	1,909	1,964
Education	P	2,928	3,689	4,377	5,139	6,563
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,799	2,140	2,366	2,553	2,768
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	182	203	215	239	226
Other Service Activities	S	666	763	855	962	1,122
Activities of Households as Employers	T	255	276	291	318	356
Adjustments						
		4,224	4,900	5,578	6,505	6,889
Taxes on products		4,224	4,900	5,578	6,505	6,889

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 F (i): Monetary Value added by Economic Activity at Current prices, CY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices		48,531	52,364	56,529	63,740	67,924
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		11,062	11,596	12,455	13,535	14,379
Cash crops	AA	1,086	1,096	1,236	1,369	1,564
Food crops	AB	4,646	4,666	5,223	5,636	5,807
Livestock	AC	2,418	2,579	2,614	2,903	3,230
Agriculture Support Services	AD	22	25	26	31	32
Forestry	AE	2,058	2,297	2,302	2,426	2,479
Fishing	AF	832	934	1,053	1,169	1,266
Industry		11,243	12,114	12,759	14,660	15,724
Mining & quarrying	B	580	535	514	534	605
Manufacturing	C	5,688	5,874	5,895	7,212	7,443
Electricity	D	564	571	615	709	823
Water	E	205	241	287	322	388
Construction	F	4,206	4,893	5,449	5,884	6,465
Services		26,226	28,654	31,315	35,545	37,821
Trade and Repairs	G	8,629	8,981	9,148	11,002	11,105
Transportation and Storage	H	1,787	2,170	2,268	2,482	2,711
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	1,611	1,860	1,973	2,051	2,361
Information and Communication	J	1,728	2,012	2,396	2,719	1,954
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,595	1,625	2,097	2,348	2,717
Real Estate Activities	L	272	281	316	345	449
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,965	1,761	1,825	2,057	2,212
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	1,008	990	1,210	1,421	1,313
Public Administration	O	1,801	1,904	1,977	1,909	1,964
Education	P	2,928	3,689	4,377	5,139	6,563
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,799	2,140	2,366	2,553	2,768
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	182	203	215	239	226
Other Service Activities	S	666	763	855	962	1,122
Activities of Households as Employers	T	255	276	291	318	356

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 F (ii): Non-Monetary Value added by Economic Activity at Current prices, CY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices		8,471	9,253	10,243	10,984	11,943
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		5,011	5,066	5,614	5,787	5,979
Cash crops	AA	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	AB	3,898	3,862	4,376	4,434	4,583
Livestock	AC	414	430	434	477	522
Agriculture Support Services	AD	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	AE	635	701	720	782	773
Fishing	AF	63	73	83	94	101
Industry		1,324	1,604	1,763	1,925	2,428
Mining & quarrying	B	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	C	155	172	133	127	336
Electricity	D	-	-	-	-	-
Water	E	1,085	1,350	1,551	1,722	2,015
Construction	F	84	83	78	76	77
Services		2,136	2,583	2,866	3,272	3,535
Trade and Repairs	G	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	H	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	J	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	L	2,136	2,583	2,866	3,272	3,535
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	O	-	-	-	-	-
Education	P	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	S	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of Households as Employers	T	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 G (i): Monetary Value added by Economic Activity at Constant 2009/10 Prices, CY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices		37,407	39,205	40,949	43,383	44,515
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		7,762	7,969	8,240	8,782	8,748
Cash crops	AA	844	885	876	962	992
Food crops	AB	3,207	3,221	3,379	3,677	3,514
Livestock	AC	1,703	1,743	1,792	1,852	1,901
Agriculture Support Services	AD	12	12	12	14	13
Forestry	AE	1,434	1,591	1,640	1,722	1,749
Fishing	AF	562	517	542	555	579
Industry		7,696	8,014	8,552	9,260	9,498
Mining & quarrying	B	621	636	719	855	840
Manufacturing	C	3,691	3,713	3,883	4,291	4,282
Electricity	D	453	451	477	495	523
Water	E	160	169	176	185	198
Construction	F	2,771	3,045	3,297	3,433	3,656
Services		21,949	23,221	24,157	25,341	26,268
Trade and Repairs	G	5,870	5,947	5,970	6,243	6,309
Transportation and Storage	H	1,286	1,363	1,441	1,571	1,637
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	1,001	1,077	1,155	1,215	1,274
Information and Communication	J	3,540	4,250	4,166	4,653	5,313
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,111	1,154	1,497	1,558	1,594
Real Estate Activities	L	856	906	964	1,017	1,053
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,492	1,464	1,502	1,405	1,383
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	750	700	840	945	815
Public Administration	O	1,340	1,349	1,372	1,268	1,223
Education	P	2,512	2,701	2,799	2,900	2,970
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,367	1,441	1,516	1,581	1,646
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	135	143	148	158	139
Other Service Activities	S	454	488	543	577	653
Activities of Households as Employers	T	233	238	244	251	261

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 G (ii): Non-Monetary Value added by Economic Activity at 2009/10 Constant Prices, CY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices		5,876	6,111	6,312	6,410	6,636
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		3,438	3,528	3,568	3,498	3,536
Cash crops	AA	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	AB	2,728	2,803	2,826	2,748	2,782
Livestock	AC	266	276	286	286	284
Agriculture Support Services	AD	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	AE	403	408	413	419	424
Fishing	AF	41	42	43	44	46
Industry		894	941	993	1,045	1,107
Mining & quarrying	B	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	C	92	90	90	87	90
Electricity	D	-	-	-	-	-
Water	E	733	781	831	885	943
Construction	F	69	70	72	73	74
Services		1,543	1,641	1,751	1,868	1,993
Trade and Repairs	G	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	H	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	J	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	L	1,543	1,641	1,751	1,868	1,993
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	O	-	-	-	-	-
Education	P	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	S	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of Households as Employers	T	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 H (i): Formal sector Value added by economic activity, Current prices, CY (Bill Shs)

	ISIC	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices		29,337	32,051	35,185	39,330	41,878
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	2,010	2,181	2,303	2,453	2,683
Cash crops	AA	1,086	1,096	1,236	1,369	1,564
Food crops	AB	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	AC	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	AD	22	25	26	31	32
Forestry	AE	902	1,061	1,041	1,053	1,086
Fishing	AF	-	-	-	-	-
Industry		8,487	9,406	10,082	11,391	12,480
Mining & quarrying	B	62	109	50	36	62
Manufacturing	C	3,777	3,800	3,826	4,605	4,840
Electricity	D	1,290	1,591	1,838	2,044	2,403
Water	E	63	62	82	99	130
Construction	F	3,295	3,845	4,286	4,608	5,045
Services		18,840	20,464	22,800	25,485	26,714
Trade and Repairs	G	4,687	4,869	4,976	5,603	5,389
Transportation and Storage	H	807	946	1,030	1,230	1,380
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	589	662	705	723	819
Information and Communication	J	1,687	1,967	2,356	2,649	1,890
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,595	1,625	2,097	2,348	2,717
Real Estate Activities	L	64	76	93	100	76
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,946	1,748	1,813	2,041	2,194
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	941	920	1,146	1,353	1,245
Public Administration	O	1,801	1,904	1,977	1,909	1,964
Education	P	2,432	3,054	3,624	4,290	5,506
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,683	1,998	2,207	2,377	2,573
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	170	192	204	228	213
Other Service Activities	S	438	502	573	635	749
Activities of Households as Employers	T	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 H (ii): Informal sector Value added by economic activity, Current prices, CY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices		28,391	30,586	32,811	36,729	39,570
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	14,063	14,481	15,766	16,868	17,675
Cash crops	AA	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	AB	8,544	8,528	9,599	10,071	10,390
Livestock	AC	2,832	3,008	3,049	3,380	3,753
Agriculture Support Services	AD	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	AE	1,792	1,938	1,982	2,155	2,166
Fishing	AF	895	1,007	1,136	1,263	1,367
Industry		4,806	5,333	5,663	6,529	7,253
Mining & quarrying	B	518	426	464	498	543
Manufacturing	C	2,066	2,247	2,202	2,734	2,940
Electricity	D	-	-	-	-	-
Water	E	1,227	1,529	1,757	1,945	2,273
Construction	F	994	1,131	1,241	1,352	1,497
Services		9,522	10,772	11,382	13,332	14,642
Trade and Repairs	G	3,942	4,112	4,172	5,400	5,716
Transportation and Storage	H	980	1,224	1,239	1,252	1,331
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	1,022	1,198	1,268	1,328	1,541
Information and Communication	J	41	45	40	70	64
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	L	2,344	2,788	3,089	3,517	3,909
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	19	12	12	16	18
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	66	69	65	69	68
Public Administration	O	-	-	-	-	-
Education	P	497	635	753	849	1,057
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	117	142	160	176	195
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	12	10	10	11	13
Other Service Activities	S	227	261	282	327	373
Activities of Households as Employers	T	255	276	291	318	356

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 I (i): Formal sector Value added by economic activity, Constant prices, CY (Bill Shs)

	ISIC	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices		23,362	24,924	26,136	27,532	28,663
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	1,622	1,810	1,825	1,978	2,039
Cash crops	AA	844	885	876	962	992
Food crops	AB	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	AC	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	AD	12	12	12	14	13
Forestry	AE	766	913	938	1,002	1,034
Fishing	AF	-	-	-	-	-
Industry		5,605	5,938	6,367	6,743	6,992
Mining & quarrying	B	39	42	75	76	48
Manufacturing	C	2,439	2,486	2,622	2,832	2,868
Electricity	D	893	949	1,008	1,071	1,141
Water	E	67	72	76	81	89
Construction	F	2,168	2,389	2,587	2,683	2,847
Services		16,135	17,176	17,943	18,811	19,632
Trade and Repairs	G	3,117	3,160	3,214	3,393	3,592
Transportation and Storage	H	649	672	691	771	782
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	381	405	428	439	429
Information and Communication	J	3,501	4,207	4,128	4,595	5,257
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,111	1,154	1,497	1,558	1,594
Real Estate Activities	L	47	54	63	65	46
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,476	1,448	1,485	1,393	1,370
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	699	650	795	899	772
Public Administration	O	1,340	1,349	1,372	1,268	1,223
Education	P	2,109	2,274	2,349	2,423	2,467
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,279	1,346	1,415	1,473	1,530
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	126	136	141	150	131
Other Service Activities	S	300	322	365	383	437
Activities of Households as Employers	T	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 I (ii): Informal sector Value added by economic activity, Constant prices, CY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices		20,361	20,890	21,655	22,837	23,105
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		9,579	9,688	9,983	10,301	10,245
Cash crops	AA	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	AB	5,935	6,024	6,205	6,425	6,297
Livestock	AC	1,969	2,019	2,077	2,138	2,185
Agriculture Support Services	AD	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	AE	1,072	1,086	1,115	1,139	1,139
Fishing	AF	603	559	585	599	624
Industry		3,425	3,516	3,708	4,138	4,231
Mining & quarrying	B	582	594	644	779	792
Manufacturing	C	1,344	1,318	1,351	1,546	1,505
Electricity	D	-	-	-	-	-
Water	E	826	877	932	990	1,052
Construction	F	673	727	782	823	883
Services		7,357	7,686	7,964	8,398	8,629
Trade and Repairs	G	2,753	2,788	2,756	2,850	2,717
Transportation and Storage	H	637	692	750	800	855
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	620	672	726	776	845
Information and Communication	J	39	43	38	58	56
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	L	2,353	2,493	2,651	2,819	2,999
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	16	16	17	12	12
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	51	50	45	46	43
Public Administration	O	-	-	-	-	-
Education	P	404	427	451	476	503
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	89	95	101	108	115
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	9	7	7	7	8
Other Service Activities	S	154	166	178	195	216
Activities of Households as Employers	T	233	238	244	251	261

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 J (i): GDP by Expenditure at Current prices, CY (Bill. Shs)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Final Consumption Expenditure	50,840	54,589	61,581	70,175	71,968
General Government FCE	4,973	5,373	6,485	6,845	6,914
NPISH FCE	1,001	1,156	1,336	1,244	1,561
Household FCE	44,865	48,060	53,760	62,086	63,494
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	17,212	18,011	18,375	19,829	20,854
Dwellings	4,369	4,892	5,275	5,608	6,076
Other Buildings	6,051	6,722	7,375	7,572	8,427
Other Structures	880	954	1,011	1,163	1,208
Transport Equipment	1,485	1,556	1,484	1,411	1,280
ICT Equipment	571	760	509	530	486
Other Machinery and Equipment	3,636	2,881	2,454	3,301	3,072
Biological Resources	99	127	138	162	192
Reasearch and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	121	118	127	80	112
Changes in Inventories	228	301	329	376	455
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	8	5	3	5	4
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-7,061	-6,388	-7,937	-9,156	-6,525
Exports	12,315	13,374	12,352	15,659	15,394
Goods	7,023	7,325	7,085	8,616	10,007
Services	5,292	6,049	5,267	7,043	5,387
Less Imports	19,376	19,762	20,289	24,814	21,919
Goods	13,169	12,863	13,258	16,063	14,666
Services	6,207	6,899	7,032	8,751	7,254
Statistical Discrepancy					
GDP at Market Prices	61,226	66,517	72,351	81,229	86,756

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 J (ii): GDP by Expenditure at Constant 2009/10 prices, CY (Bill. Shs)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Final Consumption Expenditure	39,122	40,632	43,905	46,568	44,345
General Government FCE	4,277	4,393	4,956	5,365	4,769
NPISH FCE	775	802	833	867	907
Household FCE	34,070	35,436	38,116	40,336	38,669
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	12,884	13,163	13,337	14,209	14,476
Dwellings	3,215	3,552	3,833	4,028	4,250
Other Buildings	4,391	4,827	5,251	5,353	5,808
Other Structures	635	674	714	802	794
Transport Equipment	1,171	1,174	1,109	1,022	895
ICT Equipment	432	575	392	386	354
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,869	2,175	1,833	2,395	2,145
Biological Resources	61	78.337	82.817	88.958	94.728
Reasearch and Development	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	108	107	122	133	134
Changes in Inventories	142	186	197	197	197
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	6	4	2	3	3
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-5,096	-4,708	-5,924	-6,565	-3,230
Exports	8,774	9,673	8,076	9,375	8,701
Goods	5,002	5,396	4,656	5,206	5,647
Services	3,772	4,277	3,420	4,168	3,053
Less Imports	13,870	14,381	14,000	15,939	11,930
Goods	9,326	9,111	8,479	8,847	7,818
Services	4,544	5,271	5,520	7,093	4,112
Statistical Discrepancy					
GDP at Market Prices	47,056	49,276	51,517	54,413	55,791

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 J (iii): GDP by Expenditure, Annual Percentage Changes, CY

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Final Consumption Expenditure	-1.2%	3.9%	8.1%	6.1%	-4.8%
General Government FCE	-19.3%	2.7%	12.8%	8.3%	-11.1%
NPISH FCE	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%
Household FCE	1.6%	4.0%	7.6%	5.8%	-4.1%
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	5.4%	2.2%	1.3%	6.5%	1.9%
Dwellings	-1.2%	10.5%	7.9%	5.1%	5.5%
Other Buildings	-0.1%	9.9%	8.8%	1.9%	8.5%
Other Structures	-1.9%	6.1%	5.9%	12.4%	-1.0%
Transport Equipment	0.4%	0.2%	-5.5%	-7.8%	-12.5%
ICT Equipment	-25.9%	33.0%	-31.8%	-1.5%	-8.2%
Other Machinery and Equipment	42.3%	-24.2%	-15.7%	30.7%	-10.4%
Biological Resources	2.8%	28.5%	5.7%	7.4%	6.5%
Research and Development	1.3%	3.5%	1.3%	5.9%	-7.3%
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	12.8%	-0.6%	14.4%	8.8%	0.5%
Changes in Inventories	3.5%	31.0%	6.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-34.9%	-33.2%	-40.8%	50.1%	-19.2%
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-20.0%	-7.6%	25.8%	10.8%	-50.8%
Exports	12.7%	10.2%	-16.5%	16.1%	-7.2%
Goods	12.1%	7.9%	-13.7%	11.8%	8.5%
Services	13.4%	13.4%	-20.1%	21.9%	-26.8%
Less Imports	-2.1%	3.7%	-2.7%	13.9%	-25.1%
Goods	-1.2%	-2.3%	-6.9%	4.3%	-11.6%
Services	-3.8%	16.0%	4.7%	28.5%	-42.0%
Statistical Discrepancy					
GDP at Market Prices	3.2%	4.7%	4.5%	5.6%	2.5%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 K: Financial Year Summary and Memorandum Item Statistics, 2009/10 = 100

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices					
At current prices (Billion shillings)	63,740	69,276	76,517	82,903	91,351
At constant 2009/10 prices (Billion shillings)	48,190	50,651	53,279	55,760	57,971
Quantity index (2009/10=100)	118	124	130	136	142
Constant price growth rates (%)	3.6	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.0
GDP per capita at current prices					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	1,930	2,038	2,188	2,310	2,475
GDP per capita (US \$)	745	803	774	671	701
GDP per capita at constant 2009/10 prices					
GDP per capita (UGS '000)	1,459	1,490	1,524	1,554	1,571
GDP per capita (US \$)	719	734	751	766	774
Memorandum items					
Population ('000)	33,029	33,990	34,964	35,885	36,904
Exchange rate UGS per US \$	2,591	2,538	2,828	3,443	3,530

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 L: Value added by Economic Activity at Current Prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		63,740	69,276	76,517	82,903	91,351
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	16,241	17,371	18,350	19,655	22,744
Cash crops	AA	1,147	1,073	1,305	1,424	1,794
Food crops	AB	8,323	9,225	9,532	10,060	12,347
Livestock	AC	2,912	3,027	3,184	3,561	3,849
Agriculture Support Services	AD	23	25	30	32	33
Forestry	AE	2,897	2,975	3,078	3,263	3,253
Fishing	AF	939	1,045	1,221	1,315	1,467
Industry		13,150	14,140	15,311	17,141	18,256
Mining & quarrying	B	536	525	528	562	579
Manufacturing	C	6,081	5,894	6,660	7,239	7,480
Electricity	D	561	597	637	796	900
Water	E	1,399	1,770	1,898	2,270	2,534
Construction	F	4,574	5,353	5,588	6,274	6,762
Services		29,781	32,650	36,675	39,439	43,042
Trade and Repairs	G	8,869	8,868	9,707	10,612	11,005
Transportation and Storage	H	1,965	2,298	2,338	2,590	2,741
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	1,736	1,973	1,953	2,150	2,509
Information and Communication	J	1,816	2,180	2,805	2,122	2,145
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,606	1,914	2,188	2,587	2,800
Real Estate Activities	L	2,660	3,019	3,367	3,824	4,156
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,860	1,804	2,007	2,133	2,301
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	979	1,100	1,410	1,294	1,295
Public Administration	O	1,864	1,949	2,385	2,610	2,819
Education	P	3,270	3,980	4,635	5,297	6,659
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,987	2,255	2,454	2,674	2,865
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	189	210	226	228	235
Other Service Activities	S	714	818	899	1,032	1,210
Activities of Households as Employers	T	265	284	302	284	302
Adjustments		4,569	5,116	6,181	6,668	7,310
Taxes on products		4,569	5,116	6,181	6,668	7,310

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 M (i): Value added by Economic Activity at Constant 2009/10 Prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		48,190	50,651	53,279	55,760	57,971
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	11,353	11,659	11,932	12,267	12,469
Cash crops	AA	872	869	903	975	1,016
Food crops	AB	5,945	6,118	6,253	6,332	6,423
Livestock	AC	1,993	2,048	2,108	2,166	2,201
Agriculture Support Services	AD	12	12	14	13	14
Forestry	AE	1,962	2,031	2,065	2,163	2,187
Fishing	AF	569	581	590	618	628
Industry		8,698	9,249	9,967	10,420	10,768
Mining & quarrying	B	631	666	787	884	802
Manufacturing	C	3,759	3,840	4,287	4,312	4,405
Electricity	D	453	461	487	507	549
Water	E	920	979	1,038	1,104	1,179
Construction	F	2,936	3,303	3,368	3,613	3,834
Services		24,334	25,653	26,886	28,482	30,091
Trade and Repairs	G	6,005	5,895	6,081	6,288	6,419
Transportation and Storage	H	1,323	1,403	1,495	1,617	1,674
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	1,146	1,246	1,241	1,312	1,410
Information and Communication	J	3,836	4,392	4,315	4,922	5,657
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,160	1,367	1,516	1,600	1,618
Real Estate Activities	L	2,472	2,627	2,798	2,968	3,133
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,476	1,489	1,405	1,401	1,359
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	709	767	962	829	789
Public Administration	O	1,353	1,361	1,690	1,832	1,870
Education	P	2,611	2,726	2,868	3,093	3,375
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,402	1,476	1,556	1,608	1,687
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	137	146	153	146	142
Other Service Activities	S	468	518	558	610	691
Activities of Households as Employers	T	235	241	247	256	266
Adjustments		3,806	4,090	4,494	4,591	4,642
Taxes on products		3,806	4,090	4,494	4,591	4,642

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 M (ii): Value added by Economic Activity at Constant Prices,**Percentage change, FY**

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		3.6	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	1.6
Cash crops	AA	-0.1	-0.3	4.0	7.9	4.3
Food crops	AB	-0.3	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.4
Livestock	AC	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.6
Agriculture Support Services	AD	7.8	0.5	17.6	-4.6	2.6
Forestry	AE	11.2	3.5	1.7	4.7	1.1
Fishing	AF	-3.5	2.1	1.5	4.8	1.7
Industry		2.1	6.3	7.8	4.6	3.3
Mining & quarrying	B	11.3	5.7	18.1	12.4	-9.3
Manufacturing	C	-2.5	2.2	11.6	0.6	2.1
Electricity	D	9.9	1.9	5.7	4.0	8.3
Water	E	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.8
Construction	F	4.2	12.5	1.9	7.3	6.1
Services		5.4	5.4	4.8	5.9	5.7
Trade and Repairs	G	2.7	-1.8	3.2	3.4	2.1
Transportation and Storage	H	4.9	6.1	6.6	8.1	3.6
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	5.1	8.8	-0.5	5.7	7.5
Information and Communication	J	18.0	14.5	-1.8	14.1	14.9
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	8.1	17.8	10.9	5.6	1.1
Real Estate Activities	L	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	0.5	0.8	-5.6	-0.3	-3.0
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	-11.4	8.0	25.5	-13.9	-4.8
Public Administration	O	0.1	0.6	24.2	8.4	2.1
Education	P	8.1	4.4	5.2	7.8	9.1
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	4.1	5.2	5.4	3.4	4.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	-2.8	6.5	5.3	-5.0	-2.3
Other Service Activities	S	5.1	10.7	7.9	9.2	13.3
Activities of Households as Employers	T	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.1
Adjustments		0.7	7.5	9.9	2.1	1.1
Taxes on products		0.7	7.5	9.9	2.1	1.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 N (i): Value added by Economic Activity at Current Prices, Contribution to GDP, FY

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at purchaser prices		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	25.5	25.1	24.0	23.7	24.9
Cash crops	AA	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0
Food crops	AB	13.1	13.3	12.5	12.1	13.5
Livestock	AC	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2
Agriculture Support Services	AD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	AE	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.6
Fishing	AF	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Industry		20.6	20.4	20.0	20.7	20.0
Mining & quarrying	B	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	C	9.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.2
Electricity	D	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Water	E	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8
Construction	F	7.2	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.4
Services		46.7	47.1	47.9	47.6	47.1
Trade and Repairs	G	13.9	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.0
Transportation and Storage	H	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
Information and Communication	J	2.8	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.3
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Real Estate Activities	L	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4
Public Administration	O	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
Education	P	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.4	7.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Service Activities	S	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Activities of Households as Employers	T	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Adjustments		7.2	7.4	8.1	8.0	8.0
Taxes on products		7.2	7.4	8.1	8.0	8.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 N (ii): Value added by Economic Activity, Implicit Price Deflators, FY

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		132.3	136.8	143.6	148.7	157.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	143.1	149.0	153.8	160.2	182.4
Cash crops	AA	131.6	123.6	144.5	146.1	176.6
Food crops	AB	140.0	150.8	152.4	158.9	192.2
Livestock	AC	146.1	147.8	151.1	164.4	174.9
Agriculture Support Services	AD	197.0	212.9	215.1	236.8	240.6
Forestry	AE	147.6	146.5	149.1	150.8	148.7
Fishing	AF	164.9	179.8	207.0	212.8	233.5
Industry		151.2	152.9	153.6	164.5	169.5
Mining & quarrying	B	85.0	78.8	67.1	63.6	72.3
Manufacturing	C	161.8	153.5	155.4	167.9	169.8
Electricity	D	123.9	129.6	130.8	157.2	164.1
Water	E	151.9	180.9	182.8	205.7	215.0
Construction	F	155.8	162.0	165.9	173.6	176.3
Services		122.4	127.3	136.4	138.5	143.0
Trade and Repairs	G	147.7	150.4	159.6	168.8	171.4
Transportation and Storage	H	148.5	163.8	156.4	160.2	163.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	151.5	158.3	157.4	163.9	178.0
Information and Communication	J	47.3	49.6	65.0	43.1	37.9
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	138.4	140.0	144.3	161.6	173.1
Real Estate Activities	L	107.6	114.9	120.3	128.8	132.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	126.0	121.2	142.8	152.3	169.3
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	138.0	143.5	146.6	156.2	164.1
Public Administration	O	137.8	143.2	141.1	142.5	150.7
Education	P	125.2	146.0	161.6	171.3	197.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	141.7	152.8	157.7	166.3	169.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	138.2	143.8	147.3	156.5	165.1
Other Service Activities	S	152.7	158.0	161.0	169.2	175.0
Activities of Households as Employers	T	112.8	118.1	122.1	111.1	113.5
Adjustments		120.0	125.1	137.5	145.2	157.5
Taxes on products		120.0	125.1	137.5	145.2	157.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 O (i): Monetary Value added by Economic Activity at Current prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		50,363	54,241	60,036	64,707	70,725
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	11,289	11,900	12,885	13,715	15,803
Cash crops	AA	1,147	1,073	1,305	1,424	1,794
Food crops	AB	4,520	4,959	5,370	5,502	6,814
Livestock	AC	2,490	2,601	2,724	3,063	3,316
Agriculture Support Services	AD	23	25	30	32	33
Forestry	AE	2,236	2,273	2,325	2,477	2,485
Fishing	AF	872	968	1,132	1,218	1,360
Industry		11,680	12,415	13,515	14,970	15,586
Mining & quarrying	B	536	525	528	562	579
Manufacturing	C	5,878	5,745	6,542	7,053	7,013
Electricity	D	561	597	637	796	900
Water	E	214	275	297	362	409
Construction	F	4,492	5,272	5,511	6,196	6,684
Services		27,394	29,926	33,636	36,021	39,337
Trade and Repairs	G	8,869	8,868	9,707	10,612	11,005
Transportation and Storage	H	1,965	2,298	2,338	2,590	2,741
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	1,736	1,973	1,953	2,150	2,509
Information and Communication	J	1,816	2,180	2,805	2,122	2,145
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,606	1,914	2,188	2,587	2,800
Real Estate Activities	L	274	295	328	406	450
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,860	1,804	2,007	2,133	2,301
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	979	1,100	1,410	1,294	1,295
Public Administration	O	1,864	1,949	2,385	2,610	2,819
Education	P	3,270	3,980	4,635	5,297	6,659
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,987	2,255	2,454	2,674	2,865
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	189	210	226	228	235
Other Service Activities	S	714	818	899	1,032	1,210
Activities of Households as Employers	T	265	284	302	284	302

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 O (ii) Non-Monetary Value added by Economic Activity at Current prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		8,809	9,919	10,300	11,528	13,316
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	4,952	5,471	5,465	5,940	6,941
Cash crops	AA	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	AB	3,803	4,266	4,162	4,558	5,533
Livestock	AC	422	425	461	498	533
Agriculture Support Services	AD	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	AE	660	703	754	786	768
Fishing	AF	67	77	89	97	107
Industry		1,469	1,724	1,796	2,171	2,670
Mining & quarrying	B	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	C	203	148	119	185	467
Electricity	D	-	-	-	-	-
Water	E	1,184	1,496	1,601	1,908	2,125
Construction	F	83	80	77	78	78
Services		2,387	2,724	3,039	3,418	3,706
Trade and Repairs	G	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	H	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	J	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	L	2,387	2,724	3,039	3,418	3,706
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	O	-	-	-	-	-
Education	P	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	S	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of Households as Employers	T	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 P (i): Monetary Value added by Economic Activity, Constant 2009/10 prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		38,391	40,351	42,478	44,606	46,590
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	7,873	8,107	8,456	8,711	8,928
Cash crops	AA	872	869	903	975	1,016
Food crops	AB	3,183	3,300	3,524	3,527	3,638
Livestock	AC	1,722	1,767	1,820	1,882	1,916
Agriculture Support Services	AD	12	12	14	13	14
Forestry	AE	1,557	1,620	1,649	1,742	1,761
Fishing	AF	528	539	546	573	583
Industry		7,774	8,286	8,945	9,342	9,629
Mining & quarrying	B	631	666	787	884	802
Manufacturing	C	3,661	3,753	4,195	4,221	4,313
Electricity	D	453	461	487	507	549
Water	E	164	173	181	190	206
Construction	F	2,866	3,232	3,296	3,540	3,760
Services		22,744	23,958	25,078	26,553	28,033
Trade and Repairs	G	6,005	5,895	6,081	6,288	6,419
Transportation and Storage	H	1,323	1,403	1,495	1,617	1,674
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	1,146	1,246	1,241	1,312	1,410
Information and Communication	J	3,836	4,392	4,315	4,922	5,657
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,160	1,367	1,516	1,600	1,618
Real Estate Activities	L	882	932	990	1,039	1,075
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,476	1,489	1,405	1,401	1,359
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	709	767	962	829	789
Public Administration	O	1,353	1,361	1,690	1,832	1,870
Education	P	2,611	2,726	2,868	3,093	3,375
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,402	1,476	1,556	1,608	1,687
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	137	146	153	146	142
Other Service Activities	S	468	518	558	610	691
Activities of Households as Employers	T	235	241	247	256	266

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 P (ii): Non-Monetary Value added by Economic Activity, Constant 2009/10 Prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		5,993	6,210	6,306	6,563	6,738
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	3,479	3,552	3,477	3,556	3,541
Cash crops	AA	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	AB	2,762	2,818	2,729	2,805	2,785
Livestock	AC	271	281	288	284	284
Agriculture Support Services	AD	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	AE	405	411	416	422	426
Fishing	AF	42	42	43	45	46
Industry		924	963	1,021	1,078	1,139
Mining & quarrying	B	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	C	98	86	91	91	91
Electricity	D	-	-	-	-	-
Water	E	756	806	858	914	973
Construction	F	70	71	72	73	74
Services		1,590	1,695	1,808	1,929	2,058
Trade and Repairs	G	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	H	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	J	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	L	1,590	1,695	1,808	1,929	2,058
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	O	-	-	-	-	-
Education	P	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	S	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of Households as Employers	T	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 Q (i): Formal sector Value added by Economic Activity, Current prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		30,721	33,515	37,539	40,708	44,224
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		2,211	2,146	2,331	2,539	2,922
Cash crops	AA	1,147	1,073	1,305	1,424	1,794
Food crops	AB	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	AC	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	AD	23	25	30	32	33
Forestry	AE	1,041	1,048	996	1,084	1,094
Fishing	AF	-	-	-	-	-
Industry		8,913	9,772	10,540	12,091	12,819
Mining & quarrying	B	85	77	42	47	74
Manufacturing	C	3,839	3,694	4,197	4,830	4,854
Electricity	D	1,399	1,770	1,898	2,270	2,534
Water	E	59	76	88	115	139
Construction	F	3,531	4,155	4,314	4,829	5,218
Services		19,597	21,597	24,668	26,077	28,484
Trade and Repairs	G	4,824	4,821	5,209	5,556	5,784
Transportation and Storage	H	864	1,008	1,092	1,327	1,426
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	623	713	683	748	831
Information and Communication	J	1,773	2,143	2,753	2,049	2,079
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,606	1,914	2,188	2,587	2,800
Real Estate Activities	L	73	81	95	96	67
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,844	1,791	1,992	2,117	2,279
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	911	1,041	1,341	1,227	1,228
Public Administration	O	1,864	1,949	2,385	2,610	2,819
Education	P	2,711	3,287	3,829	4,371	5,485
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,857	2,104	2,287	2,487	2,662
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	178	199	216	217	221
Other Service Activities	S	469	543	598	685	803
Activities of Households as Employers	T	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 Q (ii): Informal sector Value added by Economic Activity, Current prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Informal sector GDP at market prices		29,289	31,818	34,057	37,001	41,451
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		14,030	15,224	16,019	17,115	19,822
Cash crops	AA	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	AB	8,323	9,225	9,532	10,060	12,347
Livestock	AC	2,912	3,027	3,184	3,561	3,849
Agriculture Support Services	AD	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	AE	1,856	1,928	2,082	2,179	2,159
Fishing	AF	939	1,045	1,221	1,315	1,467
Industry		5,074	5,541	6,031	6,524	7,071
Mining & quarrying	B	450	448	486	516	505
Manufacturing	C	2,242	2,200	2,463	2,408	2,627
Electricity	D	-	-	-	-	-
Water	E	1,339	1,695	1,810	2,155	2,395
Construction	F	1,043	1,198	1,273	1,445	1,544
Services		10,184	11,053	12,007	13,362	14,558
Trade and Repairs	G	4,045	4,047	4,497	5,056	5,221
Transportation and Storage	H	1,101	1,289	1,246	1,263	1,316
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	1,113	1,259	1,270	1,402	1,678
Information and Communication	J	43	37	52	72	66
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	L	2,588	2,937	3,272	3,728	4,089
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	16	12	15	17	22
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	68	58	69	67	67
Public Administration	O	-	-	-	-	-
Education	P	559	692	806	927	1,174
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	131	151	167	187	204
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	11	10	10	11	14
Other Service Activities	S	245	274	301	347	407
Activities of Households as Employers	T	265	284	302	284	302

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 R (i): Formal sector Value added by Economic Activity, Constant 2009/10 prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GDP at market prices		24,234	25,855	27,097	28,850	30,448
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		1,762	1,815	1,848	2,020	2,072
Cash crops	AA	872	869	903	975	1,016
Food crops	AB	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	AC	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	AD	12	12	14	13	14
Forestry	AE	878	934	931	1,032	1,042
Fishing	AF	-	-	-	-	-
Industry		5,708	6,171	6,541	6,855	7,122
Mining & quarrying	B	41	48	81	61	40
Manufacturing	C	2,428	2,528	2,770	2,854	2,879
Electricity	D	920	979	1,038	1,104	1,179
Water	E	69	75	78	84	95
Construction	F	2,250	2,542	2,573	2,753	2,929
Services		16,764	17,869	18,707	19,975	21,255
Trade and Repairs	G	3,179	3,160	3,272	3,505	3,684
Transportation and Storage	H	660	680	721	791	795
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	501	542	496	506	534
Information and Communication	J	3,795	4,355	4,270	4,862	5,600
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	1,160	1,367	1,516	1,600	1,618
Real Estate Activities	L	52	56	64	61	40
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	1,460	1,473	1,389	1,389	1,347
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	660	726	914	786	748
Public Administration	O	1,353	1,361	1,690	1,832	1,870
Education	P	2,196	2,288	2,405	2,603	2,858
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	1,311	1,378	1,451	1,497	1,567
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	129	139	146	137	133
Other Service Activities	S	308	345	373	406	461
Activities of Households as Employers	T	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.1 R (ii): Informal sector Production by Economic Activity, Constant 2009/10 prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	ISIC	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Informal sector GDP at market prices		20,619	21,223	22,239	22,916	23,510
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	9,591	9,844	10,084	10,247	10,397
Cash crops	AA	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	AB	5,945	6,118	6,253	6,332	6,423
Livestock	AC	1,993	2,048	2,108	2,166	2,201
Agriculture Support Services	AD	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	AE	1,084	1,097	1,134	1,131	1,145
Fishing	AF	569	581	590	618	628
Industry		3,458	3,596	3,977	4,162	4,276
Mining & quarrying	B	590	618	705	823	761
Manufacturing	C	1,331	1,312	1,517	1,458	1,526
Electricity	D	-	-	-	-	-
Water	E	851	904	960	1,020	1,084
Construction	F	686	762	794	860	905
Services		7,570	7,784	8,178	8,507	8,837
Trade and Repairs	G	2,827	2,734	2,809	2,783	2,735
Transportation and Storage	H	663	723	775	826	880
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	I	645	705	745	805	876
Information and Communication	J	42	38	45	61	58
Financial and Insurance Activities	K	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	L	2,420	2,571	2,734	2,908	3,093
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	M	16	16	16	12	12
Administrative and Support Service Activities	N	49	41	47	43	41
Public Administration	O	-	-	-	-	-
Education	P	415	438	463	490	517
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Q	92	98	105	112	119
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	R	8	7	7	8	10
Other Service Activities	S	159	172	185	204	230
Activities of Households as Employers	T	235	241	247	256	266

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 S (i): GDP by Expenditure at Current prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Final Consumption Expenditure	52,228	57,284	65,922	70,080	76,260
General Government FCE	5,095	5,877	7,118	6,233	7,352
NPISH FCE	1,093	1,238	1,401	1,313	1,592
Household FCE	46,040	50,169	57,403	62,534	67,316
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	17,807	18,586	18,500	20,723	21,390
Dwellings	4,527	5,208	5,287	5,873	6,372
Other Buildings	6,303	7,115	7,293	8,023	8,724
Other Structures	920	1,023	1,034	1,181	1,251
Transport Equipment	1,565	1,603	1,362	1,472	1,145
ICT Equipment	617	639	429	645	476
Other Machinery and Equipment	3,645	2,744	2,822	3,284	3,094
Biological Resources	113	132	145	183	188
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	117	121	128	62	137
Changes in Inventories	264	313	336	434	450
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	7	3	4	5	6
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-6,566	-6,911	-8,245	-8,339	-6,755
Exports	12,938	12,588	14,113	15,405	16,911
Goods	7,547	6,868	7,751	9,247	11,217
Services	5,391	5,719	6,362	6,158	5,693
Less Imports	19,504	19,499	22,358	23,743	23,666
Goods	13,038	12,878	14,092	15,771	16,128
Services	6,465	6,620	8,266	7,972	7,538
Statistical Discrepancy					
GDP at Market Prices	63,740	69,276	76,517	82,903	91,351

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 S (ii): GDP by Expenditure at Constant 2009/10 prices, FY (Bill. Shs)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Final Consumption Expenditure	40,147	41,353	46,175	45,836	46,483
General Government FCE	4,282	4,605	5,318	5,049	4,497
NPISH FCE	788	818	854	887	925
Household FCE	35,077	35,930	40,003	39,900	41,062
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	13,222	13,522	13,449	14,578	14,593
Dwellings	3,312	3,783	3,851	4,139	4,403
Other Buildings	4,552	5,095	5,207	5,577	5,937
Other Structures	657	723	730	789	818
Transport Equipment	1,217	1,194	1,018	1,044	774
ICT Equipment	466	486	326	467	338
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,842	2,046	2,106	2,331	2,090
Biological Resources	70	80	85	93	92
Reasearch and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	106	113	126	137	140
Changes in Inventories	164	192	197	197	197
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	5	2	3	3	4
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-5,347	-4,418	-6,546	-4,855	-3,307
Exports	9,023	9,023	8,809	9,067	8,871
Goods	5,224	5,070	4,854	5,488	5,825
Services	3,799	3,953	3,955	3,579	3,046
Less Imports	14,370	13,440	15,354	13,922	12,178
Goods	9,498	8,428	8,445	8,459	8,158
Services	4,873	5,013	6,909	5,463	4,020
Statistical Discrepancy					
GDP at Market Prices	48,190	50,651	53,279	55,760	57,971

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 S (iii): GDP by Expenditure, Annual Percentage Change, FY

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Final Consumption Expenditure	0.0%	3.0%	11.7%	-0.7%	1.4%
General Government FCE	0.1%	7.5%	15.5%	-5.1%	-10.9%
NPISH FCE	3.9%	3.8%	4.5%	3.8%	4.3%
Household FCE	-0.1%	2.4%	11.3%	-0.3%	2.9%
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	9.9%	2.3%	-0.5%	8.4%	0.1%
Dwellings	3.3%	14.2%	1.8%	7.5%	6.4%
Other Buildings	4.8%	11.9%	2.2%	7.1%	6.5%
Other Structures	5.4%	10.1%	1.0%	8.0%	3.6%
Transport Equipment	12.0%	-1.8%	-14.8%	2.6%	-25.9%
ICT Equipment	-9.1%	4.4%	-33.0%	43.4%	-27.6%
Other Machinery and Equipment	35.2%	-28.0%	2.9%	10.7%	-10.3%
Biological Resources	16.2%	15.5%	5.5%	9.9%	-0.9%
Reasearch and Development	2.9%	6.2%	-0.9%	2.8%	-7.2%
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	6.8%	5.8%	11.5%	8.9%	2.7%
Changes in Inventories	18.2%	16.8%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-31.3%	-59.5%	32.5%	24.1%	16.7%
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-7.8%	-17.4%	48.2%	-25.8%	-31.9%
Exports	6.9%	0.0%	-2.4%	2.9%	-2.2%
Goods	10.1%	-2.9%	-4.3%	13.1%	6.2%
Services	2.9%	4.0%	0.1%	-9.5%	-14.9%
Less Imports	0.9%	-6.5%	14.2%	-9.3%	-12.5%
Goods	-1.5%	-11.3%	0.2%	0.2%	-3.6%
Services	6.1%	2.9%	37.8%	-20.9%	-26.4%
GDP at Market Prices	3.6%	5.1%	5.2%	4.7%	4.0%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 S (iv): GDP by Expenditure, Implicit Price Deflator, FY

VOLUME INDEX 2009/10 = 100	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Final Consumption Expenditure	114.1	117.6	131.3	130.3	132.1
General Government FCE	109.0	117.2	135.3	128.5	114.4
NPISH FCE	110.2	114.4	119.5	124.1	129.4
Household FCE	114.9	117.7	131.0	130.7	134.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	127.9	130.8	130.1	141.1	141.2
Dwellings	126.4	144.4	147.0	158.0	168.0
Other Buildings	124.1	139.0	142.0	152.1	161.9
Other Structures	119.5	131.6	132.9	143.5	148.8
Transport Equipment	153.2	150.4	128.2	131.5	97.4
ICT Equipment	103.9	108.5	72.7	104.3	75.5
Other Machinery and Equipment	134.0	96.4	99.3	109.9	98.5
Biological Resources	121.7	140.5	148.3	162.9	161.4
Reasearch and Development	115.0	122.2	121.1	124.5	115.6
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	138.5	146.5	163.4	178.0	182.7
Changes in Inventories	124.4	145.3	149.7	149.7	149.7
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	109.8	44.5	59.0	73.2	85.5
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	114.0	94.1	139.5	103.5	70.5
Exports	128.6	128.6	125.5	129.2	126.4
Goods	111.5	108.3	103.6	117.2	124.4
Services	162.9	169.4	169.5	153.4	130.5
Less Imports	122.7	114.8	131.1	118.9	104.0
Goods	113.5	100.7	100.9	101.1	97.5
Services	145.9	150.1	206.9	163.6	120.4
Statistical Discrepancy					
GDP at Market Prices	117.7	123.7	130.1	136.1	141.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1 T: Balance of Payment Statement (Mill. US\$), 2012 – 2016, Calendar year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Current account	-1,666	-1,805	-2,374	-1,785	-1,088
Credit	6,770	6,779	6,220	6,411	6,065
Debit	8,436	8,584	8,594	8,196	7,153
Goods	-2,451	-2,145	-2,375	-2,288	-1,366
Credit (exports)	2,810	2,829	2,725	2,667	2,921
Debit (imports)	5,262	4,974	5,100	4,955	4,287
Services	-361	-276	-701	-429	-547
Credit	2,125	2,498	2,007	2,192	1,576
Debit	2,487	2,775	2,708	2,621	2,122
Primary income	-465	-640	-565	-436	-558
Credit	75	-12	28	32	24
Debit	540	627	594	468	582
Secondary income	1,612	1,257	1,267	1,368	1,383
Credit	1,759	1,464	1,460	1,519	1,545
Debit	148	208	193	151	161
Capital account	22	80	95	108	150
Credit	22	80	95	108	150
Debit	0	0	0	0	0
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from Financial account)	-1,644	-1,725	-2,280	-1,677	-937
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from Direct investment)	-1,619	-1,362	-1,825	-683	-829
Net acquisition of financial assets	46	-47	27	0	0
Equity and investment fund shares	47	-46	1	0	0
Debt instruments	-1	-1	26	0	0
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,205	1,096	1,059	538	541
Equity and investment fund shares	922	848	741	353	460
Debt instruments	284	248	317	186	81
Portfolio investment	-3	14	-33	212	79
Net acquisition of financial assets	9	194	148	165	122
Equity and investment fund shares	6	18	26	111	37
Debt securities	3	176	122	54	85
Net incurrence of liabilities	12	180	181	-47	43
Equity and investment fund shares	14	95	5	10	4
Debt securities	-2	85	176	-57	39
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and Other investment	-4	-2	-3	-5	-1
Net acquisition of financial assets	15	7	10	15	8
Net incurrence of liabilities	19	9	13	20	10
Net errors and omissions	560	592	671	604	427
Overall Balance	-534	-230	-216	390	-319
Reserves and related Items	534	230	216	-390	319
Reserve assets	529	223	211	-392	317
Use of Fund Credit and loans	-2	-2	-2	-1	-0
Exceptional financing	-4	-4	-3	-0	-2

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.1 U: Balance of Payment (Mill. US\$), 2012/13 – 2016/17, Fiscal year

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current account	-1,582	-2,106	-1,958	-1,522	-841
Credit	6,717	6,453	6,513	6,110	6,485
Debit	8,299	8,559	8,470	7,632	7,326
Goods	-2,123	-2,367	-2,250	-1,887	-1,250
Credit (exports)	2,912	2,706	2,738	2,688	3,148
Debit (imports)	5,035	5,074	4,988	4,574	4,398
Services	-405	-331	-561	-555	-519
Credit	2,139	2,341	2,219	1,823	1,616
Debit	2,544	2,672	2,780	2,378	2,134
Primary income	-528	-613	-492	-492	-587
Credit	33	6	25	41	13
Debit	561	619	516	533	600
Secondary income	1,473	1,204	1,345	1,411	1,515
Credit	1,632	1,398	1,531	1,558	1,708
Debit	159	194	186	147	193
Capital account	33	91	99	120	168
Credit	33	91	99	120	168
Debit	0	0	0	0	0
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from Financial account)	-1,550	-2,015	-1,859	-1,402	-673
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from Direct investment)	-1,486	-1,722	-853	-940	-603
Net acquisition of financial assets	-0	-10	14	0	0
Equity and investment fund shares	1	-23	0	0	0
Debt instruments	-1	13	13	0	0
Net incurrence of liabilities	939	1,077	799	530	413
Equity and investment fund shares	706	795	547	432	310
Debt instruments	233	282	251	98	104
Portfolio investment	47	-25	196	154	138
Net acquisition of financial assets	76	210	204	126	74
Equity and investment fund shares	9	18	137	45	-4
Debt securities	66	191	67	82	78
Net incurrence of liabilities	29	235	8	-27	-64
Equity and investment fund shares	104	5	9	6	3
Debt securities	-74	230	-1	-33	-67
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and Other investment	-1	-1	-5	-3	-0
Net acquisition of financial assets	8	9	12	13	5
Net incurrence of liabilities	8	10	17	15	5
Other investment	-592	-609	-258	-561	-327
Net acquisition of financial assets	129	-145	277	96	132
Net incurrence of liabilities	721	463	535	657	459
Net errors and omissions	402	672	653	564	284
Overall Balance	-338	-378	353	-101	-319
Reserves and related Items	338	378	-353	101	319
Reserve assets	332	372	-355	99	317
Use of Fund Credit and loans	-2	-2	-2	-1	0
Exceptional financing	-4	-5	-0	-2	-2

Source: Bank of Uganda **Provisional figures

4.2 Price Statistics

Table 4.2 A: National CPI Breakdown by Major Groups, Uganda (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

	Energy Fuel and	Food Crops and	Core	All items	Annual percent changes			
					Energy Fuel and	Food Crops	Core	All items
Weights	74.4556	101.6003	823.9441	1000				
Calendar year								
2013	154.84	146.6	136.32	138.74	2.3	0.7	5.8	4.9
2014	157.53	157.75	139.88	143.01	1.7	7.6	2.6	3.1
2015	163.1	168.33	147.47	150.76	3.5	6.7	5.4	5.4
2016	169.45	173.47	156.25	158.98	3.9	3.1	6	5.5
Financial year								
2012/13	152.9	139.43	132.24	134.51	5.7	-0.2	5.4	4.8
2013/14	155.92	157.79	138.37	141.65	2	13.2	4.6	5.3
2014/15	158.66	160.04	142.82	145.75	1.8	1.4	3.2	2.9
2015/16	169.32	168.86	152.36	155.30	6.7	5.5	6.7	6.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 B: National CPI for Food and Non Food, Uganda (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

	Food	Non - Food	All Items Index	Annual percent changes		
				Food	Non - Food	All Items Index
Weights	267.7624	732.2376	1,000.00			
Calendar year						
2013	144.365	136.686	138.742	2.2	6.0	4.9
2014	149.743	140.548	143.010	3.7	2.8	3.1
2015	160.765	147.096	150.756	7.4	4.7	5.4
2016	169.902	154.991	158.983	5.7	5.4	5.5
Financial year						
2012/13	140.001	132.501	134.509	0.2	6.7	4.8
2013/14	149.100	138.925	141.649	6.5	4.8	5.3
2014/15	153.093	143.063	145.749	2.7	3.0	2.9
2015/16	165.499	151.566	155.297	8.1	5.9	6.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 C: National CPI Breakdown for Food Crops, Other Goods and Services, Uganda (2009/10 = 100)

	Food	Other	Service	Energy	All Items	Annual percent Change				
						Food	Other	Service	Energy	All
Weight	101.600	482.45	341.491	74.455	1,000.0					
Calendar Year										
2013	146.60	139.36	132.03	154.84	138.74	0.7	3.7	9.0	2.3	4.9
2014	157.75	142.20	136.60	157.53	143.01	7.6	2.0	3.5	1.7	3.1
2015	168.33	150.16	143.67	163.10	150.76	6.7	5.6	5.2	3.5	5.4
2016	173.47	159.45	151.74	169.45	158.98	3.1	6.2	5.6	3.9	5.5
Financial Year										
2012/13	139.43	136.22	126.61	152.90	134.51	-0.2	3.1	9.1	5.7	4.8
2013/14	157.79	140.89	134.81	155.92	141.65	13.2	3.4	6.5	2.0	5.3
2014/15	160.04	145.12	139.57	158.66	145.75	1.4	3.0	3.5	1.8	2.9
2015/16	168.86	155.72	147.61	169.32	155.30	5.5	7.3	5.8	6.7	6.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 D: National Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions, Uganda (2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	284.6198	141.48	144.78	149.79	160.74	169.67
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	27.9824	127.82	142.09	143.45	145.60	153.47
Clothing And Footwear	50.8029	146.22	153.86	160.98	171.48	184.85
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other	119.4255	144.40	153.47	158.03	167.34	176.11
Fuels						
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	38.6638	143.51	151.71	156.96	163.32	170.66
Health	57.5151	131.05	140.74	146.80	150.36	155.03
Transport	137.7904	124.16	129.02	129.39	132.46	138.30
Communication	51.8153	91.41	92.80	96.55	110.07	106.14
Recreation And Culture	55.1688	114.10	117.71	120.11	122.08	124.75
Education	55.0753	117.87	135.15	147.74	157.13	180.44
Restaurants And Hotels	57.2272	129.82	138.22	139.73	145.08	154.02
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	63.9136	134.44	141.13	144.08	150.63	160.64
All Items Index	1,000.0000	132.26	138.74	143.01	150.76	158.98
Annual percent change			4.9	3.1	5.4	5.5
			Financial year			
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	284.6198	139.69	140.47	149.23	153.16	165.48
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	27.9824	123.53	134.99	143.18	143.91	149.86
Clothing And Footwear	50.8029	143.11	146.10	158.70	164.67	179.68
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other	119.4255	136.30	149.26	155.80	161.24	173.70
Fuels						
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	38.6638	138.23	146.91	154.43	160.26	167.09
Health	57.5151	120.41	136.44	144.28	148.66	152.52
Transport	137.7904	121.91	126.51	129.96	129.52	136.12
Communication	51.8153	91.87	91.98	92.98	103.78	109.66
Recreation And Culture	55.1688	113.05	115.37	119.21	120.77	123.48
Education	55.0753	111.31	125.51	141.61	152.83	165.86
Restaurants And Hotels	57.2272	124.23	134.42	139.41	141.56	149.49
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	63.9136	129.19	137.81	143.18	146.41	155.83
All Items Index	1,000.0000	128.32	134.51	141.65	145.75	155.30
Annual percent change			4.8	5.3	2.9	6.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 E: National Annual Average Inflation by COICOP Divisions, Uganda (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Calendar year			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2.3	3.5	7.3	5.6
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	11.2	1.0	1.5	5.4
Clothing And Footwear	5.2	4.6	6.5	7.8
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	6.3	3.0	5.9	5.2
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	5.7	3.5	4.1	4.5
Health	7.4	4.3	2.4	3.1
Transport	3.9	0.3	2.4	4.4
Communication	1.5	4.0	14.0	-3.6
Recreation And Culture	3.2	2.0	1.6	2.2
Education	14.7	9.3	6.4	14.8
Restaurants And Hotels	6.5	1.1	3.8	6.2
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	5.0	2.1	4.5	6.6
Headline Inflation	4.9	3.1	5.4	5.5
Division	Financial year			
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	0.6	6.2	2.6	8.0
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	9.3	6.1	0.5	4.1
Clothing And Footwear	2.1	8.6	3.8	9.1
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	9.5	4.4	3.5	7.7
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	6.3	5.1	3.8	4.3
Health	13.3	5.8	3.0	2.6
Transport	3.8	2.7	-0.3	5.1
Communication	0.1	1.1	11.6	5.7
Recreation And Culture	2.1	3.3	1.3	2.2
Education	12.8	12.8	7.9	8.5
Restaurants And Hotels	8.2	3.7	1.5	5.6
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	6.7	3.9	2.3	6.4
Headline Inflation	4.8	5.3	2.9	6.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2F: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Kampala High Income (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	72.1781	136.51	142.92	151.06	165.34	172.99	
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	7.2825	123.93	130.26	131.75	133.92	145.79	
Clothing And Footwear	16.8130	148.34	155.89	165.80	170.25	181.47	
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	38.6811	144.37	155.75	160.72	168.02	177.43	
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	8.4927	138.93	148.84	155.64	164.89	173.38	
Health	19.2376	133.51	144.60	151.64	149.86	148.33	
Transport	62.5185	121.44	126.63	126.76	130.20	138.49	
Communication	21.8627	93.44	95.26	98.88	114.65	109.98	
Recreation And Culture	20.0612	109.95	109.76	110.41	112.32	114.93	
Education	16.8501	119.31	138.89	157.07	170.26	209.32	
Restaurants And Hotels	12.8128	115.90	121.23	121.60	125.62	133.50	
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	17.1861	140.03	146.48	152.85	165.75	179.73	
All Items Index	313.9763	128.43	135.58	140.90	149.00	157.60	
Annual percent change			5.6	3.9	5.7	5.8	
			Financial year				
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	72.1781	133.88	137.71	148.99	156.03	169.98	
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	7.2825	119.44	127.44	131.47	131.66	140.55	
Clothing And Footwear	16.8130	141.04	148.69	161.91	166.67	176.46	
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	38.6811	136.50	151.77	157.55	162.57	175.00	
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	8.4927	131.35	144.02	151.78	161.52	168.45	
Health	19.2376	120.74	139.57	149.31	151.94	148.30	
Transport	62.5185	120.08	123.77	127.70	126.73	134.69	
Communication	21.8627	94.14	94.35	95.08	107.06	114.41	
Recreation And Culture	20.0612	108.60	109.62	109.97	111.04	113.96	
Education	16.8501	111.90	127.55	146.16	166.06	182.52	
Restaurants And Hotels	12.8128	115.02	118.06	121.63	122.73	129.52	
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	17.1861	136.27	142.30	151.16	158.30	172.42	
All Items Index	313.9763	124.43	131.39	138.79	143.92	153.57	
Annual percent change			5.6	5.6	3.7	6.7	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2G: Annual Average CP I by COICOP Divisions - Kampala Middle Income (2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	43.8532	142.44	146.39	150.45	162.63	167.89
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	3.4758	125.04	139.43	141.24	144.16	155.93
Clothing And Footwear	10.9655	147.44	153.99	162.91	174.91	190.02
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	23.2606	152.67	161.75	164.05	179.30	185.68
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	8.0563	142.30	153.95	161.90	167.10	175.19
Health	7.7377	124.92	134.33	137.49	134.63	133.99
Transport	17.4231	120.26	127.87	127.82	128.44	132.34
Communication	7.8272	92.79	94.56	98.26	113.67	108.82
Recreation And Culture	6.4939	110.91	110.09	111.07	112.70	116.31
Education	9.4122	119.82	142.15	162.50	179.28	204.67
Restaurants And Hotels	7.8560	118.63	125.71	127.41	134.05	141.03
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	10.2473	133.89	142.64	143.65	148.96	160.65
All Items Index	156.6087	133.68	141.15	145.45	154.76	161.86
Annual percent change			5.6	3.0	6.4	4.6
Division	Weights	Financial year				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	43.8532	142.78	140.84	150.37	154.88	165.67
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	3.4758	121.05	132.28	140.92	141.64	151.02
Clothing And Footwear	10.9655	145.87	145.48	159.97	167.34	184.24
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	23.2606	143.88	156.87	162.90	170.93	183.05
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	8.0563	137.86	146.57	157.86	165.62	170.10
Health	7.7377	114.34	130.84	136.66	135.64	134.96
Transport	17.4231	117.68	123.01	129.90	127.38	131.44
Communication	7.8272	93.45	93.62	94.43	106.38	113.33
Recreation And Culture	6.4939	109.71	110.02	110.59	111.13	114.98
Education	9.4122	111.94	129.03	150.52	174.26	189.26
Restaurants And Hotels	7.8560	116.95	122.20	126.76	129.69	137.68
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	10.2473	128.54	138.20	144.23	144.23	155.03
All Items Index	156.6087	130.31	135.72	144.10	149.35	158.73
Annual percent change		22.9	4.2	6.2	3.6	6.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2H: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Kampala Low Income (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	31.9697	140.12	142.72	145.38	156.42	165.46
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.9356	127.96	144.22	145.53	150.49	156.49
Clothing And Footwear	4.2591	151.44	152.70	159.64	179.95	199.67
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other		135.82	143.89	152.79	159.30	164.11
Fuels	12.5648					
Furnishings, Household Equipment And		146.16	149.86	155.31	157.58	154.94
Routine Household Maintenance	3.8595					
Health	6.2748	125.00	133.09	137.65	146.35	154.08
Transport	10.2975	126.13	133.28	133.04	134.70	136.35
Communication	3.8199	83.34	84.17	88.12	95.32	87.91
Recreation And Culture	5.9131	116.19	119.11	121.65	124.79	128.08
Education	7.2248	123.91	153.44	161.73	174.06	216.83
Restaurants And Hotels	4.9872	135.47	147.41	151.31	157.42	169.63
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	6.9629	130.44	139.99	142.15	146.21	161.19
All Items Index	100.0688	132.01	139.21	143.21	151.26	160.91
Annual percent change			5.4	2.9	5.6	6.4
			Financial year			
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	31.9697	142.54	136.94	146.58	148.55	161.40
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.9356	122.68	136.51	145.13	146.82	154.48
Clothing And Footwear	4.2591	159.11	144.34	157.69	167.63	192.74
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other		131.78	136.96	150.94	154.66	164.67
Fuels	12.5648					
Furnishings, Household Equipment And		140.45	147.65	153.34	156.23	156.85
Routine Household Maintenance	3.8595					
Health	6.2748	117.52	130.66	133.98	141.88	151.37
Transport	10.2975	124.15	128.63	134.87	132.69	136.69
Communication	3.8199	83.10	83.06	84.75	93.85	91.08
Recreation And Culture	5.9131	116.60	116.59	120.95	122.66	126.74
Education	7.2248	115.84	134.24	163.09	162.13	194.71
Restaurants And Hotels	4.9872	130.11	141.27	150.00	153.56	161.52
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	6.9629	124.57	135.08	142.06	143.54	153.72
All Items Index	100.0688	130.37	133.05	143.01	145.60	156.81
Annual percent change		23.9	2.1	7.5	1.8	7.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2I: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Masaka (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	26.9661	138.42	142.59	141.43	156.58	168.59	
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	3.3848	129.44	154.54	154.45	155.00	157.51	
Clothing And Footwear	4.5109	140.56	152.38	155.92	168.92	182.01	
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	11.4882	146.24	149.15	151.73	164.00	178.41	
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	4.0705	145.89	152.84	154.65	165.22	172.27	
Health	5.1197	125.85	129.83	133.87	137.42	142.92	
Transport	10.3894	125.98	126.97	127.61	138.71	143.65	
Communication	3.8540	82.22	82.35	86.56	94.25	90.49	
Recreation And Culture	5.3453	110.22	124.17	132.71	137.67	139.95	
Education	6.7183	117.44	132.69	138.40	139.79	144.66	
Restaurants And Hotels	5.6877	137.06	145.37	151.51	160.04	165.64	
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	7.1584	130.21	136.80	133.52	139.03	142.53	
All Items Index	94.6932	131.36	137.85	139.54	149.47	157.42	
Annual percent change			4.9	1.2	7.1	5.3	
			Financial year				
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	26.9661	136.76	137.51	144.12	145.63	163.89	
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	3.3848	126.87	142.18	154.66	154.83	155.85	
Clothing And Footwear	4.5109	140.05	143.34	156.60	159.87	177.62	
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	11.4882	134.28	148.91	151.20	153.66	175.83	
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	4.0705	142.13	148.93	153.63	158.88	170.51	
Health	5.1197	115.85	129.82	130.88	135.80	139.59	
Transport	10.3894	123.69	126.84	126.66	131.87	142.30	
Communication	3.8540	83.61	81.97	83.32	91.21	92.88	
Recreation And Culture	5.3453	113.54	113.60	129.86	134.60	139.70	
Education	6.7183	109.74	127.13	136.75	138.61	142.59	
Restaurants And Hotels	5.6877	128.20	142.14	147.55	156.42	162.96	
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	7.1584	123.76	135.18	134.97	135.02	141.99	
All Items Index	94.6932	127.04	134.00	139.44	142.65	154.83	
Annual percent change		20.1	5.5	4.1	2.3	8.5	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2J: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions-Mbarara (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	28.6385	140.39	148.77	150.13	157.44	165.05
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.7378	126.03	150.27	150.71	150.75	160.07
Clothing And Footwear	4.4679	142.83	151.89	155.28	169.15	181.74
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	10.4854	139.65	155.99	157.97	162.68	173.51
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	3.6290	136.23	139.85	145.05	148.07	161.01
Health	4.9906	139.07	145.28	144.92	152.10	158.72
Transport	12.4097	126.75	127.85	128.61	130.52	133.79
Communication	4.3061	95.77	97.80	101.25	118.74	118.53
Recreation And Culture	4.8188	124.39	136.92	139.72	142.68	148.05
Education	5.0860	115.44	114.47	113.73	116.92	119.47
Restaurants And Hotels	8.4672	143.17	155.51	152.01	157.80	177.00
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	6.7153	135.61	139.55	145.54	147.85	156.61
All Items Index	96.7521	133.86	141.83	143.25	149.06	157.26
Annual percent change			6.0	1.0	4.1	5.5
			Financial year			
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	28.6385	135.89	143.11	151.68	151.44	160.62
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.7378	122.68	138.30	151.35	150.50	155.06
Clothing And Footwear	4.4679	142.26	143.03	154.65	161.27	176.89
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	10.4854	128.28	148.93	157.08	159.11	170.66
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	3.6290	132.02	137.15	142.97	145.56	154.71
Health	4.9906	127.63	143.51	143.49	148.80	155.54
Transport	12.4097	122.44	128.23	128.02	128.75	132.80
Communication	4.3061	96.64	96.97	97.44	109.81	120.90
Recreation And Culture	4.8188	122.19	132.03	138.15	140.74	145.57
Education	5.0860	110.27	116.59	113.30	115.28	118.08
Restaurants And Hotels	8.4672	131.57	150.97	155.71	152.34	168.34
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	6.7153	130.50	137.14	142.39	146.71	151.47
All Items Index	96.7521	128.16	137.76	143.21	144.90	153.54
Annual percent change		18.7	7.5	4.0	1.2	6.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2K: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Jinja (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	17.1489	140.21	142.78	144.55	154.53	166.48	
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.1784	124.55	122.17	121.56	130.26	144.42	
Clothing And Footwear	3.0995	145.58	154.68	157.06	168.47	176.38	
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	6.3437	142.02	148.99	156.25	165.45	181.74	
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	2.4041	153.96	162.90	165.83	173.70	187.05	
Health	3.9918	130.74	137.64	143.26	156.03	162.88	
Transport	6.3167	134.85	141.23	143.40	145.43	151.01	
Communication	1.9791	92.78	94.62	91.19	98.83	111.76	
Recreation And Culture	2.9498	121.05	122.03	123.37	125.40	128.48	
Education	2.3936	105.33	121.38	135.17	134.24	129.32	
Restaurants And Hotels	3.2728	116.85	123.16	131.55	137.10	139.59	
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	4.4441	133.37	140.20	143.16	149.14	155.03	
All Items Index	56.5224	133.39	138.64	142.12	149.72	158.85	
Annual percent change			3.9	2.5	5.4	6.1	
			Financial year				
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	17.1489	139.34	139.10	145.03	147.16	160.91	
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.1784	120.85	121.51	121.62	124.58	139.04	
Clothing And Footwear	3.0995	140.76	148.53	156.86	161.56	174.68	
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	6.3437	135.30	145.82	151.38	160.34	173.49	
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	2.4041	146.89	157.06	164.05	170.25	180.46	
Health	3.9918	120.32	134.31	141.25	148.66	159.83	
Transport	6.3167	132.23	138.65	142.92	142.90	148.54	
Communication	1.9791	92.41	93.03	94.97	90.36	107.13	
Recreation And Culture	2.9498	118.12	121.39	122.94	123.80	126.33	
Education	2.3936	105.45	111.11	130.04	137.05	129.44	
Restaurants And Hotels	3.2728	114.73	119.86	126.65	135.14	137.98	
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	4.4441	126.98	138.12	141.12	146.10	152.66	
All Items Index	56.5224	129.85	135.16	140.88	144.76	154.61	
Annual percent change		20.9	4.1	4.2	2.7	6.8	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2L: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Mbale (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	20.4355	142.77	142.13	148.55	154.10	162.83
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.1003	120.47	142.68	143.32	144.51	146.53
Clothing And Footwear	1.9723	125.40	125.37	127.39	135.23	144.60
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	6.5886	142.17	147.08	151.86	160.89	164.23
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	2.7805	150.12	153.97	154.07	160.28	164.56
Health	3.1145	123.11	132.84	139.55	142.15	147.21
Transport	5.1454	124.61	128.52	127.92	131.30	135.02
Communication	2.2697	77.57	79.18	85.32	93.89	85.72
Recreation And Culture	2.8974	114.10	116.67	120.26	122.61	122.16
Education	2.5953	113.94	118.33	123.81	129.06	134.09
Restaurants And Hotels	3.4480	144.31	150.74	152.07	153.76	157.22
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	3.4513	127.87	131.97	135.80	135.20	139.81
All Items Index	56.7989	132.71	135.98	140.25	145.13	150.26
Annual percent change			2.5	3.1	3.5	3.5
			Financial year			
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	20.4355	139.90	138.94	147.26	150.90	157.92
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.1003	120.11	131.08	143.51	143.51	145.00
Clothing And Footwear	1.9723	122.97	123.04	127.41	129.74	141.45
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	6.5886	134.97	144.09	148.36	156.65	163.67
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	2.7805	146.51	151.47	154.60	155.78	164.00
Health	3.1145	114.40	128.57	137.25	140.58	143.37
Transport	5.1454	121.51	128.02	127.14	128.19	134.37
Communication	2.2697	77.44	77.29	80.74	92.28	89.33
Recreation And Culture	2.8974	113.69	114.94	118.32	122.55	121.47
Education	2.5953	109.52	116.29	120.77	126.88	130.53
Restaurants And Hotels	3.4480	136.36	148.44	152.08	151.90	155.73
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	3.4513	123.73	129.39	134.28	135.17	137.78
All Items Index	56.7989	128.85	133.02	138.71	142.39	147.70
Annual percent change		20.2	3.2	4.3	2.7	3.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2M: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Gulu (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	18.1097	144.10	142.26	147.98	151.13	161.22
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.9313	132.24	147.56	150.87	151.36	152.42
Clothing And Footwear	1.7980	140.65	160.15	167.15	180.44	205.88
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	3.7668	134.62	138.57	152.44	162.98	167.75
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	1.9893	150.13	164.99	175.65	180.01	186.84
Health	2.8633	152.95	170.11	180.13	190.73	215.16
Transport	5.2142	129.54	133.22	135.16	136.32	137.00
Communication	2.2277	94.72	96.67	100.22	117.05	113.24
Recreation And Culture	3.0412	117.49	131.71	140.58	135.91	133.59
Education	1.8483	112.30	128.57	156.74	155.13	156.91
Restaurants And Hotels	4.3220	130.69	137.44	135.41	143.64	148.94
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	3.3025	136.23	141.66	143.04	150.85	156.56
All Items Index	50.4143	135.43	140.76	147.06	151.99	159.23
Annual percent change			3.9	4.5	3.3	4.8
			Financial year			
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	18.1097	141.54	141.16	147.46	146.63	156.43
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.9313	125.91	138.21	151.79	151.32	150.95
Clothing And Footwear	1.7980	135.45	149.22	163.62	172.81	194.14
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	3.7668	128.91	133.47	147.15	157.35	167.26
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	1.9893	142.65	156.69	171.14	177.96	183.64
Health	2.8633	139.82	159.33	176.40	185.80	198.59
Transport	5.2142	124.20	132.52	133.15	135.59	138.32
Communication	2.2277	95.52	95.80	96.39	108.68	118.05
Recreation And Culture	3.0412	115.01	121.52	140.24	138.87	131.83
Education	1.8483	112.30	119.40	149.27	149.72	156.82
Restaurants And Hotels	4.3220	124.03	134.92	137.75	137.95	146.60
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	3.3025	130.16	139.51	141.46	145.36	155.65
All Items Index	50.4143	130.98	136.88	145.43	148.01	155.91
Annual percent change		24.1	4.5	6.2	1.8	5.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2N: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions - Arua (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	14.1280	148.75	143.75	149.39	159.51	174.06
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.5749	144.06	160.14	165.18	163.66	169.25
Clothing And Footwear	1.0504	134.30	142.86	151.52	165.21	179.72
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	2.5795	151.36	152.03	154.63	164.43	167.32
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	1.7280	139.20	145.33	146.34	151.65	159.16
Health	1.8388	132.01	143.96	169.74	179.38	191.91
Transport	3.9451	132.08	138.46	139.67	140.27	146.50
Communication	1.7312	103.29	99.64	109.75	118.87	113.49
Recreation And Culture	1.8882	120.93	117.30	118.35	119.03	123.80
Education	1.4308	115.25	126.56	128.62	136.00	153.70
Restaurants And Hotels	3.1779	133.83	141.31	145.34	150.18	165.90
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	1.4846	123.06	127.10	130.25	132.94	139.87
All Items Index	36.5573	137.98	139.51	144.91	151.93	162.40
Annual percent change			1.1	3.9	4.8	6.9
			Financial year			
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	14.1280	144.31	146.07	145.64	153.06	166.04
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.5749	138.79	151.46	162.88	164.58	166.04
Clothing And Footwear	1.0504	129.45	136.17	147.94	157.74	173.90
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	2.5795	146.49	152.20	153.35	159.34	166.03
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	1.7280	136.47	141.84	146.39	147.68	156.09
Health	1.8388	125.84	134.64	159.64	174.98	185.66
Transport	3.9451	129.20	135.53	139.86	137.65	145.39
Communication	1.7312	100.41	102.04	102.20	116.78	116.04
Recreation And Culture	1.8882	116.11	121.38	116.67	118.71	120.87
Education	1.4308	109.36	123.88	126.09	131.94	143.24
Restaurants And Hotels	3.1779	126.51	137.79	143.01	147.02	158.41
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	1.4846	120.17	124.53	128.87	131.90	136.49
All Items Index	36.5573	133.44	138.71	141.88	147.62	157.10
Annual percent change		26.4	4.0	2.3	4.0	6.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.20: Annual Average CPI by COICOP Divisions – Fort Portal (Base: 2009/10 = 100)

Division	Weights	Calendar year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	11.1920	169.98	164.63	184.72	193.08	207.27
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.3812	146.36	163.81	165.95	168.01	168.93
Clothing And Footwear	1.8664	164.96	174.71	176.44	192.81	204.65
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	3.6668	142.65	151.74	151.76	157.06	169.42
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	1.6539	147.17	153.77	155.99	161.25	167.49
Health	2.3463	125.04	142.31	151.45	170.86	195.28
Transport	4.1309	133.28	135.73	136.77	137.25	144.12
Communication	1.9375	87.88	88.26	91.99	99.78	95.13
Recreation And Culture	1.7602	124.83	130.08	127.59	127.95	130.37
Education	1.5161	106.67	109.92	109.17	111.32	112.62
Restaurants And Hotels	3.1955	148.64	164.18	166.44	166.36	168.52
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	2.9611	133.83	140.14	140.55	142.33	149.15
All Items Index	37.6079	144.81	149.08	156.27	162.30	171.55
Annual percent change			2.9	4.8	3.9	5.7
Division	Weights	Financial year				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	11.1920	164.94	163.93	177.29	187.60	198.29
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	1.3812	134.68	159.33	162.62	167.53	169.06
Clothing And Footwear	1.8664	158.66	167.34	176.96	182.17	201.68
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	3.6668	135.25	148.10	151.41	153.11	164.12
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance	1.6539	144.22	149.37	154.95	157.72	165.47
Health	2.3463	120.28	131.64	150.04	155.41	187.49
Transport	4.1309	130.75	134.86	136.71	135.07	142.13
Communication	1.9375	87.48	87.88	88.89	97.25	97.32
Recreation And Culture	1.7602	121.29	129.88	127.97	127.07	129.38
Education	1.5161	102.60	109.82	109.27	110.19	111.88
Restaurants And Hotels	3.1955	138.03	157.57	165.71	167.42	166.00
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	2.9611	124.43	138.84	140.16	140.54	146.33
All Items Index	37.6079	139.15	146.33	153.56	158.11	167.02
Annual percent change		23.0	5.2	4.9	3.0	5.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 R: Average market prices for selected goods in Kampala Low Income, 2013 – 2015 (Ug. Shs)

Item	Unit	2014				2015				2016			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Bananas	Kg	848	934	784	930	693	866	845	112	847	836	841	1,634
Pineapples	Kg	913	108	105	1,11	995	1,21	1,18	1,54	1,18	1,32	1,35	1,606
Oranges	Kg	1,41	1,30	1,51	1,21	1,57	1,47	1,61	1,30	1,32	1,45	1,42	1,321
Cabbages	Kg	654	684	696	693	921	965	717	751	777	805	886	731
Tomatoes	Kg	1,90	2,14	1,79	1,64	1,64	1,89	1,42	2,03	1,96	1,97	1,90	1,421
Onions	Kg	2,11	2,46	2,31	2,30	2,31	3,64	2,83	3,02	2,78	2,74	2,73	2,213
Dried Beans	Kg	2,14	2,48	1,99	1,94	2,19	3,02	2,45	2,59	2,71	2,86	2,85	3,083
Groundnuts	Kg	4,34	4,42	4,28	4,23	4,08	4,34	4,48	4,54	4,67	4,75	4,85	5,035
Meat (Beef)	Kg	7,96	8,03	8,06	8,13	8,41	9,28	9,35	9,66	9,76	9,86	9,96	10,00
Milk	Litre	1,39	1,34	1,40	1,31	1,38	1,44	1,42	1,50	1,47	1,39	1,41	1,468
Rice	Kg	3,09	3,26	3,06	2,94	2,97	3,18	3,20	3,29	3,42	3,43	3,38	3,437
Maize Meal	Kg	1,85	1,80	1,82	1,67	1,59	1,71	1,83	1,90	1,87	1,93	1,95	2,033
Bread	500	1,98	1,99	1,93	1,93	1,91	1,95	2,05	2,13	2,07	1,99	2,06	2,257
Sugar	Kg	2,42	2,32	2,23	2,41	2,50	2,52	2,84	3,24	3,40	3,33	3,32	3,895
Salt	500	447	470	540	553	587	563	583	587	582	583	592	600
Refined Cooking	300	1,50	1,50	1,51	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,52	1,54	1,52	1,53	1,52	1,520
Paraffin	Litre	2,85	2,79	2,84	2,85	2,76	2,60	2,58	2,57	2,55	2,48	2,46	2,436
Charcoal	Kg	734	710	708	783	750	659	694	779	772	730	727	667
Washing Soap	Kg	3,48	3,44	3,43	3,42	3,41	3,47	3,45	3,48	3,48	3,46	3,39	3,362

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 4.2 S: PPI-M Combined Annual Indices, CY, Base period: July to Sept
2004=100**

Industry Group	Base Period Weights	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Manufactured Products	1,000	252.81	255.79	254.40	272.06	281.73
FOOD PRODUCTS	419	303.08	304.75	300.22	328.45	350.56
Manufacture of Meat and Meat Products	4	309.75	345.45	365.94	409.67	416.28
Processing & Preserving of Fish & Fish Products	49	331.29	342.68	389.87	430.02	433.05
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	80	267.71	265.52	256.02	283.75	288.43
Manufacture of Dairy Products	11	232.96	264.02	267.37	338.94	332.15
Coffee Processing	85	352.94	368.44	340.8	355.55	410.89
Manufacture of Grain Milling products	21	273.97	286.68	286.87	280.79	267.73
Manufacture of Prepared Animal Feeds	12	304.25	321.92	378.58	400.87	401.65
Tea Processing	47	421.75	424.37	483.6	444.49	481.82
Manufacture of Bakery products	22	223.50	226.44	230.21	246.16	250.95
Manufacture of Sugar	88	237.88	198.06	145.01	208.7	251.84
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	185	219.48	239.26	237.07	248.03	240.31
Manufacture of Malt Liquors and Malt	77	173.42	199.45	213.82	237.6	240.81
Manufacture of Soft Drinks	57	165.85	166.02	149.38	162.45	167.93
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	51	343.1	368.34	351.09	362.73	340.20
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	42	299.78	302.81	316.63	356.72	377.10
Manufacture of Made-up Textiles & Wearing Apparel	27	251.23	254.13	261.36	275.41	288.91
Manufacture of Leather & Foot Wear	15	124.84	131.99	148.87	189.87	187.61
PAPER PRODUCTS	48	203.94	199.2	221.87	237.98	243.16
Sawmilling, Paper & Paper Products	23	227.85	214.63	224.28	255.08	264.29
Printing & Publishing	25	172.37	175.58	202.26	206.98	210.30
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	106	224.3	231.35	220.64	221.21	233.39
Manufacture of Paint, Vanishes	8	179.54	180.76	176.38	193.01	202.87
Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals	12	207.05	214.27	206.77	238.09	279.92
Manufacture of Soap & Chemical Products	71	249.76	261.75	243.19	226.75	241.52
Mattresses	15	197.51	194.36	201.03	205.86	179.61
BRICKS & CEMENT	68	209.00	205.47	205.37	228.92	233.60
Manufacture of Bricks and Ceramic Products	7	276.52	279.85	273.94	285.78	274.50
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Other Articles of Cement	61	199.45	195.03	195.71	220.42	230.33
METAL & RELATED PRODUCTS	91	219.27	214.67	206.69	209.53	213.33
Manufacture of Basic Iron and Steel	14	220.11	208.38	196.7	201.91	187.39
Manufacture of Structural Metal Products	71	215.51	216.03	205.86	196.4	197.19
Other Metal Products	6	209.45	203.23	204.23	220.11	221.86
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	41	209.31	214.09	214.70	233.02	230.98
Manufacture of Plastic products	21	192.36	196.06	197.16	226.88	223.76
Manufacture of Furniture	20	247.71	248.9	253.07	265.20	268.76

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 T: PPI-M Combined Annual Indices, FY, Base period: July to Sept 2004=100

Industry Group	Base Period	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Weights					
All Manufactured Products	1,000	255.98	255.6	254.41	258.83	280.07
FOOD PRODUCTS	419	309.44	307.1	300	308.63	342.77
Manufacture of Meat and Meat Products	4	308.89	323.2	358.08	387.01	416.49
Processing & Preserving of Fish & Fish Products	49	354.46	324.2	364.19	409.34	444.55
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	80	263.47	270.9	259.96	262.03	293.42
Manufacture of Dairy Products	11	228.75	244	269.59	298.21	346.59
Coffee Processing	85	334.26	370.5	350.55	343.46	378.08
Manufacture of Grain Milling products	21	273.82	284.4	288.11	275.92	280.49
Manufacture of Prepared Animal Feeds	12	311.68	305.4	351.99	388.69	407.82
Tea Processing	47	446.01	429.5	461.28	447.05	455.56
Manufacture of Bakery products	22	218.76	223.7	229.55	234.55	251.75
Manufacture of Sugar	88	259.6	226.9	157.12	177.18	230.20
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	185	223.83	228.7	239.96	236.42	249.04
Manufacture of Malt Liquors and Malt	77	166.93	187.9	203.36	227.64	242.49
Manufacture of Soft Drinks	57	162.07	166.8	154.47	155.41	167.79
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	51	371.83	347.7	367.74	343.1	354.18
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	42	284.35	297.5	309.41	333.84	372.62
Manufacture of Made-up Textiles & Wearing Apparel	27	241.13	249.5	259.54	264.57	287.32
Manufacture of Leather & Foot Wear	15	124.27	130	135.66	171.45	191.77
PAPER PRODUCTS	48	208.81	200.7	209.71	231.73	241.92
Sawmilling, Paper & Paper Products	23	234.81	218.9	212.32	242.55	261.81
Printing & Publishing	25	175.49	174.7	192.52	205.1	209.38
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	106	226.41	227.9	227.52	216.33	227.14
Manufacture of Paint, Vanishes	8	177.43	181.8	177.76	181.39	201.35
Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals	12	201.82	212.6	212.5	210.97	267.23
Manufacture of Soap & Chemical Products	71	255.95	255.4	254.98	229.9	230.89
Mattresses	15	198.57	195.00	196.10	208.85	187.18
BRICKS & CEMENT	68	203.36	209.7	201.57	216.52	234.82
Manufacture of Bricks and Ceramic Products	7	269.09	280.3	277.52	272.88	287.66
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Other Articles of Cement	61	194.07	199.7	190.9	208.43	227.25
METAL & RELATED PRODUCTS	91	221.79	217.5	210.88	204.47	213.97
Manufacture of Basic Iron and Steel	14	230.13	212.9	202.61	191.68	199.03
Manufacture of Structural Metal Products	71	220.01	217	213.27	196.81	196.88
Other Metal Products	6	203.6	205.7	201.72	211.67	224.52
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	41	203.44	211.9	214.45	224.02	233.2
Manufacture of Plastic products	21	187.56	193.6	196.47	212.37	226.8
Manufacture of Furniture	20	239.28	249.8	249.62	259.64	267.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 U: PPI-M Local Annual Indices, CY, Base period: July to Sept 2004=100)

Industry Group	Base Period	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Weights					
All Manufactured Products	791	233.87	235.63	230.42	249.36	256.80
FOOD PRODUCTS	269	291.68	291.26	278.74	311.12	322.13
Manufacture of Meat and Meat Products	4	309.75	345.45	365.94	409.67	416.28
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	80	267.71	265.50	256.02	283.75	288.44
Manufacture of Dairy Products	11	232.96	264.02	267.37	338.94	332.15
Coffee Processing	31	601.82	602.97	606.84	621.82	645.44
Manufacture of Grain Milling products	19	261.91	274.04	274.18	268.58	256.09
Manufacture of Prepared Animal Feeds	12	304.25	321.90	378.58	400.87	401.64
Tea Processing	2	163.92	212.78	188.56	189.34	221.90
Manufacture of Bakery products	22	223.50	226.44	230.21	246.16	250.95
Manufacture of Sugar	88	237.88	197.89	145.01	208.7	251.84
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	168	168.94	183.46	182.75	200.65	203.97
Manufacture of Malt Liquors and Malt	60	175.69	202.08	216.9	242.29	245.56
Manufacture of Soft Drinks	57	165.85	165.77	149.38	162.45	167.93
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	51	***	***	***	***	***
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	29	279.1	283.61	295.69	338.73	355.90
Manufacture of Made-up Textiles & Wearing Apparel	27	251.23	254.13	261.36	275.41	288.91
Manufacture of Leather & Foot Wear	15	160.26	206.10	268.48	277.78	297.08
PAPER PRODUCTS	47	203.89	202.37	223.32	238.35	242.97
Sawmilling, Paper & Paper Products	22	228.28	214.38	226.39	256.54	264.13
Printing & Publishing	25	172.37	180.23	202.26	206.98	210.30
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	100	222.87	229.99	218.77	217.6	230.21
Manufacture of Paint, Vanishes	8	179.54	180.76	176.38	193.01	202.87
Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals	12	207.05	214.38	206.77	238.09	279.92
Manufacture of Soap & Chemical Products	65	249.37	261.72	241.34	220.66	237.60
Mattresses	15	197.51	194.36	201.03	205.86	179.61
BRICKS & CEMENT	59	207.27	206.12	205.14	223.58	226.23
Manufacture of Bricks and Ceramic Products	7	276.52	279.89	273.94	285.78	274.50
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Other Articles of Cement	52	196.26	194.58	194.47	213.7	221.87
METAL & RELATED PRODUCTS	80	214.21	208.59	203.75	209.06	214.08
Manufacture of Basic Iron and Steel	14	220.11	208.38	196.7	201.91	187.40
Manufacture of Structural Metal Products	60	202.64	202.12	199.86	191.88	195.46
Other Metal Products	6	209.45	203.23	204.23	220.11	221.86
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	39	212.36	217.31	217.79	235.5	232.29
Manufacture of Plastic products	19	196.69	200.51	201.45	231.5	226.75
Manufacture of Furniture	20	247.71	248.89	253.07	265.61	268.76

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 V: PPI-M Local Annual Indices, FY: (July to Sept 2004=100)

Industry Group	Base Period	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Weights					
All Manufactured Products	791	234.15	235.81	231.07	237.87	255.75
FOOD PRODUCTS	269	294.24	295.04	281.06	291.11	321.63
Manufacture of Meat and Meat Products	4	308.89	323.16	358.08	387.01	416.49
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	80	263.47	270.92	259.96	262.03	293.38
Manufacture of Dairy Products	11	228.75	244.02	269.59	298.21	350.21
Coffee Processing	31	574.41	605.72	592.32	618.76	636.67
Manufacture of Grain Milling products	19	261.77	271.89	275.43	263.78	268.21
Manufacture of Prepared Animal Feeds	12	311.68	305.37	351.99	388.69	407.79
Tea Processing	2	147.79	200.7	197.41	185.76	200.38
Manufacture of Bakery products	22	218.76	223.75	229.55	234.55	251.83
Manufacture of Sugar	88	259.60	226.89	157.12	177.18	230.20
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	168	163.42	177.71	179.94	192.84	204.76
Manufacture of Malt Liquors and Malt	60	169.1	190.41	206.02	231.67	247.28
Manufacture of Soft Drinks	57	162.07	166.77	154.47	155.41	167.79
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	51	****	****	****	****	****
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	29	271.24	278.17	290.47	314.02	354.76
Manufacture of Made-up Textiles & Wearing Apparel	27	241.13	249.54	259.54	264.57	288.67
Manufacture of Leather & Foot Wear	15	164.89	161.15	258.75	273.04	288.44
PAPER PRODUCTS	47	208.87	200.41	210.83	232.73	242.18
Sawmilling, Paper & Paper Products	22	235.77	218.46	213.53	244.74	262.98
Printing & Publishing	25	175.49	174.66	192.52	205.1	209.39
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	100	225.08	226.5	226.27	213.29	223.69
Manufacture of Paint, Vanishes	8	177.43	181.78	177.76	181.39	201.28
Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals	12	201.82	212.58	212.5	210.97	267.21
Manufacture of Soap & Chemical Products	65	256.17	255.1	254.82	224.84	226.13
Mattresses	15	198.57	195.01	196.1	208.85	187.35
BRICKS & CEMENT	59	199.64	208.78	202.02	214.19	228.47
Manufacture of Bricks and Ceramic Products	7	269.09	280.3	277.52	272.88	290.91
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Other Articles of Cement	52	188.55	197.5	190.29	204.99	218.78
METAL & RELATED PRODUCTS	80	217.39	210.31	206.04	203.44	213.71
Manufacture of Basic Iron and Steel	14	230.13	212.9	202.61	191.68	199.05
Manufacture of Structural Metal Products	60	209.25	200.04	203	193.46	191.51
Other Metal Products	6	203.6	205.69	201.72	211.67	224.73
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	39	206.41	214.94	217.73	227.05	234.46
Manufacture of Plastic products	19	191.82	197.68	201.04	217.19	229.96
Manufacture of Furniture	20	239.28	249.78	249.62	259.64	267.93

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 W: PPI-M Export Annual Indices, CY, Base period: July to Sept 2004=100)

Industry Group	Base Period	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Weights					
All Manufactured Products	209	321.37	335.32	342.93	348.15	365.36
FOOD PRODUCTS	150	322.84	333.62	351.47	352.25	395.27
Processing & Preserving of Fish & Fish Products	49	331.29	342.66	389.87	430.02	433.65
Coffee Processing	54	181.61	203.96	148.47	155.36	197.05
Manufacture of Grain Milling products	2	****	****	****	****	****
Tea Processing	45	436.24	415.97	502.4	440.25	462.58
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	17	332.80	352.03	337.87	332.22	314.72
Manufacture of Malt Liquors and Malt	17	****	****	****	****	****
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	51	332.80	352.03	337.87	332.22	314.72
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	13	259.02	282.58	293.47	359.32	326.33
Manufacture of Leather & Foot Wear	13	259.02	282.58	293.47	359.32	326.33
PAPER PRODUCTS	1	197.00	196.33	186.43	212.87	219.97
Sawmilling, Paper & Paper Products	1	197.00	196.33	186.43	212.87	219.97
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	6	253.10	258.54	257.87	295.59	278.90
Manufacture of Soap & Chemical Products	6	253.10	258.54	257.87	295.59	278.90
BRICKS & CEMENT	9	227.21	194.02	196.62	280.6	297.92
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Other Articles of Cement	9	227.21	194.02	196.62	280.6	297.92
METAL & RELATED PRODUCTS	11	255.03	257.57	223.89	207.7	206.90
Manufacture of Structural Metal Products	11	255.03	257.57	223.89	207.7	206.90
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	2	148.57	150.88	153.14	175.66	183.57
Manufacture of Plastic products	2	148.57	150.88	153.14	175.66	183.57

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 4.2 X: PPI-M Export Annual Indices, Fiscal Year, Base period: July to Sept
2004=100**

Industry Group	Weights	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
All Manufactured Products	209	336.63	329.03	342.93	334.29	356.79
Processing & Preserving of Fish & Fish Products	49	354.46	324.21	364.26	409.34	448.74
Coffee Processing	54	168.47	208.46	179.71	136.82	171.70
Manufacture of Grain Milling products	2	****	****	****	****	****
Tea Processing	45	464.05	429.89	465.56	458.15	440.18
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	17	360.66	337.28	351.74	320.63	326.17
Manufacture of Malt Liquors and Malt	17	****	****	****	****	****
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	51	360.66	337.28	351.74	320.63	326.17
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	13	222.75	285.5	279.03	322.56	349.12
Manufacture of Leather & Foot Wear	13	222.75	285.5	279.03	322.56	349.12
PAPER PRODUCTS	1	201.96	203.02	186.1	195.86	221.46
Sawmilling, Paper & Paper Products	1	201.96	203.02	186.1	195.86	221.46
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	6	252.42	259.00	252.85	279.11	291.07
Manufacture of Soap & Chemical Products	6	252.42	259.00	252.85	279.11	291.07
BRICKS & CEMENT	9	235.71	212.77	182.78	235.11	299.93
Manufacture of Cement, Lime and Other Articles of Cement	9	235.71	212.77	182.78	235.11	299.93
METAL & RELATED PRODUCTS	11	253.31	268.32	242.86	207.93	209.88
Manufacture of Structural Metal Products	11	253.31	268.32	242.86	207.93	209.88
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	2	144.42	151.53	150.39	162.05	185.96
Manufacture of Plastic products	2	144.42	151.53	150.39	162.05	185.96

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2Y: PPI- Hotels & Restaurants Annual Indices (Jan – Mar, 2008=100)

Industry Group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hotels and Restaurants	146.34	147.29	146.63	167.56	169.7
Accommodation	133.94	132.86	132.74	152.46	152.4
Catering services	160.86	175.24	191.78	201.90	210.3
Accommodation	133.94	132.86	132.74	152.46	152.4
Hotel accommodation (Rooms, Suites etc.)	134.26	132.76	132.91	152.78	152.3
Other hotel services (e.g. Conference halls)	132.08	142.33	155.12	161.89	170.0
Catering services	160.86	175.24	191.78	201.90	210.3
Food and snacks	166.23	183.83	203.75	215.07	222.1
Buffet	171.56	196.75	199.92	214.90	211.5
A la carte (specific foods)	161.93	177.25	201.54	212.78	223.1
Snacks (Light bites, coffee, tea)	204.98	224.95	250.16	256.10	257.4
Drinks	148.85	159.14	165.45	173.01	184.5
Beer	144.09	154.85	164.95	171.70	178.7
Soft drinks (sodas) & mineral water	149.06	159.66	164.13	167.52	176.8
Wines & spirits	151.93	163.79	167.24	181.57	198.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 Z: Construction Sector Price Indices, (Jan-Mar 2006=100)

	Weight	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Buildings	80	224.62	228.1	220.07	218.20	230.28
Residential Buildings	30	212.09	214.79	196.62	186.96	206.67
Formal	15	216.94	222.86	221.38	210.31	241.43
Own-account	15	207.24	206.75	172.41	164.47	172.62
Non-Residential Buildings	50	232.14	236.08	234.35	237.39	244.54
Civil works	20	235.62	247.01	248.16	255.75	259.05
Roads paved	10	242.86	254.65	254.39	266.13	271.00
Roads gravel	5	236.67	251.34	255.53	259.18	258.76
Water projects	5	220.1	227.4	228.51	235.80	240.06
Whole sector	100	226.82	231.86	225.47	226.50	234.65

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2 AB: Basic Heading Prices Indices, (Jan-March 2006=100)

Basic Heading	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Annual Change percent
Timber	273.76	269.22	256.9	244.1	244.10	0.00
Paint	176.29	175.19	173.93	177.32	184.92	4.29
Pvc/Hdpe Pipes	178.56	178.49	178.83	177.91	183.86	3.34
Water Tanks	139.06	141.57	141.51	142.69	160.57	12.53
Burnt Clay Bricks & Tiles	274.06	257.37	260.04	273.86	290.12	5.94
Cement	186.45	186.18	183.31	185.89	190.29	2.37
Concrete Articles	164.11	165.72	157.64	160.18	170.34	6.34
Steel Bars	186.29	177.93	181.55	178.66	211.86	18.58
Roofing Sheets	205.76	195.64	163.05	175.68	164.34	-6.45
Other Iron & Steel	214.17	215.11	217.73	217.94	218.95	0.47
Electrical wire & Cable	192.89	185.77	185.68	202.72	192.63	-4.98
Aggregate	135.1	126.04	126.61	121.35	121.92	0.47
Lime	181.17	182.98	149.44	178.87	204.07	14.09
Diesel	187.92	188.62	190.15	193.83	186.57	-3.74
Bitumen	187.52	169.48	159.01	179.97	191.85	6.60
Labour Wage Rates	257.58	282.34	298.13	317.16	330.70	4.27
Equipment Charge Out Rates	246.29	267.93	270.9	276.17	278.98	1.02
CPI (rescaled) 2006 Q1 = 100	195.45	201.82	214.57	226.12	240.82	6.50

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.3 External Trade

Table 4.3 A: Formal Exports by quantity, 2012 – 2016

Commodity	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traditional Exports						
Coffee	Tonnes	161,656	220,546	206,831	216,064	212,622
Cotton	Tonnes	43,258	18,671	12,674	15,440	23,486
Tea	Tonnes	54,855	61,971	60,296	53,458	56,417
Tobacco	Tonnes	31,684	55,818	25,461	27,665	27,089
Non-Traditional Exports						
Fish and Fish products	Tonnes	22,928	20,087	17,597	18,052	19,112
Petroleum Products	'000Litres.	128,087	123,977	136,326	118,270	108,296
Cement	Tonnes	556,128	592,590	485,163	434,578	356,544
Telephones for Cellular	'000	2,359	1,003	39	104	32,927
Iron and Steel	Tonnes	74,006	92,526	96,730	96,201	91,851
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	Tonnes	73,505	79,540	85,299	79,784	66,492
Sugar & Sugar Confectionary	Tonnes	158,285	124,852	118,507	124,619	157,500
Beer	'000 Litres.	22,609	27,069	17,588	15,694	17,214
Maize grain & maize flour	Tonnes	174,776	122,107	134,903	358,592	268,465
Cocoa beans	Tonnes	19,664	26,352	25,720	25,915	29,761
Roses and Cut flowers	Tonnes	4,297	4,364	3,935	4,184	4,329
Gold and gold compounds	Kg.	199	46	5	1088	8,612
Rice	Tonnes	69,914	71,017	57,053	52,997	44,911
Beans and other Legumes	Tonnes	30,357	37,785	39,368	157,779	128,147
Sesame seeds	Tonnes	11,503	22,055	40,504	41,379	16,171
Electric Current	'000 Kwh	99,345	105,242	167,731	121,370	165,004
Cobalt	Tonnes	540	364	-	-	0
Soap	Tonnes	39,277	43,739	47,913	40,785	42,310
Plastic Products	Tonnes	13,724	18,229	45,616	20,280	15,152
Water	'000 Litres.	46,567	57,106	28,519	33,970	17,627
Cattle hides and Skins	Tonnes	23,484	30,714	33,533	30,157	24,021
Vegetables	Tonnes	7,356	8,059	12,085	11,993	15,620
Vanilla	Tonnes	106	82	46	47	26,9954
Live animals	'000	297	576	245	594	894,221
Soya beans	Tonnes	2,613	1,938	1,388	4,233	10,599
Fruits	Tonnes	1,439	2,123	2,483	7,957	10,861
Hoes and hand tools	'000	131	127	50	137	153,819
Pepper	Tonnes	397	405	196	446	976,44798
Other Precious Metals	Kgs.	130	254	17	17	30,206
Bananas	Tonnes	760	650	3070	4,673	2,870
Groundnuts	Tonnes	2810	3,541	808	5356	1,733
Sorghum	Tonnes	13,978	55,224	61,453	61,525	82,660

Note : 2016 figures are provisional

Source : UBOS, URA, UCDA, CAA and UETCL

Table 4.3 B: Formal Exports by value ('000 US \$), 2012 – 2015

Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traditional Exports					
Coffee	372,166	425,407	410,064	402,634	371,674
Cotton	74,898	31,686	21,918	20,778	31,571
Tea	73,902	85,589	84,739	70,317	71,488
Tobacco	69,746	120,201	66,018	72,897	64,061
Non-Traditional Exports					
Fish and Fish Products	128,322	126,727	134,791	117,597	121,467
Petroleum Products	136,698	131,892	144,894	125,404	114,096
Cement	106,867	102,885	89,097	80,016	60,897
Telephones for Cellular	143,642	43,871	3,625	15,069	1,882
Iron and Steel	83,240	94,320	93,129	86,597	70,840
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	110,427	100,050	102,321	78,959	62,090
Sugar & Sugar Confectionary	122,672	85,304	68,937	65,724	100,251
Beer	25,317	23,698	13,305	10,041	10,977
Maize grain & maize flour	56,916	42,254	43,567	91,055	70,301
Cocoa Beans	38,434	54,833	59,429	56,684	74,996
Roses and Cut flowers	26,802	28,725	28,732	23,209	24,571
Gold and Gold Compounds	9,166	3,132	240	35,643	339,529
Rice	38,886	36,966	28,688	24,186	20,274
Beans and Other Legumes	14,237	20,577	26,191	63,167	50,519
Sesame Seeds	11,714	28,468	55,165	50,677	14,572
Electric Current	16,414	17,159	34,185	17,031	21,274
Cobalt	14,240	10,105	-	-	-
Soap	33,295	32,567	32,096	26,637	25,165
Plastic Products	26,703	34,986	38,019	35,006	22,226
Water	22,887	26,319	20,031	13,488	8,129
Cattle hides and Skins	41,632	64,352	73,758	63,018	51,375
Vegetables	8,306	11,730	14,655	14,127	16,753
Vanilla	2,362	2,731	2,651	3,440	3,246
Live Animals	1,748	2,797	2,006	2,020	1,305
Soya beans	1,230	887	912	2,428	7,086
Fruits	1,190	1,502	2,077	3,200	4,505
Hoes and Hand Tools	2,267	428	1,256	441	301
Pepper	2,053	1,744	573	863	3,594
Other Precious Metals	440	412	354	131	24
Bananas	466	239	587	860	1,020
Groundnuts	2,496	1,750	816	5,181	1,485
Sorghum	3,793	25,565	35,165	36,234	55,297
Other	531,918	585,877	527,972	552,252	583,474
Traditional exports	590,713	662,884	582,740	566,626	538,793
Non-traditional exports	1,766,781	1,744,852	1,679,225	1,700,383	1,943,520
Total	2,357,493	2,407,736	2,261,964	2,267,009	2,482,313

Note : 2016 figures are provisional

Source : UBOS, URA, UCDA, CAA and UETCL

Table 4.3 C: Formal Exports by percentage value, 2012 – 2016

Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traditional Exports					
Coffee	15.8	17.7	18.1	17.8	15.0
Cotton	3.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3
Tea	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.9
Tobacco	3.0	5.0	2.9	3.2	2.6
Non-Traditional Exports					
Fish and Fish Products	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.2	4.9
Petroleum Products	5.8	5.5	6.4	5.5	4.6
Cement	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.5
Telephones for Cellular	6.1	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.1
Iron and Steel	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.8	2.9
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.5	2.5
Sugar & Sugar Confectionary	5.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	4.0
Beer	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Maize grain & maize flour	2.4	1.8	1.9	4.0	2.8
Cocoa Beans	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.0
Roses and Cut flowers	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0
Gold and Gold Compounds	0.4	0.1	-	1.6	13.7
Rice	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8
Beans and Other Legumes	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.8	2.0
Sesame Seeds	0.5	1.2	2.4	2.2	0.6
Electric Current	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.9
Cobalt	0.6	0.4	-	-	-
Soap	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
Plastic Products	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.9
Water	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
Cattle hides and Skins	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.1
Vegetables	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Vanilla	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Live Animals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soya beans	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3
Fruits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hoes and Hand Tools	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.0
Pepper	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
Other Precious Metals	-	-	-	-	0.0
Bananas	-	-	-	-	0.0
Groundnuts	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Sorghum	0.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.2
Other	22.6	24.3	23.3	24.4	23.5
Traditional exports	25.1	27.5	25.8	25.0	21.7
Non-traditional exports	74.9	72.5	74.2	75.0	78.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note : 2016 figures are provisional

Source : UBOS, URA, UCDA, CAA and UETCL

Table 4.3 D: Formal Exports by value ('000 US \$), SITC-REV4 grouping, 2012 - 2016

SITC 2	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	1,848	2,797	2,006	2,020	1,305
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,648	4,598	2,497	1,615	1,564
02	Dairy products and bird's eggs	20,719	25,685	29,528	40,910	56,033
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof	125,14	126,92	136,06	118,28	122,44
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	132,32	152,93	160,75	206,17	181,67
05	Vegetables and fruit	30,451	40,292	49,123	87,210	85,032
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	123,27	85,951	69,184	66,286	100,72
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	492,57	571,82	558,42	534,96	526,10
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	20,098	27,279	10,043	16,118	29,335
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	11,038	15,805	8,407	8,974	6,075
11	Beverages	55,661	58,343	42,791	30,504	26,817
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	69,844	120,20	66,018	72,897	64,061
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, raw	102	460	352	88	4
22	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	16,827	33,671	59,031	61,345	27,912
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	2	20	10	18	1
24	Cork and wood	4,216	5,917	13,319	6,884	2,107
25	Pulp and waste paper	1,585	1,133	84	21	45
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops), wastes; not manufactured	78,990	37,373	26,677	24,861	35,073
27	Crude fertilizers and minerals (excl. coal, petrol, precious stones)	8,461	3,008	4,566	5,011	5,286
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,985	2,643	4,848	2,350	2,326
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, nes	59,665	58,903	61,372	54,525	54,404
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	-	12	-	0	62
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	139,58	136,43	149,74	131,92	120,37
34	Gas, Natural	37	107	98	69	24
35	Electric current	16,414	17,159	34,185	17,031	21,286
41	Animal oils and fats	32	4	-	170	0
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	61,324	51,063	43,853	40,147	44,054
43	Anim. or veget. fats and oils, processed; animal or vegetable waxes	47,050	47,684	55,816	36,127	17,411
51	Organic chemicals	4,255	3,126	2,779	4,063	4,552
52	Inorganic chemicals	1,614	3,540	2,868	1,872	1,622
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	10,602	9,939	8,850	7,886	6,152
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	9,147	10,656	9,769	12,323	25,619
55	Essential oils, perfume materials; toilet cleaning preparations	50,026	51,517	52,296	47,220	46,475
56	Fertilizers , manufactured (other than those of group 272)	113	169	116	501	1,488
57	Plastics in primary forms	4,773	4,673	6,174	5,734	4,015
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	6,499	8,452	5,411	4,912	4,945
59	Chemical materials and products, nes	3,370	4,253	6,713	11,929	13,186

Table 4.3 D (Cont'd): Formal Exports by value ('000 US \$), SITC_rev4 grouping, 2012 –16

SITC	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2						
61	Leather, leather manufactures, nes, and dressed fur skins	41,533	63,921	73,406	62,931	51,379
62	Rubber manufactures, nes	2,029	2,427	2,672	3,362	5,652
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	5,081	7,075	3,636	8,216	25,966
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard	15,663	18,037	19,743	26,143	14,355
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, nes, and related products	19,538	12,280	9,352	8,901	12,539
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, nes	121,377	117,862	107,372	97,730	66,127
67	Iron and steel	109,237	117,127	113,574	105,634	84,447
68	Non-ferrous metals	15,638	11,178	2,276	2,448	2,470
69	Manufactures of metals, nes	26,581	24,514	18,323	13,455	15,996
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	16,902	13,753	9,899	7,591	11,579
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	35,558	42,765	39,396	42,411	22,557
73	Metal working machinery	1,146	876	4,447	1,998	1,097
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, nes, machine parts, nes	11,906	13,004	9,333	8,912	12,270
75	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	2,682	3,810	4,574	7,791	18,757
76	Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus, etc	151,466	51,560	10,313	24,559	5,934
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, nes	10,278	4,507	5,214	5,357	10,139
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	75,621	71,457	45,553	44,680	46,567
79	Other transport equipment	11,234	30,937	28,818	28,257	41,787
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, etc, fixtures and fittings	1,831	4,289	1,275	4,902	6,527
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, etc	9,493	8,251	6,992	5,658	4,845
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,166	518	364	1,298	725
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2,651	3,901	1,583	3,525	4,446
85	Footwear	4,522	5,444	6,502	3,406	3,139
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, nes	10,249	10,838	17,890	16,536	5,528
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods; watches	380	213	530	565	277
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, nes	33,253	39,494	34,979	32,143	28,269
96	Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	3	3	-	-	-
97	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	9,166	3,132	180	35,643	339,349
	TOTAL	2,357,4	2,407,7	2,261,9	2,267,0	2,482,3
		93	36	64	09	13

Note : 2016 figures are provisional

Source : UBOS, URA, UCDA, CAA and UETCL

Table 4.3 E: Imports by region and country of origin ('000 US \$), 2012 – 2016

REGION / COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
COMESA	757,830	700,825	777,383	731,146	608,550
Kenya	614,723	589,313	624,643	586,402	485,610
Egypt	60,445	54,359	65,918	68,097	52,959
D.R. Congo	32,531	24,480	27,224	21,912	22,798
Swaziland	23,242	13,665	22,014	20,473	21,584
Rwanda	8,421	9,939	13,113	10,536	12,577
Sudan	2,108	1,118	1,303	527	157
Mauritius	11,403	5,084	9,538	9,270	6,063
Zambia	1,256	1,199	7,523	6,071	1,909
Zimbabwe	833	121	402	3,218	1,232
Other	2,867	1,548	5,705	4,640	3,661
OTHER AFRICA	403,453	318,854	366,355	344,570	304,935
South Africa	297,564	250,566	259,880	256,924	214,892
Tanzania	51,819	47,258	83,392	73,584	72,669
Other	54,070	21,030	23,082	11,795	14,864
ASIA	2,978,376	3,247,650	3,377,098	2,975,965	2,491,472
India	1,266,204	1,559,857	1,490,195	1,153,940	834,545
China	684,227	622,044	739,643	875,016	886,223
Japan	323,698	331,694	354,635	346,849	245,537
Indonesia	235,606	171,098	224,121	203,585	190,074
Singapore	67,820	154,321	73,906	42,098	36,360
Thailand	67,372	78,674	67,603	45,904	38,286
Pakistan	55,741	67,515	89,523	61,172	49,029
Malaysia	50,919	63,926	83,494	28,271	47,379
Hong Kong	49,332	53,288	39,160	48,709	25,858
Russian Federation	82,359	49,684	70,352	80,474	55,631
Korea, Republic Of	48,809	38,679	79,299	42,951	32,132
Viet Nam	8,697	32,768	11,658	21,978	29,331
Taiwan Province Of	32,298	18,099	38,961	15,698	12,173
Bangladesh	1,753	2,593	2,575	4,980	3,950
Philippines	962	1,362	1,361	1,808	2,172
Sri Lanka	1,590	1,150	1,038	1,380	2,286
Korea, Dem. People'	945	868	9,485	1,135	463
Other	44	32	86	14	44
EUROPEAN UNION	653,321	684,338	629,422	637,018	552,845
France	66,746	124,691	83,646	107,479	27,853
Germany, Federal Re	129,231	111,201	117,667	108,079	103,844
Netherlands	59,722	108,131	58,594	91,119	59,806
United Kingdom	126,894	103,366	99,392	83,476	74,392
Belgium	50,703	75,236	64,330	33,334	58,392
Italy	54,519	38,351	37,440	31,371	40,935

Note: Figure for Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, DR Congo and Tanzania include both Formal and Informal Trade Statistics.

Table 4.3 E (Cont'd): Imports by Region and country of Origin ('000 US \$), 2012 – 2016

REGION / COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sweden	49,772	28,264	21,889	20,837	16,424
Ireland	21,035	26,594	26,635	23,755	23,506
Denmark	24,236	19,593	14,714	31,254	24,386
Spain	13,724	14,717	23,956	16,097	22,764
Other	56,740	34,195	81,158	90,217	100,544
OTHER EUROPE	100,822	87,234	113,460	67,082	65,534
Ukraine	34,022	37,730	56,674	19,194	10,982
Turkey	40,840	26,561	24,730	22,299	23,114
Switzerland	23,316	18,128	24,988	20,600	26,653
Norway	1,895	3,539	6,169	4,579	3,858
Other	749	1,275	898	410	927
MIDDLE EAST	921,983	599,632	720,919	694,427	740,834
United Arab Emirate	450,639	387,534	401,281	405,899	413,198
Saudi Arabia	296,140	104,686	177,006	222,981	249,103
Bahrain	72,054	58,239	101,481	15,548	29,647
Kuwait	21,258	14,116	5,582	899	394
Oman	42,505	9,458	12,918	17,500	24,798
Qatar	15,653	7,930	6,241	13,326	8,339
Israel	6,899	6,190	7,171	7,185	5,045
Lebanon	7,774	4,108	3,518	3,588	3,837
Jordan	2,465	3,784	3,270	3,275	1,921
Iran (Islamic Republic)	5,876	3,504	2,305	4,195	4,510
Other	719	82	146	29	43
NORTH AMERICA/CARIBBEA	121,002	147,974	121,103	113,518	97,644
United States	96,489	121,023	88,964	89,326	76,869
Canada	23,883	25,036	27,923	21,584	18,754
Mexico	351	1,615	3,221	2,273	1,299
Other	279	301	995	336	721
S/CENTRAL AMERICA	121,106	54,122	13,065	19,132	26,729
Brazil	52,981	35,867	9,123	8,765	21,364
Paraguay	4,645	5,692	8	-	0
Argentina	61,650	2,474	1,488	4,457	3,757
Colombia	638	2,264	1,068	474	320
Uruguay	12	1,582	5	199	133
Other	1,182	6,243	1,373	5,237	1,154
ROW	37,937	30,532	20,534	9,528	5,787
Total	6,095,830	5,871,161	6,139,337	5,592,386	4,894,329

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, URA, UCDA, CAA, UETCL

Table 4.2 F: Imports by percentage, region and country of origin, 2012 – 2016

Region/Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
COMESA	12.4	11.9	12.7	13.1	12.4
Kenya	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.5	9.9
Egypt	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
D.R.Congo	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Swaziland	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rwanda	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritius	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Zambia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
OTHER AFRICA	6.6	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.2
South Africa	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.4
Tanzania	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.5
Other	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
ASIA	48.9	55.3	55.0	53.2	50.9
India	20.8	26.6	24.3	20.6	17.1
China	11.2	10.6	12.0	15.6	18.1
Japan	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.0
Indonesia	3.9	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.9
Singapore	1.1	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.7
Thailand	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0
Malaysia	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.0
Hong Kong	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5
Russian Federation	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1
Korea, Republic Of	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.7
Viet Nam	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Taiwan Province Of	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korea, Dem. People'	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EUROPEAN UNION	10.7	11.7	10.3	11.4	11.3
France	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.9	0.6
Germany, Federal Re	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1
Netherlands	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.2
United Kingdom	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Belgium	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.2
Italy	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
Sweden	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Ireland	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Denmark	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5

Table 4.2 F (Cont'd): Imports by percentage, region and country of origin, 2012 – 2016

REGION/COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Spain	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.1
OTHER EUROPE	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.3
Ukraine	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2
Turkey	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Switzerland	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Norway	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MIDDLE EAST	15.1	10.2	11.7	12.4	15.1
United Arab Emirate	7.4	6.6	6.5	7.3	8.4
Saudi Arabia	4.9	1.8	2.9	4.0	5.1
Bahrain	1.2	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.6
Kuwait	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Oman	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Qatar	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Israel	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jordan	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Iran (Islamic Republic)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NORTH AMERICA/CARIBBEAN	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
United States	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.6
Canada	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
S/CENTRAL AMERICA	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5
Brazil	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4
Paraguay	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Argentina	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uruguay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Row	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.3 G: Formal Imports by value ('000 US \$), SITCREV4 groupings, 2012 – 2016

SITC2	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	2,494	1,907	3,714	3,737	3,350
01	Meat and meat preparations	2,861	2,547	2,591	2,753	2,170
02	Dairy products and bird's eggs	5,794	5,805	6,514	5,047	3,260
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof	3,762	2,410	3,616	2,256	2,662
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	306,734	247,365	273,862	198,016	195,173
05	Vegetables and fruit	16,434	14,812	20,915	20,192	24,145
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	160,930	146,961	110,340	102,904	81,972
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	8,020	7,742	25,191	22,049	14,778
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	2,274	4,040	4,715	6,973	7,968
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	39,513	39,133	42,126	42,109	37,913
11	Beverages	40,674	44,185	48,528	43,307	33,148
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	11,256	9,428	10,395	9,840	8,203
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	1,450	2,433	4,391	5,663	2,534
22	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	1,549	2,420	2,267	2,301	2,657
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	118	88	445	1,481	3,023
24	Cork and wood	1,098	867	4,585	1,720	1,284
25	Pulp and waste paper	550	411	359	619	474
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops), wastes; not manufactured	57,512	69,174	76,799	73,507	79,150
27	Crude fertilizers and minerals (excl. coal, petrol, precious stones)	30,590	28,361	44,069	37,842	45,084
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	8,055	6,300	11,913	15,227	14,242
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, nes	7,097	6,091	6,929	11,401	10,150
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	1,797	4,231	3,165	3,006	2,383
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1,341,176	1,310,171	1,414,363	1,007,796	774,959
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	13,003	14,347	15,923	9,672	8,507
35	Electric current	8,883	11,016	7,184	8,979	5,721
41	Animal oils and fats	361	418	160	499	377
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	236,060	217,041	253,077	198,339	221,471
43	Anim. or veget. fats and oils, processed; animal or vegetable waxes	26,544	2,880	4,885	2,050	1,592
51	Organic chemicals	93,369	102,357	85,745	91,359	92,869
52	Inorganic chemicals	34,448	38,596	35,149	37,227	36,576
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	21,018	23,113	26,305	30,695	26,862
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	255,845	350,155	360,556	373,364	315,603
55	Essential oils, perfume materials; toilet cleaning preparations	97,159	104,397	118,511	109,950	94,390
56	Fertilizers , manufactured (other than those of group 272)	36,845	49,564	22,854	32,332	33,212
57	Plastics in primary forms	157,773	162,759	178,603	183,027	164,365
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	37,079	28,888	32,823	49,876	37,668

Table 4.3 G (Cont'd): Formal Imports by value ('000 US \$), SITC4 groupings, 2012 – 16

SITC2	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
59	Chemical materials and products, nes	61,682	78,226	87,427	119,492	106,355
61	Leather, leather manufactures, nes, and dressed furskins	173	231	234	226	339
62	Rubber manufactures, nes	59,011	66,271	68,754	60,353	65,798
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	5,894	5,036	4,507	4,257	4,261
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard	119,569	132,403	129,443	126,146	134,662
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, nes, and related products	76,385	112,996	106,323	93,254	126,245
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, nes	162,597	142,307	158,396	157,700	143,349
67	Iron and steel	247,689	258,959	252,230	276,042	207,788
68	Non-ferrous metals	29,419	29,981	37,144	34,563	26,011
69	Manufactures of metals, nes	87,084	105,670	130,429	85,155	101,223
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	90,414	37,284	41,750	58,619	65,328
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	375,874	225,024	252,253	257,605	158,179
73	Metal working machinery	44,910	14,681	16,298	20,967	13,039
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, nes, machine parts, nes	180,823	127,635	127,232	147,535	141,541
75	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	66,473	77,534	94,746	56,495	55,042
76	Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus, etc	292,126	214,099	145,053	204,533	121,930
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, nes	160,703	141,547	192,153	169,157	158,938
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	517,775	516,316	531,916	518,909	412,857
79	Other transport equipment	42,803	47,745	54,525	49,812	40,390
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, etc, fixtures and fittings	19,169	21,164	29,723	23,468	23,352
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, etc	19,281	19,234	21,399	19,861	18,928
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	8,869	10,321	11,761	10,945	13,130
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	50,170	46,127	48,097	40,295	42,858
85	Footwear	44,183	51,165	50,524	49,835	56,221
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, nes	83,590	148,467	94,385	73,702	79,148
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment & supplies & optical goods; watches	5,583	6,160	5,422	5,409	3,484
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, nes	120,168	118,512	117,831	116,627	119,169
96	Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	300	-	0	2	-
97	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	1	0	7	41	0
TOTAL		6,042,841	5,817,510	6,073,528	5,528,117	4,829,459

Note : 2016 figures are provisional

Source : UBOS, URA, UCDA, CAA and UETCL

Table 4.3 H: Formal Imports by percentage, SITC groupings, 2012- 2016

SITC2	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
01	Meat and meat preparations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02	Dairy products and bird's eggs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	5.1	4.3	4.5	3.6	4.0
05	Vegetables and fruit	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.7
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
11	Beverages	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
22	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
24	Cork and wood	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
25	Pulp and waste paper	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops), wastes; not manufactured	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6
27	Crude fertilizers and minerals (excl. coal, petrol, precious stones)	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, nes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	22.2	22.5	23.3	18.2	16.0
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
35	Electric current	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
41	Animal oils and fats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.6	4.6
43	Anim. or veget. fats and oils, processed; animal or vegetable waxes	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
51	Organic chemicals	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9
52	Inorganic chemicals	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	4.2	6.0	5.9	6.8	6.5
55	Essential oils, perfume materials; toilet cleaning preparations	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
56	Fertilizers , manufactured (other than those of group 272)	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7
57	Plastics in primary forms	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8

Table 4.3 H (Cont'd): Formal Imports by percentage, SITC groupings, 2012- 2016

SITC2	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
59	Chemical materials and products, nes	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.2
61	Leather, leather manufactures, nes, and dressed furskins	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
62	Rubber manufactures, nes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.8
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, nes, and related products	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.6
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, nes	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0
67	Iron and steel	4.1	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.3
68	Non-ferrous metals	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
69	Manufactures of metals, nes	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.1
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.4
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	6.2	3.9	4.2	4.7	3.3
73	Metal working machinery	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, nes, machine parts, nes	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.9
75	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.1
76	Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus, etc	4.8	3.7	2.4	3.7	2.5
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, nes	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.3
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	8.6	8.9	8.8	9.4	8.5
79	Other transport equipment	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, etc, fixtures and fittings	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, etc	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
85	Footwear	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, nes	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.6
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods; watches	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, nes	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5
96	Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
97	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note : 2016 figures are provisional

Source : UBOS, URA, UCDA, CAA and UETCL

Table 4.3 I: Exports by region and country of destination ('000 US\$), 2012 – 2016

REGION/COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
COMESA	1,489,848	1,343,982	1,151,203	1,262,491	1,225,549
Kenya	334,027	384,123	390,321	523,151	483,227
D.R. Congo	398,789	403,182	321,139	333,915	398,201
Rwanda	264,199	244,169	269,884	259,322	226,726
Sudan	406,578	239,382	105,091	88,013	61,898
Burundi	61,336	63,856	58,408	48,147	45,114
Ethiopia	12,175	4,115	1,220	1,723	360
Other	12,743	5,155	5,141	8,219	10,023
OTHER AFRICA	265,640	441,628	518,964	451,851	440,243
South Sudan	132,816	306,248	399,766	344,525	281,159
Tanzania	101,482	90,734	79,292	78,985	112,632
Tunisia	3,147	8,744	-	159	8,493
Somalia	13,710	7,780	4,475	2,255	2,793
South Africa	9,475	7,429	9,382	6,383	17,405
Morocco	942	6,409	7,828	4,785	4,136
Other	4,068	14,284	18,220	14,759	13,625
EUROPEAN UNION	412,204	436,097	477,590	440,768	430,056
Italy	46,611	57,166	98,547	101,418	99,623
Netherlands	95,480	103,735	89,422	78,196	79,869
Germany, Federal Re	70,776	83,030	75,082	76,537	76,622
Belgium	47,290	59,092	89,829	69,035	67,876
Spain	32,468	30,195	36,750	36,040	34,634
United Kingdom	58,022	47,518	33,274	29,271	16,458
Portugal	12,411	7,478	9,992	12,437	14,128
France	20,260	17,394	16,118	8,710	9,855
Poland	9,174	10,878	8,920	8,818	6,053
Denmark	2,857	2,845	2,686	2,353	5,219
Other	16,855	16,765	16,972	17,951	19,719
OTHER EUROPE	128,329	171,468	64,950	42,015	51,590
Switzerland	123,522	158,285	55,554	36,997	34,587
Turkey	1,590	6,160	5,045	1,065	13,789
Other	3,217	7,023	4,351	3,953	3,214
NORTH AMERICA/CARIBBEA	25,925	44,756	48,192	42,722	52,466
United States	23,838	36,729	39,786	32,969	40,056
Canada	1,596	7,281	7,643	7,175	8,657
Other	492	745	763	2,577	3,752

Note: Figure for Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, DR Congo, Burundi and Tanzania include both Formal and Informal Trade Statistics.

Table 4.3 I (Cont'd): Exports by region and country of destination ('000 US \$), 2012 – 2016

REGION/COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MIDDLE EAST	190,483	101,834	57,165	108,837	389,953
United Arab Emirate	176,401	82,717	35,017	82,414	372,310
Israel	7,828	5,752	11,461	9,922	8,531
Kuwait	205	5,590	57	2,646	190
Jordan	1,748	1,656	1,816	1,856	2,309
Other	4,301	6,118	8,813	11,999	6,612
ASIA	156,857	151,906	205,286	188,437	195,303
China	29,063	37,983	65,995	57,739	27,038
Singapore	54,013	36,465	31,753	15,673	14,345
Hong Kong	28,603	27,068	36,016	36,638	38,923
India	14,374	13,867	27,875	24,737	45,164
Russian Federation	6,547	12,019	5,575	6,643	13,027
Malaysia	6,369	9,630	14,260	18,331	25,414
Japan	5,695	4,709	6,110	14,649	7,915
Viet Nam	6,510	3,274	1,635	1,776	1,841
Korea, Republic Of	106	2,102	5,851	5,130	3,438
Pakistan	326	1,799	2,403	1,931	3,004
Korea, Dem. People'	2,233	1,684	2,322	98	1,335
INDONESIA	164	249	1,255	2,799	9,993
Other	2,855	1,058	4,234	2,292	3,866
S/CENTRAL AMERICA	2,654	3,215	4,953	1,144	352
Ecuador	1,885	2,621	4,855	594	2
Brazil	9	175	3	2	30
Other	760	419	95	547	321
ROW	3,110	2,567	4,074	3,948	3,003
UNKNOWN	136,187	131,573	144,179	123,922	113,035
Grand Total	2,811,238	2,829,024	2,676,555	2,666,134	2,901,549

Note : 2016 figures are provisional

Source : UBOS, URA, UCDA, CAA and UETCL

Table 4.3 J: Exports by percentage, region and country of destination, 2012 – 2016

REGION/COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
COMESA	53.0	47.5	43.0	47.4	42.2
Kenya	11.9	13.6	14.6	19.6	16.7
D.R. Congo	14.2	14.3	12.0	12.5	13.7
Rwanda	9.4	8.6	10.1	9.7	7.8
Sudan	14.5	8.5	3.9	3.3	2.1
Burundi	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.6
Ethiopia	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
OTHER AFRICA	9.4	15.6	19.4	16.9	15.2
South Sudan	4.7	10.8	14.9	12.9	9.7
Tanzania	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.9
Tunisia	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	0.3
Somalia	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
Morocco	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
EUROPEAN UNION	14.7	15.4	17.8	16.5	14.8
Italy	1.7	2.0	3.7	3.8	3.4
Netherlands	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.8
Germany, Federal Re	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6
Belgium	1.7	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.3
Spain	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2
United Kingdom	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.6
Portugal	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
France	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
Poland	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
OTHER EUROPE	4.6	6.1	2.4	1.6	1.8
Switzerland	4.4	5.6	2.1	1.4	1.2
Turkey	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
NORTH AMERICA/ CARIBBEA	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8
United States	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4
Canada	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Table 4.3 J (ct'd): Exports by percentage, region and country of destination, 2012

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REGION/COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MIDDLE EAST	6.8	3.6	2.1	4.1	13.4
United Arab Emirate	6.3	2.9	1.3	3.1	12.8
Israel	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Kuwait	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Jordan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
ASIA	5.6	5.4	7.7	7.1	6.7
China	1.0	1.3	2.5	2.2	0.9
Singapore	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hong Kong	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3
India	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.6
Russian Federation	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Malaysia	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9
Japan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
Viet Nam	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Korea, Republic Of	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pakistan	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Korea, Dem. People'	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
INDONESIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
S/CENTRAL AMERICA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ROW	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
UNKNOWN	4.8	4.7	5.4	4.6	3.9

Note : 2016 figures are provisional

Source : UBOS, URA, UCDA, CAA and UETCL

Table 4.3 K: Re-exports by value ('000 US \$), SITC grouping, 2012 – 2016

Sitc2	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
-	Live animals other than animals of division 03	15	4	4	22	-
1	Meat and meat preparations	37	275	224	5	10
2	Dairy products and bird's eggs	1,407	1,103	637	562	945
3	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof	1,786	1,410	1,564	1,220	1,291
4	Cereals and cereal preparations	78,698	82,729	76,906	62,539	74,740
5	Vegetables and fruit	5,238	8,016	7,994	2,518	9,372
6	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	80,586	81,272	43,832	39,399	42,836
7	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	1,428	926	960	1,260	1,230
8	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	15	37	121	31	-
9	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	9,969	13,565	6,970	6,660	4,313
11	Beverages	23,807	18,805	13,947	4,776	3,646
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1,230	2,036	2,028	990	3,369
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, raw	-	-	-	-	-
22	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	563	428	860	47	217
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	-	20	10	-	-
24	Cork and wood	22	255	60	36	6
25	Pulp and waste paper	-	-	10	-	-
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops), wastes; not manufactured	2,958	2,962	2,559	3,124	2,647
27	Crude fertilizers and minerals (excl. coal, petrol, precious stones)	4,080	893	1,115	1,081	691
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	58	7	3	-	104
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, nes	101	73	35	198	28
32	Beer	-	-	-	-	31
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	138,722	135,423	148,278	130,506	118,934
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	16	17	55	31	1
35	Electric current	2	15	-	-	-
41	Animal oils and fats	31	2	-	170	-
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	21,037	18,758	21,424	23,907	27,719
43	Anim. or veget. fats and oils, processed; animal or vegetable	2,969	7,170	5,412	1,833	1,781
51	Organic chemicals	3,915	1,996	1,153	2,449	725
52	Inorganic chemicals	513	1,678	2,106	1,266	1,244
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,234	944	895	927	440
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	3,594	4,424	2,095	2,014	2,182
55	Essential oils, perfume materials; toilet cleaning preparations	6,411	7,817	6,071	5,063	4,002
56	Fertilizers , manufactured (other than those of group 272)	12	70	1	204	57
57	Plastics in primary forms	2,954	2,424	2,073	1,844	895
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	804	2,313	802	373	1,705
59	Chemical materials and products, nes	2,767	3,740	2,781	1,923	878
61	Leather, leather manufactures, nes, and dressed fur skins	3	26	-	-	-
62	Rubber manufactures, nes	1,747	2,101	2,245	2,113	3,314
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	306	1,012	364	236	154
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper or	2,454	3,199	2,313	2,630	2,723
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, nes, and related products	9,352	5,560	5,226	3,699	5,741
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, nes	16,683	14,902	18,968	21,068	5,324
67	Iron and steel	7,110	4,268	4,429	8,168	3,876
68	Non-ferrous metals	1,161	839	361	326	137
69	Manufactures of metals, nes	12,864	10,368	6,152	5,135	6,823
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	16,212	12,786	5,940	5,549	6,280
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	33,116	40,797	37,715	38,288	20,337
73	Metal working machinery	1,055	684	3,947	1,614	303
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, nes, machine parts,	8,682	11,409	7,903	6,141	10,387
75	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	2,357	3,261	3,295	5,748	16,772
76	Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus,	149,767	49,672	8,448	21,264	4,559
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, nes	8,643	3,630	3,746	3,328	6,212
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	73,621	69,495	44,039	40,017	42,015
79	Other transport equipment	7,016	24,027	21,202	23,246	34,728
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, etc, fixtures and	1,052	3,933	884	4,105	6,352
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress	982	950	393	393	274
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	907	347	239	203	204
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	1,016	688	390	430	524
85	Footwear	2,116	3,040	4,577	589	651
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus,	9,905	9,916	15,422	15,151	2,676
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical	334	160	239	495	145
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, nes	19,387	25,016	21,923	15,682	3,992
97	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	8,963	2,340	-	-	38
	Total	793,791	706,037	573,346	522,594	490,580

Table 4.2 L: Re-exports by value ('000 US \$), 2012 – 2016

Commodities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traditional					
Coffee	744	156	40	168	206
Cotton	1	6	16	13	2
Tea	94	250	252	662	309
Tobacco	1,132	2,036	2,028	990	3,369
Non - Traditional					-
Petroleum Products	136,656	131,817	144,629	125,291	113,865
Sugar & Sugar Confectionary	80,578	81,240	43,825	39,379	42,819
Sorghum	3,147	25,418	33,567	28,405	46,921
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	26,141	27,060	29,039	27,598	29,949
Rice	38,717	36,772	27,540	22,602	19,243
Plastic Products	11,967	15,128	18,359	15,154	3,116
Beans and Other Legumes	2,210	6,044	5,213	276	2,605
Beer	16,684	9,701	4,712	545	982
Maize grain & maize flour	20,703	5,799	4,066	750	275
Mineral Water	3,484	4,255	3,688	1,663	845
Iron and Steel	4,927	2,846	3,258	6,149	3,045
Telephones for Cellular	143,638	42,838	3,254	15,062	1,860
Cement	3,720	1,430	2,793	4,493	4,123
Vegetables	2,170	1,013	2,239	1,703	4,039
Soap	1,263	1,914	1,336	596	692
Fish and Fish Products	168	337	305	611	395
Fruits	45	193	239	471	516
Hoes and Hand Tools	599	386	211	373	233
Other Precious Metals	61	9	68	6	9
Soya beans	16	0	8	9	-
Live Animals	15	4	4	22	-
Bananas	1	1	0	2	0
Ground-nuts	2	3	0	30	-
Electric Current	2	15	0	-	-
Flowers	-	-	0	-	-
Gold and Gold Compounds	8,963	2,340	-	-	38
Cobalt	529	527	-	-	-
Cocoa Beans	13	12	-	39	-
Vanilla	52	14	-	-	45
Hides and Skins	-	0	-	-	-
Pepper	-	2	-	4	3
Other	285,348	306,468	242,657	229,527	211,075
Traditional	1,972	2,449	2,336	1,832	3,886
Non-traditional	791,818	703,588	571,010	520,761	486,694
Total	793,791	706,037	573,346	522,594	490,580

Note : 2016 figures are provisional

Source : UBOS, URA, UCDA, CAA and UETCL

4.4 Government Finance Statistics

Table 4.4 A: Summary of Central Government Budgetary and Financial Operations, (Billion shillings)

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Revenue	7,763.4	8,276.5	8,870.4	11,044.8	12,645.1
Taxes	6,528.3	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,892.5	11,180.6
Social contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,129.3	936.2	702.5	930.8	1,146.4
Other revenue	105.9	190.9	136.9	221.5	318.1
Expense	7,176.9	7,454.2	8,582.9	9,698.4	11,589.2
Compensation of employees	1,199.0	1,403.2	1,516.3	1,762.9	1,970.2
Purchase of goods and services	2,001.2	1,708.9	2,159.7	2,505.5	3,396.4
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,213.0	1,681.7
Subsidies	186.8	29.0	35.7	68.0	55.7
Grants	2,783.0	2,879.3	3,257.4	3,666.6	4,107.1
Local government	1,588.9	1,763.0	1,971.0	2,146.3	2,339.2
Transfers to International organizations	35.3	29.0	43.1	40.4	74.2
Transfers to other agencies	786.2	633.5	728.0	876.9	940.2
Other transfers	372.6	453.7	515.3	603.0	731.3
Social benefits	201.1	260.3	228.7	244.2	157.7
Other expense	202.6	283.7	415.0	238.2	220.4
Gross operating balance	586.4	822.3	287.5	1,346.4	1,055.9
Net operating balance	586.4	822.3	287.5	1,346.4	1,055.9
Transactions In Nonfinancial Assets:					
Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	1,846.9	2,595.1	3,059.9	3,220.3	3,507.6
Fixed assets	1,797.8	2,511.5	2,790.5	2,936.7	3,079.9
Change in inventories	-	-	-	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non-produced assets	49.1	83.6	269.4	283.6	427.7
Net lending / borrowing	(1,260.4)	(1,772.7)	(2,772.4)	(1,874.0)	(2,451.7)
Transactions In Financial Assets And Liabilities (Financing):					
Net acquisition of financial assets	2,759.6	1,876.9	(4,433.9)	(1,212.1)	1,530.2
Domestic	2,759.6	1,876.9	(4,433.9)	(1,212.1)	1,530.2
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-
Net incurrence of liabilities	3,688.6	3,539.9	(1,936.3)	615.1	4,271.4
Domestic	2,534.7	2,122.0	(2,823.3)	(303.9)	1,777.6
Foreign	1,153.9	1,417.9	886.9	919.0	2,493.8
Loan	1,356.4	1,627.8	1,128.4	1,177.1	2,813.5
Loan Repayment	(202.5)	(209.9)	(241.5)	(258.2)	(319.5)
Errors and Omissions	(331.4)	(109.8)	(274.9)	68.5	289.6

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 4.4 B (a): Classification of Central government Revenue 2012/13 – 2016/17 (Million Shs.)

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 ⁱ	2016/17 [*]
Total Revenue (Net)	8,276,519	8,870,413	11,044,791	12,645,121	13,177,147
Total Revenue (1+2)	8,471,837	9,106,744	11,221,397	12,848,079	13,364,647
1. Central Government Taxes	7,399,832	8,267,363	10,069,095	11,383,515	13,116,777
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital Gains	2,203,464	2,344,509	3,036,688	3,400,798	3,875,754
PAYE (Payable by individuals)	1,196,504	1,397,556	1,613,243	1,803,532	1,940,950
Corporations and Other Enterprises	597,635	486,636	714,772	733,565	1,021,293
Unallocable	409,325	460,317	589,050	742,256	913,511
Oil Revenue	-	-	119,623	121,445	-
(b) Taxes on property	-	-	84,918	117,970	146,279
Immovable property	-	-	84,918	117,970	146,279
(c) Taxes on goods and services	3,938,725	4,442,865	5,326,031	6,964,856	7,981,597
(i) VAT	2,533,701	2,758,310	3,293,693	3,724,958	4,226,797
Imported goods	1,254,531	1,404,415	1,783,518	1,952,821	2,274,361
Local goods	989,627	250,964	333,491	846,124	746,092
Local services	289,543	1,102,931	1,176,684	926,013	1,206,343
(ii) Excise Taxes	1,405,024	1,684,555	2,032,338	3,239,898	3,754,800
Petroleum	794,836	984,245	1,197,749	1,382,952	1,475,074
Other imports	158,390	154,007	196,132	1,185,807	1,412,879
Local goods	451,798	546,303	638,457	671,140	866,847
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods to perform activities	83,638	107,004	107,807	91,595	113,812
Motor vehicle taxes	69,983	92,857	91,886	73,351	97,430
Other	13,655	14,147	15,921	18,245	16,382
(e) Other taxes on International trade	862,756	1,005,329	1,160,835	375,597	544,757
Custom duties (other imports)	862,755	1,002,203	1,147,650	359,719	518,724
Taxes on exports	1	3,126	13,186	15,878	26,034
(f) Other Taxes	311,249	367,656	352,816	432,700	454,578
Government	54,593	48,154	-	-	-
Other	256,656	319,502	352,816	432,700	454,578
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	1,072,005	839,381	1,152,302	1,464,564	247,869
(a) Grants	936,181	702,488	930,809	1,146,444	-
(b) Other Revenue	135,824	136,893	221,493	318,120	247,869
(i) Property Income	6,841	8,237	24,298	19,364	11,822
Interest	3	-	-	-	-
Dividends	6,838	-	15,613	8,450	-
Rent	-	8,237	8,684	10,914	11,822
(ii) Sale of goods and services	66,824	110,821	161,637	240,488	187,109
Administrative fees	66,824	110,821	161,637	240,488	187,109
Sales by nonmarket establishments	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Fines and Penalties	5,218	4,435	5,620	6,533	7,319
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	56,941	13,400	29,939	51,735	41,619

Source: UBOS, URA and MoFPED

(i) ⁱ Revised figures

(ii) ^{*} Provisional figures

(iii) Central government Tax is on gross and netted at the Total revenue (net).

Table 4.4 B (b): Classification of Central government Revenue by percentage share, 2012/13 – 2016/17

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
Total Revenue (Net)					
Total Revenue (1+2)	100	100	100	100	100
1. Central Government Taxes	87.3	90.8	89.7	88.6	98.1
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital Gains	26.0	25.7	27.1	26.5	29.0
PAYE (Payable by individuals)	14.1	15.3	14.4	14.0	14.5
Corporations and Other Enterprises	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.7	7.6
Unallocable	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.8	6.8
Oil Revenue	-	-	1.1	0.9	-
(b) Taxes on property	-	-	0.8	0.9	1.1
Immovable property	-	-	0.8	0.9	1.1
(c) Taxes on goods and services	46.5	48.8	47.5	54.2	59.7
(i) VAT	29.9	30.3	29.4	29.0	31.6
Imported goods	14.8	15.4	15.9	15.2	17.0
Local goods	11.7	2.8	3.0	6.6	5.6
Local services	3.4	12.1	10.5	7.2	9.0
(ii) Excise Taxes	16.6	18.5	18.1	25.2	28.1
Petroleum	9.4	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0
Other imports	1.9	1.7	1.7	9.2	10.6
Local goods	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.2	6.5
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9
Motor vehicle taxes	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
(e) Other taxes on International trade	10.2	11.0	10.3	2.9	4.1
Custom duties (other imports)	10.2	11.0	10.2	2.8	3.9
Taxes on exports	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
(f) Other Taxes	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.4
Government	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
Other	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	12.7	9.2	10.3	11.4	1.9
(a) Grants	11.1	7.7	8.3	8.9	-
(b) Other Revenue	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.9
(i) Property Income	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Interest	0.0	-	-	-	-
Dividends	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Rent	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(ii) Sale of goods and services	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.4
Administrative fees	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.4
Sales by nonmarket establishments	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Fines and Penalties	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: UBOS, URA and MoFPED

Table 4.4 C (a): Functional Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure (Mill Shs.)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15'	2015/16'	2016/17*
General Public Administration	2,075,632	2,053,380	2,619,802	3,297,339	3,638,126
Defense	661,971	701,723	971,988	1,205,086	963,579
Public Order and Safety	496,535	574,743	648,376	843,587	868,274
Education	285,124	286,174	337,025	436,566	800,408
Health	337,347	352,674	370,457	433,619	474,517
Community and Social Services	77,936	335,317	326,183	116,044	147,230
Water	6,452	2,950	2,236	4,216	6,738
Other Community and Social Services	71,484	332,367	323,947	111,828	140,492
Economic Services	383,984	551,720	653,065	652,364	1,018,721
Agriculture	62,519	87,639	93,927	122,023	178,916
Construction, Roads & Other Transport	275,394	394,148	465,128	416,747	524,974
Other Economic Services	46,071	69,933	94,010	113,594	314,831
TOTAL	4,318,529	4,855,731	5,926,897	6,984,606	7,910,856

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralised districts and Urban Administration are excluded.

(ii) Revised data

*(iii) * Provisional figures*

Table 4.4 C (b): Functional Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure percent share

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15'	2015/16'	2016/17*
General Public Administration	48.1	42.3	44.2	47.2	46
Defense	15.3	14.5	16.4	17.3	12.2
Public Order and Safety	11.5	11.8	10.9	12.1	11
Education	6.6	5.9	5.7	6.3	10.1
Health	7.8	7.3	6.3	6.2	6
Community and Social Services	1.8	6.9	5.5	1.7	1.9
Water	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
Other Community and Social Services	1.7	6.8	5.5	1.6	1.8
Economic Services	8.9	11.3	11	9.3	12.9
Agriculture	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.3
Construction, Roads & Other Transport	6.4	8.1	7.8	6	6.6
Other Economic Services	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Revised figures

*(ii) * Provisional figures*

Table 4.4 D (a): Functional Classification of Central Government Development (GOU) Expenditure (Mill Shs)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
General Public Administration	261,454	464,996	531,883	441,488	439,798
Defense	107,407	81,402	104,607	140,039	140,039
Public Order and Safety	123,134	120,356	136,752	256,567	192,153
Education	60,879	78,033	83,146	126,615	164,975
Health	41,986	42,276	48,164	62,335	134,123
Community and Social Services	202,449	240,364	303,694	321,927	340,604
Water	93,604	71,089	91,362	118,525	164,185
Other Community and Social Services	108,845	169,275	212,332	203,402	176,419
Economic Services	1,138,493	1,703,208	2,297,181	2,100,547	2,661,370
Agriculture	90,702	118,040	235,898	235,573	402,418
Construction, Roads & Other Transport	861,020	1,315,897	1,322,978	1,368,275	1,589,418
Other Economic Services	186,771	269,271	738,305	496,699	669,534
TOTAL	1,935,802	2,730,634	3,505,425	3,449,519	4,073,063

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.

(ii) ¹ Revised figures

(iii) * Provisional figures

Table 4.4 D (b): Functional Classification of Central Government Development Expenditure by percent share

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
General Public Administration	13.5	17	15.2	12.8	10.8
Defense	5.5	3	3	4.1	3.4
Public Order and Safety	6.4	4.4	3.9	7.4	4.7
Education	3.1	2.9	2.4	3.7	4.1
Health	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.3
Community and Social Services	10.4	8.8	8.7	9.3	8.3
Water	4.8	2.6	2.6	3.4	4
Other Community and Social Services	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.9	4.3
Economic Services	58.8	62.4	65.5	60.9	65.3
Agriculture	4.7	4.3	6.7	6.8	9.9
Construction, Roads & Other Transport	44.5	48.2	37.7	39.7	39
Other Economic Services	9.6	9.9	21.1	14.4	16.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.4 E (a): Economic Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure, (Mill Shs)

Expenditure category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15'	2015/16'	2016/17*
Wage and Salaries	1,084,010	1,085,842	1,383,736	1,538,585	1,891,049
Allowances	311,287	266,325	333,546	489,847	499,303
Travel Abroad	49,086	99,373	107,351	162,446	94,960
Travel Inland	88,323	58,906	58,907	67,993	164,853
Other Goods and Services	1,056,745	1,319,843	1,563,217	1,990,436	1,902,809
Domestic Arrears	41,133	0	0	0	0
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	44,385	51,325	60,514	75,006	118,425
Pension and Gratuity	278,081	304,898	304,070	267,163	300,918
Interest					
Domestic	722,471	812,865	1,132,868	1,351,505	1,592,684
Abroad	86,423	94,449	109,546	185,183	334,000
Subsidies	29,021	35,730	68,000	55,709	-
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government Units	314,003	491,463	612,544	580,791	755,076
Local Organizations	770	653	804	840	840
Households	3,986	5,857	4,865	5,571	7,416
Abroad	28,411	41,603	38,550	53,161	46,799
Other Transfers Nec	180,395	186,598	148,379	160,369	201,722
Total	4,318,529	4,855,731	5,926,897	6,984,606	7,910,856

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note:

- (i) Figures from 2011/12 to 2014/15 are actual and include statutory expenditure.
- (ii) Salaries and wages include Autonomous Wage Subvention
- (iii) Transfers from Central Government to decentralized districts and Urban Administration are not included.
- (iv) Transfers to Households is money given directly for personal use or assistance for medical, funerals etc
- (v) Figures from 2010/11 to 2013/14 represent interest accrued for that period.
- (vi) ' Revised figures (
- (vii) Provisional figures

Table 4.4 E (b): Economic Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure, by percent share

Expenditure category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15'	2015/16'	2016/17*
Wage and Salaries	25.1	22.4	23.3	22.0	23.9
Allowances	7.2	5.5	5.6	7.0	6.3
Travel Abroad	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.2
Travel Inland	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.1
Other Goods and Services	24.5	27.2	26.4	28.5	24.1
Domestic Arrears	1.0	-	-	-	-
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5
Pension and Gratuity	6.4	6.3	5.1	3.8	3.8
Interest					
Domestic	16.7	16.7	19.1	19.3	20.1
Abroad	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	4.2
Subsidies	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	-
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government Units	7.3	10.1	10.3	8.3	9.5
Local Organisations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
Other Transfers Nec	4.2	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.4 F (a): Economic Classification of Central Government Development Expenditure, (Mill Shs)

Expenditure category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15'	2015/16'	2016/17*
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	39,280	53,099	68,923	71,588	70,489
Wages and Salaries	43,268	112,691	116,391	79,182	126,175
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	1,503	1,808	4,732	2,800	7,349
Pension and Gratuity	1,354	2,723	6,344	1,385	8,529
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	179,593	205,140	208,726	259,567	389,080
Roads & Bridges	690,978	922,352	1,016,005	939,332	926,142
Transport Equipment	36,424	71,184	92,942	143,508	171,838
Machinery & Equipment	199,149	189,933	212,328	296,094	312,460
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	83,909	282,276	284,418	433,259	449,520
Other fixed assets	265,741	149,712	640,440	182,024	278,886
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	12,802	-	-	-	-
Taxes	115,506	81,610	37,134	110,362	-
Transfers	112,563	188,271	236,738	317,947	524,227
Other Goods & Services	153,731	469,835	580,696	612,472	808,367
Total	1,935,802	2,730,634	3,505,425	3,449,519	4,073,063

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ¹ Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figure

Table 4.4 F (b): Economic Classification of Central Government Development (GOU) Expenditure by percent share

Payments to Personnel	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15'	2015/16'	2016/17*
Consultants	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7
Wages and Salaries	2.2	4.1	3.3	2.3	3.1
Employer Contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social Security Schemes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Pension and Gratuity	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Fixed Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction & Buildings	9.3	7.5	6.0	7.5	9.6
Roads & Bridges	35.7	33.8	29.0	27.2	22.7
Transport Equipment	1.9	2.6	2.7	4.2	4.2
Machinery & Equipment	10.3	7.0	6.1	8.6	7.7
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	4.3	10.3	8.1	12.6	11.0
Other fixed assets	13.7	5.5	18.3	5.3	6.8
Arrears and Taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arrears	0.7	-	-	-	-
Taxes	6.0	3.0	1.1	3.2	-
Transfers	5.8	6.9	6.8	9.2	12.9
Other Goods & Services	7.9	17.2	16.6	17.8	19.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ¹ Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figure

Table 4.4 G (a): Functional Classification Donor Funded Central Government Development Expenditure, (Mill Shs)

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
General Public Services	97,411	45,040	64,638	76,830	102,593
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	60,531	19,707	10,551	1,341	-
Financial & Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social & Statistical Services	36,663	25,100	54,087	75,489	102,593
External Affairs	217	234	-	-	-
Defense	223,286	228,349	211,619	270,883	475,222
Defense Affairs and Services	223,286	228,349	211,619	270,883	475,222
Public order and safety	18,359	156	12,417	124	-
Law Courts and Legal Services	18,359	156	12,417	124	-
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-	-	-
Education	137,025	182,111	127,294	165,284	396,921
Pre-primary and Primary Education	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary Education	131,373	156,439	48,238	29,183	2,720
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	3,233	22,068	67,191	47,406	290,024
National Health Service training colleges	1,806	-	-	-	-
University Education	522	3604	543	30,001	93,491
Education NEC	91	0	11,322	58,695	10,685
Health	418,764	130,351	174,279	241,471	901,234
Hospital Affairs & Services	417,073	32,590	79,202	187,091	676,714
Health Affairs and Services	1,691	97,761	95,077	54,379	224,520
Economic Affairs	1,026,134	670,229	810,353	1,849,853	3,714,945
Petroleum	0	14,596	3,949	6,778	119,340
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	154,661	146,070	216,919	1,202,486	1,803,604
Mining and Mineral Resources	5,991	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support services	87,352	13,568	18,890	28,176	190,806
Agricultural Research Services	0	62,220	28,050	40,131	86,017
Agriculture NEC	163,199	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance and Construction	517,476	351,228	512,970	336,554	1,291,646
Other Transport	-	-	-	186,264	112,230
Other Economic Affairs NEC	97,455	82,547	29,575	49,463	111,302
Environmental protection	41,091	43,765	66,695	81,168	54,965
Protection of the environment	41,091	43,765	66,695	81,168	54,965
Community amenities	130,183	432,771	453,236	594,413	767,536
Welfare Services	26,106	105,506	55,958	38,025	99,180
Community Development	67,727	168,137	210,733	272,705	421,269
Water Supply	36,350	159,127	186,545	283,684	247,087
Total	2,092,252	1,732,771	1,920,533	3,280,026	6,413,415

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ¹ Revised figures
(ii) * Provisional figure

Table 4.3 G (b): Functional Classification Donor Funded Development Expenditure by percent share

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
General Public Services	4.7	2.6	3.4	2.3	1.6
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	-
Financial & Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social & Statistical Services	1.8	1.4	2.8	2.3	1.6
External Affairs	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Defense	10.7	13.2	11.0	8.3	7.4
Defense Affairs and Services	10.7	13.2	11.0	8.3	7.4
Public order and safety	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	-
Law Courts and Legal Services	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	-
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-	-	-
Education	6.5	10.5	6.6	5.0	6.2
Pre-primary and Primary Education	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary Education	6.3	9.0	2.5	0.9	0.0
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	0.2	1.3	3.5	1.4	4.5
National Health Service training colleges	0.1	-	-	-	-
University Education	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.5
Education NEC	0.0	-	0.6	1.8	0.2
Health	20.0	7.5	9.1	7.4	14.1
Hospital Affairs & Services	19.9	1.9	4.1	5.7	10.6
Health Affairs and Services	0.1	5.6	5.0	1.7	3.5
Economic Affairs	49.0	38.7	42.2	56.4	57.9
Petroleum	-	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.9
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	7.4	8.4	11.3	36.7	28.1
Mining and Mineral Resources	0.3	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support services	4.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	3.0
Agricultural Research Services	-	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.3
Agriculture NEC	7.8	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance and Construction	24.7	20.3	26.7	10.3	20.1
Other Transport	-	-	-	5.7	1.7
Other Economic Affairs NEC	4.7	4.8	1.5	1.5	1.7
Environmental protection	2.0	2.5	3.5	2.5	0.9
Protection of the environment	2.0	2.5	3.5	2.5	0.9
Community amenities	6.2	25.0	23.6	18.1	12.0
Welfare Services	1.2	6.1	2.9	1.2	1.5
Community Development	3.2	9.7	11.0	8.3	6.6
Water Supply	1.7	9.2	9.7	8.6	3.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.4 H (a): Classification of Local Government Revenue by Type for 2011/12– 2015/16, (Mill Shs)

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 ¹	2016/17
Total Revenue (1+2)	1,977,766	2,562,809	2,580,137	2,624,772	2,929,357
1. Taxes	25,075	26,967	32,720	34,895	34,831
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital	8,441	8,329	11,795	12,418	13,017
Local Service Tax (Payable by individuals)	8,441	8,329	11,766	12,418	12,988
(b) Taxes on property	6,413	7,295	7,509	8,722	8,392
Immovable property(Land Fees)	6,413	7,295	7,509	8,720	8,392
(c) Taxes on goods and services	1,574	1,590	1,762	1,396	1,941
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities	8,237	2,629	11,654	12,360	8,778
(e) Other Taxes	410	7,124	0	0	3,010
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	1,952,692	2,535,842	2,547,418	2,589,877	2,894,527
(a) Grants	1,898,096	2,473,575	2,480,466	2,528,445	2,819,953
Central Government	1,764,285	2,359,236	2,376,731	2,416,524	2,712,206
Graduated Tax (Compensation)	322	194	197	0	168
Donors	133,489	114,145	103,539	111,921	107,567
(b) Other Revenue	54,596	62,267	66,952	61,432	74,576
(i) Property Income	3,963	7,418	10,161	7,800	12,465
Rent	2,558	3,964	9,360	6,307	10,752
Other property incomes	1,405	3,453	801	1,493	1,714
(ii) Sale of goods and services	45,265	49,482	47,382	48,936	52,571
Administrative fees	41,809	42,125	43,687	45,527	47,460
Sales by nonmarket establishments	3,456	7,357	3,696	3,409	5,112
(iii) Fines and Penalties	9	7	177	157	159
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	5,358	5,361	9,232	4,539	9,379

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ¹ Revised figure

(ii) * Provisional figures

(iii) Local government revenue is a summation of Districts revenue and Municipalities revenue.

Table 4.4 H (b): Classification of Local Government Revenue by percent share for FY 2012/13 – 2016/17

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Revenue (1+2)	100	100	100	100	100
1. Taxes	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital Gains	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Local Service Tax (Payable by individuals)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
(b) Taxes on property	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Immovable property(Land Fees)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(c) Taxes on goods and services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3
(e) Other Taxes	0.0	0.3	-	-	0.1
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.7	98.8
(a) Grants	96.0	96.5	96.1	96.3	96.3
Central Government	89.2	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.6
Graduated Tax (Compensation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Donors	6.7	4.5	4.0	4.3	3.7
(b) Other Revenue	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5
(i) Property Income	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Rent	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other property incomes	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
(ii) Sale of goods and services	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Administrative fees	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Sales by nonmarket establishments	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
(iii) Fines and Penalties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.4 I (a): Functional Classification of Local Government Expenditure 2012/13 – 2016/17 (Mill Shs)

Function	2012/13 ¹	2013/14 ¹	2014/15 ¹	2015/16 ¹	2016/17 ¹
General Public Administration	360,495	392,091	523,328	546,631	605,368
Public Order and safety Affairs	995	789	1,147	818	1,124
Education	914,030	991,996	1,134,645	1,272,686	1,393,626
Health	267,401	301,613	349,964	385,812	397,917
Community and Social services	82,850	104,900	149,364	144,011	146,951
Water	38,247	52,648	58,733	70,373	72,131
Other Community & Social Services	44,602	52,252	90,631	73,638	74,820
Other economic Affairs	266,558	281,274	221,562	205,185	219,126
Agriculture	143,862	165,278	51,745	43,754	45,015
Construction, Roads & Other Transport	119,301	110,937	165,770	157,403	169,880
Other Economic affairs and services	3,394	5,060	4,048	4,028	4,231
Totals	1,892,328	2,072,663	2,380,010	2,555,143	2,764,112

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Municipalities' expenditures.

(ii) ¹ Revised figure

Table 4.4 I (b): Functional Classification of Local Government Expenditure by percent share

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 ¹	2015/16	2016/17
General Public Administration	19.1	18.9	22.0	21.4	21.9
Public Order and safety Affairs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	48.3	47.9	47.7	49.8	50.4
Health	14.1	14.6	14.7	15.1	14.4
Community and Social services	4.4	5.1	6.3	5.6	5.3
Water	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6
Other Community & Social Services	2.4	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.7
Other economic Affairs	14.1	13.6	9.3	8.0	7.9
Agriculture	7.6	8.0	2.2	1.7	1.6
Construction, Roads & Other Transport	6.3	5.4	7.0	6.2	6.1
Other Economic affairs and services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ¹ revised figure

(ii) * Provisional figures

Table 4.4 J (a): Economic Classification of Local Government Expense, (Mill Shs)

Expenditure category	2012/13'	2013/14'	2014/15'	2015/16'	2016/17*
Government Consumption					
Wages & Salaries	964,375	1,108,204	1,298,703	1,393,204	1,586,149
Allowances	66,416	60,004	71,942	69,308	68,493
Travel Abroad	678	774	1,366	1,454	1,821
Travel Inland	39,080	57,911	94,725	90,959	83,208
Other Goods & Services	196,278	179,112	204,129	177,671	170,169
Domestic Arrears	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	5,672	3,268	14,326	32,123	49,965
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	600	480	631	288	445
Pension & Gratuity	4,595	4,710	6,097	111,716	126,384
Interest					
Domestic	2,739	204	840	294	344
Abroad	10,344	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	2	0	40	33	28
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other Government Units	411,755	458,191	402,487	428,048	414,827
Local organisations	0	0	509	208	181
Households	879	2,504	2,158	2,749	2,983
Abroad	599	35	5	0	0
Other Transfers Nec	51,786	36,677	93,713	52,936	46,970
Totals	1,755,799	1,912,073	2,191,671	2,360,989	2,551,967

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note:

- (i) ' Revised figures
- (ii) * Provisional figures
- (ii) Local government expense are a summation of Districts expense and Municipalities expense.

Table 4.4 J (b): Economic Classification of Local Government Expense by percentage share, 2012/13 -2016/17.

Economic	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15'	2015/16	2016/17
Government Consumption					
Wages & Salaries	54.9	58.0	59.3	59.0	62.2
Allowances	3.8	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.7
Travel Abroad	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Travel Inland	2.2	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.3
Other Goods & Services	11.2	9.4	9.3	7.5	6.7
Domestic Arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	2.0
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pension & Gratuity	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.7	5.0
Interest					
Domestic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abroad	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other Government Units	23.5	24.0	18.4	18.1	16.3
Local organisations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Transfers Nec	2.9	1.9	4.3	2.2	1.8
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3 K (a): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets-Local government, FY 2011/12 – 2015/16 (Shs Million).

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	136,527	160,589	188,340	194,154	212,145
Building and Structure	111,056	144,790	140,950	158,780	173,632
Dwelling	13,999	14,669	19,195	13,832	15,059
Nonresident building	53,748	66,633	74,018	74,793	82,192
Other Structures	43,308	63,489	47,736	70,155	76,380
	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment	5,400	13,007	12,471	14,790	16,103
Transport and Equipment	2,951	4,600	4,035	7,599	8,273
Other machinery and equipment	2,449	8,407	8,434	7,192	7,830
Other fixed assets	19,617	2,046	33,213	20,553	22,376
Other Inventory	71	3	16	-	-
Materials and supplies	71	3	16	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	383	742	1,691	31	34
Land	383	742	1,691	31	34
Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-
Other naturally occurring assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible nonproduced assets	-	-	-	-	0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note:

(i) * Provisional figures

(ii) Local government net acquisitions of Non-Financial asset are a summation of Districts net acquisition of Non-Financial assets and Municipalities net acquisitions of Non-Financial asset.

Table 4.3 K (a): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Local government, FY 2012/13 – 2016/17, Percentages.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	100	100	100	100	100
Building and Structure	81.3	90.2	74.8	81.8	81.8
Dwelling	10.3	9.1	10.2	7.1	7.1
Nonresident building	39.4	41.5	39.3	38.5	38.7
Other Structures	31.7	39.5	25.3	36.1	36.0
	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment	4.0	8.1	6.6	7.6	7.6
Transport and Equipment	2.2	2.9	2.1	3.9	3.9
Other machinery and equipment	1.8	5.2	4.5	3.7	3.7
Other fixed assets	14.4	1.3	17.6	10.6	10.5
Other Inventory	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-
Materials and supplies	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
Land	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-
Other naturally occurring assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3 L (a): Classification of Districts' Revenue by Type for FY 2012/13 – 2016/17 (Shs. Millions)

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 ⁱ	2016/17 [*]
Total Revenue (1+2)	1,807,399	2,319,894	2,295,088	2,297,522	2,602,756
1. Taxes	9,853	11,196	14,408	14,753	15,359
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital Gains	5,024	5,415	8,156	8,973	8,931
Local Service Tax (Payable by individuals)	5,024	5,415	8,156	8,973	8,931
(b) Taxes on property	2,015	2,869	3,035	2,711	3,386
Immovable property(Land Fees)	2,015	2,869	3,035	2,709	3,386
(c) Taxes on goods and services	419	246	192	109	199.5
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities	2,243	2,629	3,025	2,962	3,149
(e) Other Taxes	152	37	0	0	0
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	1,797,545	2,308,699	2,280,680	2,282,769	2,587,398
(a) Grants	1,775,800	2,284,037	2,256,225	2,261,343	2,559,068
Central Government	1,643,657	2,176,308	2,164,311	2,182,328	2,465,907
Graduated Tax (Compensation)	-	-	168	0	103
Donors	132,143	107,729	91,747	79,015	93,046
(b) Other Revenue	21,745	24,662	24,455	21,426	28,331
(i) Property Income	1,877	3,244	4,613	3,759	5,700
Rent	970	831	3,812	2,929	3986.5
Other property incomes	907	2,413	801	830	1713.5
(ii) Sale of goods and services	16,439	18,093	16,124	14,755	18,932
Administrative fees	15,191	14,416	14,757	13,451	16,924
Sales by nonmarket establishments	1,248	3,677	1,368	1,304	2,009
(iii) Fines and Penalties	0	1	3	62	3.5
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	3,428	3,324	3,714	2,850	3,694

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: These figures include revenue all the 111 district local governments and excludes KCCA which is now part of Central government

Note: (i) ¹ Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figure

Table 4.3 L (b): Classification of Districts' Revenue by Percentage share for FY 2012/13 – 2016/17

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 [*]
Total Revenue (1+2)	100	100	100	100	100
1. Taxes	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital Gains	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Local Service Tax (Payable by individuals)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
(b) Taxes on property	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Immovable property(Land Fees)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(c) Taxes on goods and services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(e) Other Taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4
(a) Grants	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.4	98.3
Central Government	90.9	93.8	94.3	95.0	94.7
Graduated Tax (Compensation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Donors	7.3	4.6	4.0	3.4	3.6
(b) Other Revenue	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
(i) Property Income	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rent	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other property incomes	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
(ii) Sale of goods and services	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Administrative fees	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Sales by nonmarket establishments	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
(iii) Fines and Penalties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3 M (a): Functional Classification of Districts Expenditure 2012/13 -2016/17 (Shs. Million)

Function	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17*
General Public Administration	284,231	307,479	336,093	440,540	445,529	447,064
Public Order and safety Affairs	108	122	111	246	241	212
Education	689,753	843,640	918,850	1,045,018	1,187,642	1,254,359
Health	232,686	251,375	284,945	331,860	368,126	369,229
Community and Social services	77,740	79,138	99,296	139,394	136,564	135,241
Water	43,485	37,867	51,768	57,925	69,797	71,233
Other Community & Social Services	34,255	41,271	47,528	81,470	66,767	64,008
Other Economic Affairs	240,498	243,915	261,852	180,090	171,719	166,847
Agriculture	204,926	138,437	159,916	50,612	42,734	43,387
Construction, Roads & Other	33,635	102,201	97,045	125,712	125,786	120,523
Other Economic affairs and services	1,938	3,277	4,891	3,766	3,200	2,937
Total	1,525,017	1,725,669	1,901,147	2,137,149	2,309,821	2,372,952

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) The figures include recurrent expenditure for 111 districts and exclude Kampala.

(ii) ¹ Revised figures (iii) * Provisional figures

(iv) Total for Function=Economic classification of Expense+ Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets

Table 4.3 M (b): Functional Classification of Districts Expenditure by percentage share, 2012/13 – 16/17.

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
General Public Administration	17.8	17.7	20.6	19.3	18.8
Public Order and safety Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	48.9	48.3	48.9	51.4	52.9
Health	14.6	15.0	15.5	15.9	15.6
Community and Social services	4.6	5.2	6.5	5.9	5.7
Water	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0
Other Community & Social Services	2.4	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.7
Other Economic Affairs	14.1	13.8	8.4	7.4	7.0
Agriculture	8.0	8.4	2.4	1.9	1.8
Construction, Roads & Other	5.9	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.1
Other Economic affairs and services	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3 N (a): Economic Classification of District Expense, FY 2012/13 – 2016/17 (Shs. Million).

Economic classification	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 ¹	2016/17 [*]
Government Consumption					
Wages & Salaries	896,318	1,024,256	1,198,472	1,301,882	1,434,525
Allowances	55,419	48,088	58,832	57,327	49,858
Travel Abroad	198	345	593	640.79657	556.76429
Travel Inland	35,908	53,594	89,216	84,900	73,784
Other Goods & Services	162,586	153,648	171,523	146,184	121,192
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	433	415	448	5.1	5.6
Pension & Gratuity	4,287	4,202	5,406	104,732	115,520
Interest					
Domestic	2,608	192	840	164	142
Abroad	10,115	-	-	0	0
Subsidies	2	-	40	32.801118	28.499671
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other Government Units	383,000	426,295	342,205	365,546	317,609
Local Organisations	-	-	509	208	180.56692
Households	575	2,048	1,492	2,532	2,645
Abroad	599	35	-	-	-
Other Transfers Nec	43,908	31,448	87,934	51,514	44,759
Totals	1,595,957	1,744,566	1,957,510	2,115,667	2,160,807

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) * Provisional figures
(ii) ¹ Revised figures

Table 4.3 N (b): Economic Classification of District Expense by Percentage Share, FY 2012/13 – 2016/17

Economic classification	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 [*]
Government Consumption					
Wages & Salaries	56.2	58.7	61.2	61.5	66.4
Allowances	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.3
Travel Abroad	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel Inland	2.2	3.1	4.6	4.0	3.4
Other Goods & Services	10.2	8.8	8.8	6.9	5.6
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pension & Gratuity	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.0	5.3
Interest					
Domestic	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abroad	0.6	-	-	-	-
Subsidies			0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other Government Units	24	24.4	17.5	17.3	14.7
Local Organisations	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0	0	-	-	-
Other Transfers Nec	2.8	1.8	4.5	2.4	2.1
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note:(i) * Provisional figures

Table 4.3 O (a): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Districts, FY 2012/13 – 2016/17 (Shs. Million).

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17'
Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	129,711	156,581	179,639	194,154	212,145
Buildings and Structures	102,242	141,582	134,371	158,780	173,632
Dwelling	13,907	14,288	18,915	13,832	15,059
Nonresident building	50,207	65,136	73,169	74,793	82,192
Other Structures	38,128	62,159	42,286	70,155	76,380
Machinery and Equipment	6,964	12,478	11,398	14,790	16,103
Transport and Equipment	3,196	4,547	4,756	7,599	8,273
Other machinery and equipment	3,768	7,931	6,641	7,192	7,830
Other fixed assets	20,134	2,046	33,213	20,553	22,376
Other Inventory	71	-	15	-	-
Materials and supplies	71	-	15	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	-	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	300	475	643	31	34
Land	300	475	643	31	34

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note:(i) * Provisional figures

Table 4.3 O (b): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Districts, FY 2012/13 – 2016/17, Percentages.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	100	100	100	100	100
Buildings and Structures	78.8	90.4	74.8	81.8	81.8
Dwelling	10.7	9.1	10.5	7.1	7.1
Nonresident building	38.7	41.6	40.7	38.5	38.7
Other Structures	29.4	39.7	23.5	36.1	36.0
Machinery and Equipment	5.4	8.0	6.3	7.6	7.6
Transport and Equipment	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.9	3.9
Other machinery and equipment	2.9	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
Other fixed assets	15.5	1.3	18.5	10.6	10.5
Cultivated assets	15.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Intangible Fixed Assets	-	0.3	-	6.8	6.7
Other fixed assets	-	0.4	18.1	3.3	3.3
Other Inventory	0.1	-	0.0	-	-
Materials and supplies	0.1	-	0.0	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	-	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Land	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3 P (a): Classification of Municipalities' Revenue by Type for FY 2012/13 – 2016/17, Million shs.

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17*
Total Revenue (1+2)	170,367	242,915	285,049	327,250	326,601
1. Taxes	15,222	15,771	18,312	20,142	19,472
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital	3,417	2,914	3,639	3,445	4,086
Local Service Tax (Payable by individuals)	3,417	2,914	3,610	3,445	4,057
(b) Taxes on property	4,398	4,426	4,474	6,011	5,006
Immovable property(Land Fees)	4,398	4,426	4,474	6,011	5,006
(c) Taxes on goods and services	1,155	1,344	1,570	1,287	1,741
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities	5,994	0	8,629	9,398	5,629
(e) Other Taxes	258	7,086.7	0	-	3,010
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	155,147	227,143	266,738	307,108	307,129
(a) Grants	122,296	189,538	224,241	267,102	260,885
Central Government	120,628	182,928	212,420	234,196	246,299
Graduated Tax (Compensation)	322	194.1	29		65.05
Donors	1,346	6,416	11,792	32,906	14521
(b) Other Revenue	32,851	37,605	42,497	40,006	46,245
(i) Property Income	2,086	4,174	5,548	4,041	6,765
Rent	1,588	3,133	5,548	3,378	6765
Other property incomes	498	1040.4	0	663	0
(ii) Sale of goods and services	28,826	31,389	31,258	34,181	33,639
Administrative fees	26,618	27,709	28,930	32,076	30,536
Sales by nonmarket establishments	2,208	3,680	2,328	2,105	3,103
(iii) Fines and Penalties	9	5.6	174	95	155.8
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	1,930	2,037	5,518	1,689	5,685

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: These figures include revenue for 22 Municipalities for FY 2012/13 to 2015/16 and 41 Municipalities in FY 2016/17.

Note: (i) * Provisional figures

Table 4.3 P (b): Classification of Municipalities 'Revenue by Percentage share for FY 011/12 – 2015/16.

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Revenue (1+2)	100	100	100	100	100
1. Taxes	8.9	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3
Local Service Tax (Payable by individuals)	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
(b) Taxes on property	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5
Immovable property(Land Fees)	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5
(c) Taxes on goods and services	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities	3.5	0.0	3.0	2.9	1.7
(e) Other Taxes	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	91.1	93.5	93.6	93.8	94.0
(a) Grants	71.8	78.0	78.7	81.6	79.9
Central Government	70.8	75.3	74.5	71.6	75.4
Graduated Tax (Compensation)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Donors	0.8	2.6	4.1	10.1	4.4
(b) Other Revenue	19.3	15.5	14.9	12.2	14.2
(i) Property Income	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.1
Rent	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.0	2.1
Other property incomes	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
(ii) Sale of goods and services	16.9	12.9	11.0	10.4	10.3
Administrative fees	15.6	11.4	10.1	9.8	9.3
Sales by nonmarket establishments	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
(iii) Fines and Penalties	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.5	1.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 4.3 Q (a): Functional Classification of Municipalities' Expenditure, 2012/13– 2016/17
(Shs. Million)**

Function	2012/13 ¹	2013/14 ¹	2014/15 ¹	2015/16 ¹	2016-17 [*]
General Public Administration	53,016	55,998	82,788	101,102	158,304
Public Order and safety Affairs	873	678	901	577	912
Education	70,390	73,146	89,627	85,044	139,267
Health	16,026	16,668	18,104	17,686	28,687
Community and Social services	3,712	5,604	9,970	7,447	11,710
Water	380	880	808	577	898
Other Community & Social Services	3,331	4,724	9,161	6,871	10,812
Economic Affairs	22,643	19,422	41,472	33,466	52,279
Agriculture	5,425	5,362	1,133	1,021	1,628
Construction, Roads& Other Transport	17,100	13,892	40,058	31,617	49,357
Other Economic affairs and services	117	169	282	829	1,294
Totals	166,659	171,516	242,861	245,322	391,160

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ' Revised figures

*(ii) * Provisional figures*

Table 4.3 Q (b): Functional Classification of Municipalities' Expenditure by percentage share, 2011/12– 2015/16

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
General Public Administration	31.8	32.6	34.1	41.2	40.5
Public Order and safety Affairs	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Education	42.2	42.6	36.9	34.7	35.6
Health	9.6	9.7	7.5	7.2	7.3
Community and Social services	2.2	3.3	4.1	3.0	3.0
Water	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other Community & Social Services	2.0	2.8	3.8	2.8	2.8
Economic Affairs	13.6	11.3	17.1	13.6	13.4
Agriculture	3.3	3.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Construction, Roads& Other Transport	10.3	8.1	16.5	12.9	12.6
Other Economic affairs and services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 4.3 R (a): Economic Classification of Municipalities' Expense, FY 2012/13 – 2016/17
(Shs. Million).**

Economic	2012/13'	2013/14'	2014/15'	2015/16'	2016/17'
Government Consumption					
Wages & Salaries	68,057	83,948	100,231	91,322	151,623
Allowances	10,997	11,916	13,110	11,981	18,635
Travel Abroad	480	429	773	813	1,265
Travel Inland	3,172	4,317	5,509	6,058	9,423
Other Goods & Services	33,692	25,464	32,606	31,488	48,977
Domestic Arrears	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	5,672	3,268	14,326	32,123	49,965
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	167	65	183	283	440
Pension & Gratuity	308	508	691	6,984	10,863
Interest					
Domestic	131	12	0	130	202
Abroad	229	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers					
Domestic	0	0	0	0	0
Other Government Units	28,755	31,896	60,287	62,502	97,218
Local organisations	0	0	0	0	0
Households	304	456	666	217	338
Abroad	0	0	0	0	0
Other Transfers Nec	7,878	5,229	5,779	1,421	2,211
Totals	159,842	167,507	234,161	245,322	391,160

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ¹Provisional figures

Table 4.3 R (b): Economic Classification of Municipalities Expense by Percentage Share, FY2011/12 – 2015/16.

Economic	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15'	2015/16	2016/17
Government Consumption					
Wages & Salaries	42.6	50.1	42.8	37.2	38.8
Allowances	6.9	7.1	5.6	4.9	4.8
Travel Abroad	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Travel Inland	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
Other Goods & Services	21.1	15.2	13.9	12.8	12.5
Domestic Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	3.5	2.0	6.1	13.1	12.8
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pension & Gratuity	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.8
Interest					
Domestic	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.1	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other Government Units	18.0	19.0	25.7	25.5	24.9
Local organisations	-	-	-	-	-
Households	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Abroad	-	-	-	-	-
Other Transfers Nec	4.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	0.6
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note:(i) * Provisional figures

Table 4.3 S (a): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Municipalities, FY 2011/12 – 2014/15(Shs. Million).

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	7,183	6,816	4,008	8,701
Building and Structures	7,471	8,814	3,208	6,579
Dwelling	239	92	381	280
Nonresident building	1,880	3,541	1,497	849
Other Structures	5,353	5,180	1,330	5,450
Machinery and Equipment	-623	-1,564	529	1,073
Transport and Equipment	86	-245	53	-721
Other machinery and equipment	-709	-1,319	476	1,793
Other fixed assets	-210	-517	-	-
Other Inventory	-	-	3	1
Materials and supplies	-	-	3	1
Work in progress	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	544	83	267	1,048
Land	535	63	266	1,041
Subsoil	-	-	-	-
Other naturally occurring assets	-	20	2	-
Intangible non produced assets	9	-	0	8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3 S (a): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Municipalities, FY 2011/12 –2014/15, Percentages.

FY	2011/12	2011/12	2013/14	2014/15
Acquisition of Non-Financial Asset	100.0	100	100	100
Buildings and structures	104.0	129	80	76
Dwelling	3.3	1	10	3
Nonresident building	26.2	52	37	10
Other Structures	74.5	76	33	63
Machinery and Equipment	(8.7)	-23	13	12
Transport and Equipment	1.2	-4	1	-8
Other machinery and equipment	(9.9)	-19	12	21
Other fixed assets	(2.9)	-8	-	-
Other Inventory	-	-	0	0
Materials and supplies	-	-	0	0
Work in progress	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	-
Goods for resale	-	-	-	-
Valuables	-	-	-	-
Non Produced assets	5	1	7	12
Land	5	1	7	12

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3 T (a): Classification of Town councils' Revenue by Type for FY 2012/13 - 2016/17(Million Shs)

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 ¹	2016/17 [*]
Total Revenue (1+2)	60,709	71,383	98,160	90,611	106,211
1. Taxes	4,535	4,972	7,030	6,896	8,024
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital Gains	1,351	1,513	2,161	2,288	2,655
Local Service Tax (Payable by individuals)	1,351	1,513	2,140	2,288	2,645
(b) Taxes on property	1,029	933	1,163	1,199	1,296
Immovable property(Land Fees)	1,029	933	1,163	1,199	1,296
(c) Taxes on goods and services	164	163	257	310	331
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities	1,984	2,346	3,449	3,071	3,731
(e) Other Taxes	6	18	-	29	2
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	56,174	66,411	91,131	83,715	98,187
(a) Grants	44,443	51,823	70,715	66,894	77,317
Central Government	43,068	51,222	70,405	66,680	77,295
Graduated Tax (Compensation)	6	47	21	-	-
Donors	1,369	554	310	214	23
(b) Other Revenue	11,731	14,588	20,415	16,822	20,870
(i) Property Income	1,593	1,046	2,153	1,239	1,812
Rent	1,550	917	2,140	1,224	1,778
Other property incomes	43	129	13	15	34
(ii) Sale of goods and services	9,603	13,012	17,043	15,047	18,200
Administrative fees	8,521	11,112	15,676	12,979	16,254
Sales by nonmarket establishments	1,082	1,900	1,367	2,068	1,947
(iii) Fines and Penalties	11	47	37	31	38
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	524	484	1,182	504	818

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: These figures include revenue for 174 Town councils.

Note: (i) ¹ Revised figures

(iii) * Provisional figure

Table 4.3 T (b): Classification of Town Councils' Revenue by Percentage share for FY 2012/13– 16/17.

Revenue Items	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Revenue (1+2)	100	100	100	100	100
1. Taxes	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.6
(a) Taxes on Income, Profits ,and Capital Gains	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5
Local Service Tax (Payable by individuals)	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5
(b) Taxes on property	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Immovable property(Land Fees)	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
(c) Taxes on goods and services	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
(d) Taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5
(e) Other Taxes	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
2. Central Government Non-Tax revenue	92.5	93.0	92.8	92.4	92.4
(a) Grants	73.2	72.6	72.0	73.8	72.8
Central Government	70.9	71.8	71.7	73.6	72.8
Graduated Tax (Compensation)	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Donors	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0
(b) Other Revenue	19.3	20.4	20.8	18.6	19.6
(i) Property Income	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.7
Rent	2.6	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.7
Other property incomes	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
(ii) Sale of goods and services	15.8	18.2	17.4	16.6	17.1
Administrative fees	14.0	15.6	16.0	14.3	15.3
Sales by nonmarket establishments	1.8	2.7	1.4	2.3	1.8
(iii) Fines and Penalties	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
(iv) Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ¹ Revised figures

(ii) * Provisional figure

**Table 4.3 U (a): Functional Classification of Town Councils' Expenditure 2012/13 – 2016/17
(Shs. Million)**

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
General Public Administration	32,389	42,063	39,783	86,392	88,646
Public Order and safety Affairs	462	569	690	771	776
Education	692	1,092	999	1,545	1,515
Health	3,589	4,339	4,524	5,861	5,607
Community and Social services					
Water	1,689	1,460	2,187	1,668	1,576
Other Community & Social Services	3,805	3,154	4,469	5,521	5,237
Other Economic Affairs					
Agriculture	13,381	13,648	697	1,069	1,065
Construction, Roads & Other Transport	24,996	24,233	35,024	34,741	33,623
Other Economic affairs and services	117	223	74	1	1
Totals	81,122.00	90,781.00	88,446	137,569	138,045

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note:

Figures present total expenditure for 174 town councils

*'Revised figures * Provisional figures*

Table 4.3 U (b): Functional Classification of Town Councils' Expenditure by percentage share, 2012/13– 2016/17

Function	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
General Public Administration	39.9	46.3	45	62.8	64.2
Public Order and safety Affairs	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
Education	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Health	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.1
Community and Social services					
Water	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.1
Other Community & Social Services	4.7	3.5	5.1	4	3.8
Other Economic Affairs					
Agriculture	16.5	15	0.8	0.8	0.8
Construction, Roads & Other Transport	30.8	26.7	39.6	25.3	24.4
Other Economic affairs and services	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) * Provisional figures

Table 4.3 V (a): Economic Classification of Town councils Expenditure FY 2012/13 – 2016/17 (Shs. Million).

Economic	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
Government Consumption					
Wages & Salaries	17,621	19,750	21,254	22,700	24,816
Allowances	9,916	10,067	9,918	10,096	8,772
Travel Abroad	263	142	450	573	498
Travel Inland	2,513	3,247	4,261	4,464	3,879
Other Goods & Services	27,618	25,504	32,579	33,857	29,417
Domestic Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	3,835	2,513	2,142	6,539	7,119
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	281	474	35	161	147
Pension & Gratuity	-	-	-	-	-
Interest					
Domestic	36	-	24	-	-
Abroad	11	1	27	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other Government Units	6,472	6,593	2,658	3,500	3,041
Local organisations	2	1	5	16	14
Households	258	382	408	453	394
Abroad	-	77	1	162	141
Other Transfers Nec	1,499	1,070	1,799	572	497
Totals	70,325	69,822	75,559	83,092	78,734

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ¹ Revised figure (ii) * Provisional figures

Table 4.3 V (b): Economic Classification of Town Councils Expenditure by Percentage Share, FY2012/13 –16/17.

Economic	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
Government Consumption					
Wages & Salaries	25.1	28.3	28.1	27.3	31.5
Allowances	14.1	14.4	13.1	12.2	11.1
Travel Abroad	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
Travel Inland	3.6	4.6	5.6	5.4	4.9
Other Goods & Services	39.3	36.5	43.1	40.7	37.4
Domestic Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	5.5	3.6	2.8	7.9	9
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	0.4	0.7	0	0.2	0.2
Pension & Gratuity	-	-	-	-	-
Interest					
Domestic	0.1	-	0	-	-
Abroad	0	0	0	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other Government Units	9.2	9.4	3.5	4.2	3.9
Local organisations	-	-	-	0	0
Households	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Abroad	-	0.1	0	0.2	0.2
Other Transfers Nec	2.1	1.5	2.4	0.7	0.6
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Note: (i) ¹ Revised figure

(ii) * Provisional figures

Table 4.3 W (a): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Town Councils, FY 2012/13 – 16/17 (Shs. Million)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
FIXED ASSETS					
Buildings & Structures					
Dwellings	90	171	58	530	577
Nonresidential Buildings	1,157	4,106	1,680	10,436	11,362
Other Structures	8,721	15,033	10,674	23,682	25,783
Machinery & Equipment					
Transport Equipment	257	813	85	4,006	4,362
Other Machinery & Equipment	275	437	153	3,645	3,969
Other Fixed assets					
Cultivated assets	2	1	4	11	12
Intangible fixed Assets	-	-	-	3,727	4,058
INVENTORIES					
Other Inventories	-	-	-	3	3
Materials and supplies	9	-	-	76	83
Work in progress	105	-	-	378	412
VALUABLES					
NONPRODUCED ASSETS					
Land	182	397	232	7,978	8,686
Subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible non-produced assets	-	-	-	6	6
Totals	10,797	20,959	12,886	54,477	59,311

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.3 W (b): Classification of Transactions in Non-Financial Assets for Town Councils, FY 2012/13 – 2016/17 (Percentages)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16'	2016/17*
FIXED ASSETS					
Buildings & Structures					
Dwellings	0.8	0.8	0.5	1	1
Nonresidential Buildings	10.7	19.6	13	19.2	19.2
Other Structures	80.8	71.7	82.8	43.5	43.5
Machinery & Equipment					
Transport Equipment	2.4	3.9	0.7	7.4	7.4
Other Machinery & Equipment	2.5	2.1	1.2	6.7	6.7
Other Fixed assets					
Cultivated assets	-	-	0	0	0
Intangible fixed Assets	-	-	-	6.8	6.8
INVENTORIES					
Other Inventories	-	-	-	0	0
Materials and supplies	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Work in progress	1	-	-	0.7	0.7
VALUABLES					
NONPRODUCED ASSETS					
Land	1.7	1.9	1.8	14.6	14.6
Subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible non-produced assets	-	-	-	0	0
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

4.5 Banking and Currency

Table 4.5 A: Depository Corporation Survey as at June, bill shs

Item	June 2012	June 2013	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016
Net Foreign Assets	90,601	100,080	102,323	115,148	125,652
Central Bank(net)	84,755	98,745	109,171	118,370	127,199
Of Which: Official Foreign Assets	82,133	92,840	102,621	111,196	120,128
Other Depository Corporations(net)	5,845	1,335	(6,848)	(3,221)	(1,547)
Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	42,249	46,950	68,857	79,838	85,149
Domestic Claims	88,541	98,399	121,955	153,160	169,935
Claims on Central Government (net)	(3,132)	(1,109)	11,105	21,180	30,640
Claims on Central Government	113,934	133,395	118,317	81,122	87,215
Less Liabilities to Central Government	117,067	134,504	107,213	59,942	56,574
Claims on Other Sectors	91,674	99,508	110,850	131,979	139,295
Other Financial Corporations	436	353	463	582	672
State and Local Government	7	9	8	26	18
Public Non-Financial Corporations	463	688	551	493	352
Private Sector	90,768	98,457	109,829	130,879	138,253
Of which: Loans	90,664	98,264	109,645	130,751	138,227
Other Items (net)	(46,292)	(51,449)	(53,098)	(73,321)	(84,786)
Shares and Other Equity	44,694	51,858	57,559	80,584	89,055
Consolidation Adjustments	(360)	(159)	(77)	258	347
Other Items(net)	(1,238)	568	4,539	7,004	3,921
Money Supply					
Broad Money - M3	132,850	147,030	171,180	194,987	210,801
Foreign Currency Deposits	37,063	39,810	47,452	61,789	65,513
Broad Money - M2	95,786	107,220	123,728	133,197	145,288
Other Deposits-Local Currency	39,568	43,648	50,177	53,862	59,479
Narrow Money - M1	56,218	63,572	73,552	79,336	85,809
Transferable Deposits-Local Currency	32,606	37,816	44,498	45,632	49,876
Currency Outside Depository Corporations	23,612	25,756	29,054	33,704	35,933

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.5 B: Commercial Banks assets (Bill. Shs), as at June, 2012- 2016

Total Assets	June 2012	June 2013	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016
Notes and coins	385	519	589	739	698
Balance with Bank of Uganda	875	1,690	2,263	2,064	2,766
Bank of Uganda securities	-	-	-	-	-
Central government securities	2,579	3,116	4,038	4,284	4,966
Treasury Bills (Lines 10 and 11)	1,371	1,764	2,183	2,436	3,008
Trading Account Securities	577	420	899	811	1,286
Investment Securities	794	1,344	1,283	1,625	1,721
Treasury Bonds	1,208	1,352	1,855	1,848	1,958
Other Central Government Securities	-	-	-	-	-
Other securities (Non-central government securities)	1	2	2	1	1
Deposits	1,774	1,422	1,528	2,182	2,141
Deposits with Commercial banks in Uganda	237	253	628	450	386
Deposits with Credit Institutions in Uganda	0	1	0	3	0
Deposits with Micro-Finance Deposit Taking Institutions (MDI'S)	-	-	6	1	-
Deposits with Other Financial Institutions in Uganda	-	2	1	-	-
Deposits with Non-Resident Banks	1,536	1,166	893	1,728	1,756
Loans to financial institutions	692	335	326	403	144
Due from Commercial banks in Uganda	301	186	187	274	83
Due from Credit Institutions in Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Micro-Finance Deposit Taking Institutions (MDI's) in	4	0	-	-	-
Due from Other Financial Institutions in Uganda	26	22	26	34	38
Due from Resident Parent/Group Companies	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Non-Resident Banks	310	126	113	95	23
Due from Non-Resident Parent/Group Companies	51	-	-	-	-
Loans, administered advances, overdrafts and discounts	7,217	7,676	8,784	10,540	10,930
Gross Loans	5,333	5,304	6,089	7,111	7,624
Gross Overdrafts	1,524	1,581	1,630	2,105	2,031
Gross Discounts	8	8	12	23	15
Gross Administered Loans	352	783	1,053	1,300	1,261
Loan Loss Reserves	157	198	372	257	447
Specific Provisions	138	162	316	222	367
Interest in Suspense	19	36	56	35	80
Net Loans Outstanding (Lines 29 less 34)	7,060	7,478	8,412	10,283	10,483
Financial derivatives	19	43	13	25	100
Equity investments	44	48	74	64	52
Gross fixed assets	843	980	1,303	1,527	1,752
Net due from own offices in Uganda for items in transit	2	0	0	0	2
Due from other banks for items in transit	12	14	10	16	11
Other assets	507	504	623	720	633
Total assets	14,412	15,692	18,640	21,673	22,997

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.5 C: Commercial Banks Liabilities (Bill. Shs), as at June, 2012- 2016

TOTAL LIABILITIES	June 12	June 13	June 14	June 15	June 16
Deposits	9,733	10,299	12,406	14,491	15,578
Demand Deposits	5,261	5,297	6,515	7,820	8,253
Savings Deposits	1,528	1,748	2,100	2,599	2,958
Time Deposits	2,944	3,254	3,790	4,071	4,367
Certificate of Deposit	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	909	746	1,026	741	561
<i>Of which</i> Bank of Uganda Clearing House Account	1	-	2	-	-
Commercial banks (Other Loans)	449	326	589	396	226
Credit Institutions	-	-	-	0	2
Micro-Finance Deposit Taking Institutions (MDI's)	1	1	1	7	-
Other Financial Institutions	-	-	44	53	34
Due to Parent/Group Companies	108	-	-	-	-
Other Borrowings- Residents	44	57	21	42	29
Non-Resident Banks	211	330	357	231	265
Due to Non-Resident Parent/Group Companies	50	-	-	-	-
Other Borrowings-Non-Residents	46	33	13	12	6
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Securities Issued	35	30	24	17	10
Financial Derivatives	18	41	10	12	100
Administered Funds	365	814	1,081	1,622	1,195
Bank of Uganda	53	54	51	49	46
Commercial banks	-	-	-	-	-
Micro-Finance Deposit Taking Institutions (MDI's)	-	1	-	-	-
Other Financial Institutions	3	-	1	-	21
Other Residents	8	11	5	15	10
Non-Resident Banks	141	330	686	1,300	1,089
Other Non-Residents	159	201	339	259	29
Net due to own offices in Uganda for items in transit	0	0	4	8	0
Other Liabilities	949	835	941	1,192	1,358
Unpaid Bank Drafts	11	11	19	17	20
Other Accounts Payable	164	126	135	205	223
Other Provisions	66	84	62	117	171
Others	709	615	724	853	944
Subordinated debt and redeemable preference shares	162	186	206	237	314
Subordinated debt	162	186	206	237	314
Total Liabilities	12,171	12,952	15,697	18,320	19,117
Capital	1,937	2,483	2,747	3,085	3,538
Paid up ordinary shares	791	1,141	1,298	1,384	1,435
Paid up preference shares	22	31	32	33	37
Share Premium	82	115	91	110	146
Retained Earnings/Deficits	939	1,045	1,172	1,426	1,723
Revaluation Reserves	14	40	35	40	49
General Provisions	71	80	93	117	117
Other Reserves (specify)	6	4	24	(25)	31
General Credit Risk Reserve	13	27	2	0	0
Year-to-date profit/loss (After Tax)	304	257	196	268	343
Total Capital	2,240	2,741	2,943	3,353	3,881
Total Liabilities and Capital	14,412	15,692	18,640	21,673	22,997

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.5 D: Commercial Banks foreign currency loans to the private sector Bill. Shs

Broad Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	2,229,288	3,305,253	4,576,801	6,380,126	7,140,430
Production	1,396,555	1,703,561	1,789,051	2,339,849	2,129,956
Of which processing & marketing(crop finance)	832,734	1,601,692	2,787,750	4,040,277	5,010,474
Mining and Quarrying	189,779	175,088	133,811	212,085	434,651
Manufacturing	7,112,349	8,803,502	9,678,431	13,511,130	12,872,398
Trade	6,933,222	7,396,234	8,914,197	9,643,649	10,045,291
Transport and Communication	2,793,645	3,522,938	3,399,369	4,499,605	5,069,174
Electricity and Water	751,696	898,803	1,057,388	1,552,736	1,813,605
Building, Mortgage and Construction	7,429,679	9,585,758	11,910,004	15,711,913	16,732,093
Of which Mortgage	2,660,257	3,247,318	5,796,636	7,270,171	7,100,087
Business Services	928,287	1,485,565	2,045,190	2,361,918	2,019,750
Community, Social & Other Services	477,451	660,210	803,444	1,165,728	1,375,357
Personal Loans and Household Loans	602,249	1,039,373	852,632	963,484	1,024,065
Other Services	1,320,203	1,134,509	947,525	711,767	583,521
Total	30,767,848	38,007,233	44,318,792	56,714,142	59,110,334

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.5 E: Commercial Banks Shillings denominated loans to the private sector, Bill. Shs

Broad Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	3,476	3,787	4,785	5,306	5,756
Production	1,451	1,415	1,867	2,272	2,720
Processing & marketing (crop finance)	2,025	2,372	2,918	3,034	3,035
Mining and Quarrying	169	182	218	363	342
Manufacturing	5,035	4,895	4,639	6,099	6,022
Trade	11,128	11,023	12,199	14,441	13,959
Transport and Communication	3,128	2,190	2,106	2,383	4,318
Electricity and Water	236	346	517	657	807
Building, Mortgage and Construction	12,737	11,899	12,737	13,770	14,567
Of which Mortgage	7,872	7,033	7,432	7,676	8,261
Business Services	2,880	2,954	2,563	3,528	2,997
Community, Social & Other Services	2,564	2,260	2,765	2,993	3,150
Personal Loans and Household Loans	12,188	12,843	17,507	18,461	20,130
Other Services	2,697	4,104	1,404	1,077	1,004
Total	56,239	56,483	61,442	69,079	73,050

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.5 F: Structure of Interest Rates, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bank of Uganda					
Ways	14.23	9.35	9.62	14.38	14.45
Rediscount rate	22.04	14.79	14.21	17.38	18.92
Bank rate to Commercial Banks	23.04	15.79	15.21	18.38	19.92
Central Bank Rate (CBR)	18.04	11.71	11.21	13.96	14.92
Treasury Bills (Monthly Average Annualised Discount rate)					
91 Days	14.23	9.35	9.62	14.38	14.45
182 Days	15.44	11.46	11.16	15.61	15.13
273 Days					
364 Days	14.70	11.61	11.29	15.56	14.92
Commercial Banks' (Weighted Average)					
Shillings					
Deposit Rates (WARD)	3.29	2.87	3.09	3.24	4.18
Demand deposits	1.50	1.68	1.78	1.50	1.99
Savings deposits	3.20	2.94	2.71	3.35	3.49
Time Deposits (7-12 months)	16.80	12.12	10.81	12.77	13.24
Lending Rates	26.15	23.28	21.58	22.60	23.89
Foreign Currency					
Deposit Rates (WARD)	1.23	1.37	1.39	1.31	1.31
Demand deposits	0.96	1.01	1.00	0.95	0.99
Savings deposits	1.59	1.69	1.59	1.54	1.62
Time Fixed Deposits	4.23	4.73	3.98	3.96	3.91
Lending Rates	9.46	9.77	9.51	9.20	9.61

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.5 G: Annualised Average Interest Rates, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rediscount rate	22.0	14.8	14.2	17.4	18.9
Bank rate to Commercial Banks	23.0	15.8	15.2	18.4	19.9
Central Bank Rate (CBR)	18.0	11.7	11.2	14.0	14.9
Treasury Bills (Monthly Average Discount Factor)					
91 Days	14.2	9.4	9.6	14.4	14.4
182 Days	15.4	11.5	11.2	15.6	15.1
273 Days					
364 Days	14.7	11.6	11.3	15.6	14.9
Commercial Banks' (Weighted Average)					
a) Shillings					
Deposit Rates (WARD)	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	4.2
Demand deposits	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0
Savings deposits	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.5
Time Deposits (7-12 months)	16.8	12.1	10.8	12.8	13.2
Lending Rates	26.2	23.3	21.6	22.6	23.9
b) Foreign Currency					
Deposit Rates (WARD)	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Demand deposits	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Savings deposits	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Time Fixed Deposits	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.9
Lending Rates	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.6
Interbank Rates					
Overnight	15.6	7.7	8.8	11.5	11.7
7 Day	19.1	11.5	11.1	15.1	15.4
Overall	16.7	8.7	9.2	12.4	12.4

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.5 H: Annual Foreign Exchange Rates, Uganda Shillings per US\$

Bureau Weighted Average	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Buying rate	2,494	2,578	2,590	3,226	3,407
Selling rate	2,504	2,587	2,599	3,242	3,422
Bureau mid-rate	2,499	2,583	2,595	3,234	3,414
Inter-bank mid-rate	2,505	2,587	2,600	3,246	3,420

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 4.5 I: Volume of Inter-bank and Bureaux Foreign Exchange Transactions, Mill. US \$

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Purchases					
Bureaux	3,677.5	3,854.0	4,061.3	3,787	3,254
Inter-Bank	7,364.2	8,452.6	8,119.7	7,672	7,052
Total	11,041.8	12,306.6	12,181.1	11,460	10,305
Sales					
Bureaux	3,456.7	3,774.6	3,976.1	3,848	3,273
Inter-Bank	6,492.1	7,810.7	7,381.5	7,371	6,178
Total	9,948.8	11,585.3	11,357.6	11,219	9,451

Source: Bank of Uganda

4.6 Insurance

Table 4.6 A: Life Insurance Premium Incomings 2011 – 2015 (Million shillings)

Class of Business	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Life Individual	3,771	5,753	8,745	18,167	24,428
Life Group	25,658	26,951	34,501	31,824	57,654
Medical	n.a	n.a	4,040	12,501	5,277
DAP	5,157	6,551	8,119	11,542	12,490
Total Income	34,586	39,255	55,405	74,034	99,849

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda

Table 4.6 B: Life Insurance Reinsurance Outgoings 2010 – 2014 (Million shillings)

Class of Business	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Life Individual	509	119	190	380	1,587
Life Group	3,705	5,429	8,558	5,314	15,560
Medical	n.a	n.a	3,424	5,151	0
DAP	0	0	0	0	0
Total Income	4,214	5,548	12,172	10,845	17,147

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda

Table 4.6 C: Life Insurance Net Premium Income 2010 – 2014 (Million shillings)

Class of Business	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Life Individual	3,261	5,634	8,555	17,787	22,841
Life Group	21,953	21,521	25,943	26,643	42,094
Medical	n.a	n.a	n.a	7,350	5,277
DAP	5,157	6,551	8,119	11,542	12,490
Total Income	30,371	33,706	42,617	63,322	82,702

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda

Table 4.6 D: Paid and Outstanding Claims, by Class: Life 2010 – 2014 (Million shillings)

Class of Business	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Life Individual	401	701	826	5,360	3,205
Life Group	8,088	7,358	8,799	7,068	15,754
Medical	n.a	n.a	n.a	422	4,107
DAP	8,459	3,685	2,845	9,009	8,331
Total Income	16,948	11,744	12,470	21,859	31,397

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda

Table 4.6 E: Non-Life Insurance Premium Incomings 2010 – 2014 (Million shillings)

Class of Business	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fire	43,086	56,934	62,603	67,750	74,131
Marine/Aviation	21,034	21,760	24,536	26,782	28,702
Motor	81,183	90,052	100,658	107,463	118,005
Misc. Accident	42,768	55,268	31,271	31,411	95,855
Total Income	188,071	224,014	219,068	233,406	316,693

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda

Table 4.6 F: Non-Life Insurance Reinsurance Outgoings 2010 – 2014 (Million shillings)

Class of Business	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fire	32,547	42,546	49,976	48,872	58,344
Marine/Aviation	13,844	14,496	16,380	17,904	16,722
Motor	6,532	8,719	11,166	10,787	9,311
Misc. Accident	26,476	28,944	14,495	18,390	40,869
Total Income	79,399	94,705	92,017	95,953	125,246

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda

Table 4.6 G: Non-Life Insurance Net Premium Income 2010 – 2014 (Million shillings)

Class of Business	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fire	9,574	13,432	12,657	15,463	16,835
Marine/Aviation	6,633	6,959	7,737	7,962	10,400
Motor	68,209	80,932	84,046	91,531	103,230
Misc. Accident	15,458	22,778	16,621	14,005	52,977
Total Income	99,874	124,101	121,061	128,961	183,442

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda

Table 4.6 H: Paid and Outstanding Claims, by Class: Non-Life 2010 – 2014 (Million shillings)

Class of business	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fire	3,643	3,845	1,270	1,751	5,004
Marine/Aviation	2,978	2,214	2,901	1,006	3,260
Motor	26,371	30,419	33,772	34,703	44,684
Misc. Accidents	8,282	13,376	7,453	5,302	35,119
Total Income	41,274	49,854	45,396	42,762	88,067

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda